

THE
REGULAR SETTLEMENT AND REVISED ~~ASSESSMENT~~
OF THE
DISTRICT OF SITAPUR
IN THE
PROVINCE OF OUDH.

REPORTED BY
M. L. FERRAR, OFFICIATING SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
OF H. M. BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.



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R E S O L U T I O N.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (OUDH).

Dated Naini Tal, the 30th August, 1877.

READ—

A report on the revision of the settlement of the Sitapur district, by M. L. Ferrar, Esquire.

Also a letter No. 2183, dated the 16th July, 1877, from the Commissioner, Sitapur Division, submitting the report.

RESOLUTION.—The district of Sitapur was under settlement during the regular settlement of the province from 1863 to 1872.

2. The Settlement Officers were in succession—Major Thompson, Mr. Wood, Captain Young and Mr. Ferrar.

3. Major Thompson, Settlement Officer, from 1862 to 1866, commenced and completed the field survey of the district. He likewise assessed, with the help of an assistant, three parganas in the talisil of Bári, an area of 206,873 acres.

4. Mr. Wood, who succeeded him in 1866, revised in that and the following year Major Thompson's assessment of these three parganas, and himself assessed, with his assistant, seven other parganas, an area of 364,598 acres.

5. Captain Young was Settlement Officer from 1867 to 1871. By him, or under his orders, the rest of the district was assessed, an area of 846,083 acres.

6. Mr. Ferrar, in charge of the settlement during the years 1871-72, finished the judicial work of the settlement, completed the records, and drew up the report on its operations, which is the subject of the present Resolution.

7. The report has been very carefully reviewed by Colonel MacAndrew, Commissioner of the Division, in submitting it to Government.

8. The revenue survey shows the area of the district to be 1,410,387 acres. The returns of the field survey give a total within a half per cent. of this figure.

9. In the area of cultivation also the two surveys closely approximate. The area of culturable soil according to the revenue survey is just as much greater than that given by the field survey, as the area of barren according to it is less. The discrepancy is satisfactorily explained.

10. The cultivated area is 64·4 per cent. of the total area,—a proportion which is the highest in the province. The reason is probably to be found in the considerable population, and the almost entire absence of absolutely barren soil.

This is illustrated by the following figures :—

District.	Percentage of cultivated area	Percentage of barren soil.	Population per square mile.
Sitapur ...	64·5	3·4	419
Hardoi ...	57·6	5·2	406
Kheri ...	52·3	1·6	242
Bahraich ...	53·0	1·5	286
Bara Banki ...	64·0	5·7	650
Lucknow ...	53·7	15·0	706
Unao ...	52·0	12·7	538

11. The tillage of the district does not appear, however, to be of a high order. No great reliance can perhaps be placed on the soil returns; but so far as they go, they show a much lower proportion of first class soil than in the southern neighbours of Sitapur. The statistics of irrigation, however, have been very carefully checked by the Settlement Officer throughout the district,* and they compare very unfavorably

* Paras. 9 and 73, of review and para. 234 of report.

with those of the surrounding districts, excepting the tarāi districts of Kheri and Bahraich. In Lucknow 47 per cent. of the cultivation is irrigated, in Unao 44, in Bara Banki 29, in Hardoi 30, in Sitapur only 17; and the statistics for Sitapur include an irrigation from temporary wells, which is only occasional, and which the Settlement Officer, in some parts of the district, found to be so irregular, that it had to be excluded† in the consideration of the assessment. It is much

† Para. 190 of report.

more difficult to compile the statistics of manure—the second important element in careful tillage, than those of irrigation; and in the latter days of the assessment, it was calculated for each village at a rough average per plough. In other districts the Government has seen reason to express distrust of the accuracy of

the manure returns. Even in this respect, however, Sitapur compares unfavorably with its neighbours. In Unao the settlement officer reported 17 per cent. of the cultivation to be manured, in Lucknow 18, in Sitapur it is given as 13 on a computation, which probably approaches the truth more nearly than the guesses of amíns.

12. In respect of population, while Sitapur has few of the high castes, it has also few of the gardening classes, who give the highest rents. Lucknow, Bara Banki and Hardoi have 16, 13 and 20 per cent. respectively of Brahmans and Rajputs, while Sitapur has 15. But they have 11, 17 and 9 per cent. respectively of Kurmis and Muraos : Sitapur has nine.

13. The statistics of the district indicated a tract of indifferent fertility. The Settlement Officer speaks of it as picturesque, well-wooded with extensive jungles on the banks of the numerous streams that intersect it, but presenting the most remarkable variety of physical features. "Its western parganas are clogged with sand and gasping for water ; its central parganas happy in a loamy soil, growing wheat and sugar-cane : its eastern parganas water logged and often ruined by a heavy inundation."* These great

* Para. 318 of report.

differences in the agricultural conditions of the several parts of the district, and the variations in the procedure of the successive officers, who conducted the assessment, have compelled both the reporter and the reviewer of the settlement to follow the assessment pargana by pargana.

14. It is unnecessary in this Resolution to go over the ground with the same minuteness. The Lieutenant-Governor is indebted to the Commissioner, Colonel MacAndrew, for an examination of the principles and method of the assessment so minute and exhaustive, that it leaves nothing to be supplied.

15. The assessment was begun by Major Thompson in the three southern parganas of Bári, Muhamdabad and Manwán. He found that the greater part of the rents in these parganas, as indeed throughout the district, were mainly paid in kind. The constant fluctuations in produce according to the season, and of prices according to the markets, decided him to avoid any attempt at minute valuation. He formed roughly for his guidance two rent-rates : one of Rs. 6 per

acre on irrigated land ; one of Rs. 4 per acre on unirrigated land. Major Thompson candidly admits that he formed these rates more from his own knowledge and that of others, than on any appeal to figures. It appears that at the time of assessment, upwards of 24,000 acres were in money-rent in these

three parganas,—nearly a fifth of the whole* of the cultivation. To the statistics of this area Major Thompson makes no reference. It has been since shown that if the money-rents on these lands are correctly given, Rs. 6, is plainly too high as an average irrigation rent-rate, and Rs. 4 for unirrigated land all round

* Para. 16 of review.

† Para. 169 of report.

‡ Para. 17 of review.

very greatly too high. † It is evident that in the outset Major Thompson intended these to be average rent-rates. ‡ Experience demonstrated to him that they were maximum rent-rates§ In each village, besides the statistics of the field survey, he had returns compiled of the area under the various crops, classified according to a table of comparative value ; the numbers of the cultivators similarly classified according to a table of relative value ; and the assets of the village, as found by turning the landlords' return of produce into money at current prices. On these data mainly were based his deviations from the revenue given by the rent-rates.†

16. Colonel MacAndrew has shown very clearly by a calculation of the average produce for each grain, and its average price, that Major Thompson's classification of the relative value of the different grains is very far from correct, and that notably in these parganas, barley should be in the first class instead of the third, and rice in the second instead of the first ¶

¶ Para. 14 of review.

17. The second check—the caste of the cultivators—was evidently of the vaguest sort ; and the third, the valuation of the produce for one year, on far too narrow a basis to justify a satisfactory conclusion.

18. It is difficult to ascertain what chiefly guided Major Thompson in the actual assessment. In the 69 villages of pargana Manwán the revenue assessed corresponds to his rent-rates in no single village ; and in a third of them the revenue is reduced from the rent-rate revenue by a lump sum,

of which no details are given. There are no data to determine whether the maximum rates have been sufficiently or inordinately reduced in any individual village.

19. It is surprising that with so coarse a system of assessment greater inequality did not occur, than has been actually found; and Major Thompson was probably more guided by local experience and advice than appears in his assessment notes.

20. Much complaint was made of the severity of his assessment and Major Thompson himself proposed to reduce it by 10 per cent. all round. This proposal was disallowed; and his successor, Mr. Wood, was directed to revise the assessment in each instance of objection.*

* Para. 22-25 of review.

It was revised in 104 of the 395 villages of the three parganas. A reduction was given in one village of 50 per cent., in three of 40 per cent. But the reduction on the 104 villages amounted to only 17 per cent. on the revenue originally assessed. And the reduction on the revenue of the three parganas, as assessed by Major Thompson,

† Para. 26 of review.

was $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.† The collection of the revenue has since been made without difficulty; and practically—so writes the Deputy Commissioner,—the demand is not felt to be un-

‡ Para. 28 of review.

§ 217 talukari mahals to 201 zemindari.

fairly or unevenly distributed.‡ The lands of the three parganas are held almost equally by talukdars and zemindars.§ The result of the revision is sufficient to show that it would have been unwise to accede to Major Thompson's proposal, which would have been perpetuated glaring inequalities of assessment, and failed in giving relief in many instances of great necessity.

21. The system of Mr. Wood in the revision of Major Thompson's assessment, and followed by him in the seven parganas assessed by him and his assistant, Mr. Boys differed in a more careful deduction of rent-rates, and in the application of a greater variety of rent-rates to a greater variety of soils.|| He divided villages into two

|| Para. 191 &c., of report.

or more classes in each pargana, and for each class he had ordinarily three rent-rates,—one for irrigated land one for unirrigated land, good and middling, and

a third for unirrigated bhúr. His rent-rates range from four in the pargana of Kundri South, to twelve in the parganas of Misrikh, Gondlamau and Aurangabad.

22. Mr. Wood is not careful to explain how he arrived at his rent-rates. In pargana Sadrpur, he speaks of having ascertained them from general information.*

* Para. 191 of report.

It is a patent remark that, unless the details of such information are before a supervising authority, it is impossible for that authority to form any opinion on the propriety of the result. In Sadrpur, it is true, not only were half the villages of the pargana on lease, but a custom

† Para. 190 of report.

prevails of rents in lump sums, and the detail of rents was no doubt difficult to procure.† But it is in the pargana of Kundri South alone that any account is given of the data on which the pargana rent-rates were framed. It is of the first importance, that, where average rent-rates are in prominent use as the basis of an assessment, it should be clearly shown from what area, and with what sort of circumspection, they have been deduced. The Commissioner complains, with justice that he has nothing but the experience of collection by which to judge the assessing officer's rent-rates in these parganas.‡

‡ Para. 42 of review.

At the same time, a material improvement was made in the system of assessment. A greater variety of soil, of agricultural conditions, of produce rate, and consequently of tent-rate, was recognized. In particular, express provision was made for the separate register of the almost barren land, the proportion of which very largely determined the value of the villages, the assessing officers had now reached in the west of the district. This register of the bhúr area was, however, made in the roughest was. The field survey had not defined it, and Mr. Wood trusted to his eye at the village inspection to determine roughly how much of the unirrigated cultivation was bhúr, and to be treated as such in his assessment.§

§ Para. 33 of review.

tenant-Governor concurs in the Commissioner's opinion,

|| Para. 35 of review.

that to determine areas from the back of a horse is not a procedure ordinarily desirable in the completion of a 30 years' settlement.||

23. Mr. Boys was employed as Assistant Settlement Officer under Mr. Wood in the assessment of the three parganas of Gondlamau, Karauna and Aurangabad. The Commissioner is apparently in error when he says these parganas were not inspected by Mr. Wood.*

* Para. 39 of review.

† Para. 204 of report. That officer says he visited all the villages, but two or three.† He modified Mr. Boys' proposals by forming each of the three parganas into four circles, instead of three, and giving each circle its separate rent-rates, though he gives no account of the area from which the several rates were deduced. The assessments finally made were Mr. Wood's.

24. These assessments have since received some slight modification in the sandy tracts on the banks of the Gumti and Kathna. In twenty villages of pargana Gondlamau, the revenue as assessed by the Settlement Officer has been reduced from Rs. 11,772 to Rs. 8,584, a reduction of 27 per cent. The reduction on the revenue of the pargana is 9 per cent. In pargana Machhrehta Rs. 1,066 have been taken off; in 11 villages of pargana Misrikh, Rs. 2,935. The reduction in the last pargana is 7 per cent. of its whole revenue. With these exceptions, the assessments of Mr. Wood are reported to have worked fairly and well.

25. One remaining pargana, Chandra, was assessed on Mr. Wood's plan. It was assessed originally by Mr Boys. The assessment came up for confirmation to Captain Young, as Settlement Officer. It was then materially modified, and it has been since still further lowered. It is described as probably the poorest pargana of the district, with extensive plains of bhúr which in many places passes into drifting sand. The pargana is almost wholly the property of a quarrelsome clan of Rajputs, reduced by their litigation to a state of great indebtedness. The rates originally proposed were those fixed for the adjoining pargana of Aurangabad, and they gave a revenue 117 per cent. in excess of the jama of the summary settlement. Partly in consideration of the enormous rise, partly from the opinion that the bhúr land could not pay the Aurangabad rate, Captain Young lowered the assessment to a sum which was still 73 per cent. higher than the summary jama.† The re-

† Paras. 217-223 of report.

§ Para. 48 of review.

duction was however made by lump sums,§ without detail, and subsequent experience has necessitated the revision of the assessment in

nearly half the pargana. It was found that much bhúr land had been classed at survey as dumat, that the rent-rates assumed had been too high, and that sufficient allowance was not made for the fallows which are essential in the agriculture of so poor a tract. In result the revenue of 70 of the 150 villages of this pargana has been reduced, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, from Rs. 32,573 to Rs. 25,400.

26. Two-fifths of the district had been thus assessed, when Captain Young in the end of 1867 became the Settlement Officer. In pargana Maholi he introduced the system which he continuously followed to the close of the settlement.

27. He classified the villages of each pargana as best, worst and middling, on the general information given him by the local officials and zemindars. During his detailed inspection villages of the middling class were removed into a

* Para. 235 of report.

higher or lower class when necessary.* His Honour agrees with the Commissioner that this was a sound and reasonable mode of classification for this district.† Classification according to a fixed statistical standard

has this advantage in most districts, that it enables comparison to be made between villages of similar classes in different parganas. On the plan in Sitapur a village of the best class in one pargana might be ranked no higher than second in its neighbour. But the parganas of Sitapur differ from each other in so marked a degree and in so many points, that the data for comparison often do not exist.

28. He classified in each village the soils, so as to determine the areas of goind, manjahár and uparhár. He found the amíns' classification of goind always speculative, and very often exceedingly incorrect. He generally defined it in accordance with a rough estimate of an acre per plough, which he ascertained to be a safe and convenient average of manure.‡

‡ Para. 233 of report.

The Commissioner has objected to this procedure on the ground that, as the Government has paid for the actual measurement of agricultural areas, the Settlement Officer is bound to demarcate them and give the actual results.§ Theoretically this is perfectly true; but there

§ Para. 52 of review.

is no matter in which a Settlement Officer, or his forerunner,

the surveying amin, may be so easily and thoroughly deceived, as in the number of fields to which manure is ordinarily applied. The character of the natural soil cannot be concealed. The crops are determined by the character of the district. The tanks and jhils and wells, from which the crops are watered, come under survey, whether they are used in the year of survey or not. Wells may be occasionally covered

over,* but it is a dangerous game, which it is fatal to play, with care on the part of the Settlement Officer. But who shall confidently say, that the condition of a particular crop is due to the natural fertility of the soil, the accident of a favorable season, or the application of a little manure? The zemindar may withhold manure in view of the surveyor's visit, and burn it in dung-cakes, or bury it for future use, and there is no disused well or brimming tank to tell the assessor that one agricultural advantage has been deliberately foregone to deceive his judgment. There is no part of a surveyor's duty so difficult as the definition in a village of the area of manured land; and, though it is desirable and proper that the attempt to define it field by field should be always made, there is no part of his returns to which it is so necessary and useful that some sort of check from averages should be applied, such as that used by Captain Young.

29. The area to be placed in manjahâr and uparhâr respectively was determined by the Settlement Officer himself in his inspection of the village.† This was done with great discrimination and care, and Captain Young has received just commendation from the Commissioner.‡

30. For these three sets of soils in each class of villages, Captain Young prepared an irrigated and an unirrigated rent-rate. Thus he had 18 rates in each pargana, which became fifteen practically, when he found there was no such thing as unirrigated goind.

31. In the goind land he found ordinarily that cash-rents prevailed. The rent-rates were compiled from the rents actually paid, excluding the rents for garden-lands tenanted by Muraos and Kurmis.§

* Para. 175 of report.

† Para. 232 of report.

‡ Para. 53 of review.

§ Paras. 228-240 of report.

32. In the middle, or manjahár, he found very few instances of cash rents, and had to determine his rates from other sources. Taking twelve or twenty acres from amongst the middle hár of a number of villages at random, in each class, he converted their outturn of grain into cash at the price current, calculated at harvest prices of the five years' preceding. From these followed his average rent-rates in money.*

33. For the uparhár he made no separate calculations, but assumed certain rates tentatively. Where the uparhár was a bhúr tract, he found, especially where population was sparse, that the land was generally cultivated only every second year, and that it would bear only half rates.†

34. "The object of striking such rates, as I understand," writes Captain Young, "is less to serve as a basis of assessment, than to use as a means of check, after the assessment has been arrived at from consideration of the general capabilities of each village. In practice, however, it is convenient to apply these rates in each case, and bearing them in mind, and regarding them as an index of what under ordinary circumstances the lands, if they have been rightly classed, ought to pay, to consider then the individual and extraordinary circumstances of each village, and determine whether the assessment shall exceed or fall short of this standard, recording the reasons for the increase or abatement, as the case may be.‡ The amount obtained (by the rent-rates) is compared with the gross assets as computed from the jamabandis, with the declared assets, the amount of any leases, which may have been given, and the opinion of persons competent to form one as to the worth of the village; and checked by the various tests of ploughs, number of and capabilities of cultivators, facilities for making wells, and the other information recorded in the note-book; and thus the demand is determined."§

35. The Commissioner has pointed out that Captain Young does not say the outturn, which was valued in average

prices for his rent-rates, was an average outturn and he expresses a preference for actuals over assumptions,* which is not only in keeping with all his personal practice in assessment, but is amply justified by the experience of the Oudh assessments. It does seem, however, that Captain Young, not only in the formation of his rent-rates, but in the check of them by declared assets, kept actuals closely in view. He avoided the great danger of a system of rent-rates in assessment, by carefully adjusting them through an elaborated series to the very varying conditions on the agriculture of each pargana, and by particular caution in their application to the poorest lands. In every word of Colonel MacAndrew's comment on the assessment systems of this district the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees. "The assessment of the land revenue is a complicated and laborious business, and it is not to be done by rough and ready modes. As there are in reality many varying rates of rent in each village, if the assessment is made on rent-rates, and is to be successful, it must attempt to fix corresponding assumed rates, and not trust to the judgment of any officer entirely, however great his experience or ability. Multiplicity of rent-rates is an essential condition of a good assessment by rent-rates; and where renowned revenue officers have failed in assessing, it is not from the multiplicity of their rates, but because the rates they used were not suited to the lands to which they were applied."†

36. Captain Young's assessments have never been complained of.‡ The Commissioner records that he has shown good reason from actual rents why he assumed the rates he has used, and he applied them in sufficient variety and detail to give a safe and sound assessment.§ The Deputy Commissioner collects it with difficulty and it has been recommended unhesitatingly for sanction.

37. Three parganas were assessed by Mr. Williams, Assistant Settlement Officer, under Captain Young. The general description of these parganas given by Mr. Williams, has been justly eulogized by the Commissioner as clear and graphic, indicating high powers of observation and expression.|| In the work of assessment, however, he showed

* Paras. 58-60 of review.

† Para. 20 of review.

‡ Para. 21 of review.

§ Para. 60 of review.

|| Paras. 82 and 94 of review.

neither the careful exploration nor the discriminating judgment of his superior. Captain Young found it necessary to amplify and alter reentrates in each of these parganas, and to vary considerably the assessments proposed by his assistant.*

* Paras. 65-80.

38. In two parganas of the Biswán tahsil, North Kundri and Tambaur, Captain Young imposed a revenue, which falls so low as Re. 1-0-11 and Re. 1-2-2 per acre of cultivation; but the conditions of these parganas are so exceptional, owing to flood risks from the great rivers which traverse them, that a low assessment is imperative. His description of this tract is a most interesting one.† In these parganas are six villages, which he considered should be reassessed quinquennially. One of these is in the large estate of Rájá Amír Hasan Khán. The remaining five are the property of Government, to be disposed of on terms to be settled when disposed of. For the remaining village, His Honour agrees with the Commissioner, that it is unnecessary, in the circumstances, to make any special rule,‡ and the arrangement proposed is approved.

† Paras. 298-311 of report.

‡ Paras. 86-87 of review.

39. The Settlement Officer and Commissioner bring to the special notice of the Lieutenant-Governor the assessment of the groves surrounding the town of Sitapur.§ They are in excess of the ten per cent. of area, which under the provincial rule are exempt from assessment, and they have been assessed at a total sum of Rs. 132. They are the property of indigent Muhammadans; and partly from compassion for their owners, and in hopes of saving them from being cut down, the Commissioner recommends that the assessment may be discontinued. The case is quoted of similar exemptions in towns of the Lucknow district. The Settlement Officer of Lucknow himself extended his powers, anticipating that the circumstances would be held to justify him. Captain Young might have taken upon himself the same responsibility. His Honour accedes to the application.

§ Para. 248 of report.
Para. 62 of review.

40. The result of the revised assessment of the district has been to raise the revenue from Rs. 9,39,897 to Rs. 13,03,694 an increase of 38 per cent. The revenue-rate per acre of

cultivation is Re. 1-6-10. In the neighbouring districts it is as follows :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Rev. report 1874-76.	Hardoi	...	...	1	10	0
	Unao	...	...	2	5	10
	Lucknow	...	...	2	6	4
	Bara Banki	...	...	2	4	7
	Gonda	...	...	1	6	10
	Bahraich	...	...	1	5	11

41. The increase is considerable, but the Commissioner, who has had considerable experience of its working, and has examined its details with the most minute care, is satisfied that the assessment is a moderate, if not a light one.*

* Para. 90 of review.

42. A third of the district is held by t'alukdárs, the remainder for the most part by Rajput communities. Mr. Ferrar, in reporting the settlement in 1872, at the close of a succession of three bad seasons, wrote somewhat gloomily of the prospects of the zemindars,† and quoted a series of extracts from unimpeachable authority, on the advantage of mild assessments. It is not very plain with what object these quotations are made, as he has made repeated reference to his own experience in proof of the justice of the general assessment. He ascribed to the litigations of the settlement, not to the pressure of the revenue, the indebtedness he found among the zemindars. An enquiry, directed by Sir George Couper has shown that personal extravagance was at the bottom of most of the people's troubles.‡

† Para. 315 of report.

‡ Para. 90 of review.

43. The zemindars of Sitapur had throughout the duration of the summary settlement, with the single exception of one pargana, a revenue demand, which the detailed enquiries of the present settlement prove to have been very light. The revenue is still light. If the zemindars are, nevertheless, from personal extravagance, in a condition of debt and difficulty, the fact would be a melancholy one ; but it would be evident that no action of Government would save them from the consequences of their own folly. Mr. Ferrar himself seems to have been facile in his application of general maxims of humanity,§ and it is by no means so generally recognized as it ought to be that true generosity in these matters demands as careful discrimination as justice does. Relaxations to pure extravagance form the worst of

§ Para. 85 of review.

precedents, and relaxations which will not extricate the zemindar or will only benefit his creditor are useless sacrifices of the revenue of the country.

44. It is satisfactory to find, however, that better seasons brought better times to the zemindars of Sitapur, whose assets are so exceptionally dependent on produce and prices. In 1874, in the general revision which Sir George Couper undertook in Oudh, the Deputy Commissioner, an officer of experience, with an intimate knowledge of the district, found it unnecessary to propose any measures of relief.*

* Para. 51 of Revenue Report for 1872-73.

Reductions have been given since, wherever experience has indicated any inequality in the incidence of the revenue. The district is generally prosperous, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation, subject to the final approval of the Government of India, in sanctioning the revised assessment as it now stands, for a period of 30 years, dating from the season of its introduction in the several parganas of the district.

45. The Commissioner, in para. 91 of his review, commenting on the reduction from one generation to another of the proportion of the net assets fixed as the Government demand, broaches a new theory as to the assessment of the revenue. Starting with an assessment on actual assets, he would increase it annually by a small percentage till the end of a period fixed by Government, 30 or 20 years as the case may be, when a fresh revision on actual assets would be made. This is perhaps too large a question to be discussed in the review of a finished assessment, and there are indeed patent difficulties which the Commissioner has himself left unmentioned, but which must have presented themselves to him.

46. In the praise he has given, less or more, to the several officers connected with this settlement, the Lieutenant-Governor quite concurs. The careful judgment with which Captain Young throughout matured his assessments merits cordial acknowledgment.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

G. E. ERSKINE,

*Persl. Asst. to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor
and Chief Commissioner (for Oudh).*

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INTRODUCTORY.

IN the following pages I purpose to describe, as briefly and concisely as the subject will admit of, the steps which have been taken, and the procedure which has been followed, in settling the district of Sitapur in the province of Oudh.

I shall treat my subject as follows :—Dividing it into three main parts, I shall take a geographical, statistical, and historical view of the district as a whole : its tahsils, its parganahs, and its principal towns. This will constitute the first part of my report ; and, complete in itself, will, it is hoped, afford assistance, and supply in a handy form information to the officers who from time to time may be employed in the administration of the district. I shall not deal with any history which is common to Sitapur with the entire province, for the proper place for such history is the *Provincial Gazetteer* ; nor shall I waste my time or misapply any information I may have collected among the people by indulging in idle speculations upon the ancient condition of the district ; for its far past is shrouded in the mists of obscurity, and I shall not vainly attempt to unveil it. I will content myself with recording the local histories of the various tribes and clans which from time to time invaded and settled in the Sitapur country, and I shall give a brief account of the principal proprietary families now in possession of landed estates there.

I shall then take up the Assessment part of my subject, and shall essay to describe how, and upon what principles, the land revenue of the district was assessed. This I shall do by quoting largely from the parganah reports written by the different officers who actually did the work ; for I myself did not assess a single parganah in the district. The work had been completed by Captain Young when I relieved him of the charge of the office, on his departure to England in April 1871. For six years he had labored in Sitapur, at first as Assistant Settlement Officer and afterwards as Settlement Officer, with, as the late Financial Commissioner has more than once recorded, credit to himself, and, as I trust will appear to the present authorities, to the advantage of the State ; and it cannot but be considered as unfortunate that he felt himself obliged to visit Europe before the complete conclusion of the work, and when his abler pen would have contributed to the public records a much more instructive and graphic account of the Settlement of Sitapur than that which I, a comparative stranger to the district, now set myself to write.

The third and remaining portion of this report will detail the Judicial work done by the department, and the results of that work.

And here I may add that, disapproving of cumbersome tabular Statements, which often serve to bewilder rather than enlighten him who attempts to derive information from them, I shall submit with this report as few such statements as possible. They will be the ordinary nine Returns prescribed for submission with every Settlement Report; and a tenth, a comprehensive statistical return showing at a glance for each parganah and tahsil certain interesting facts relating to the same, and not to be found in any of the prescribed Returns.

I shall also attach to the Report two maps of the country, on a scale of four miles to the inch. The one will show the parganahs, rivers, roads, lakes, chief towns, tahsils, and police-stations, with the points of the Trigonometrical Survey. The other will be a caste map, and will show how the various tribes and castes, considered as landowners, are distributed through the district.

I wish here to state that it is in accordance with the orders of Government that the name Seetapore occurs in these and the following pages as Sitapur.

Finally, for any shortcomings which may appear in this Report I crave the indulgence of the authorities. My acquaintance with the district has been small, and what I write is written *currente calamo*, whenever I can secure an undisturbed half-hour from my duties as Settlement Officer of Fyzabad, and that is not every day.

M. L. FERRAR,

Settlement Officer.

Fyzabad, April 1872.

POSTSCRIPT.

I HAVE had no leisure to finish this report until now, when I availed myself of a short leave of absence to do so. I trust that my account of the Settlement of the District will show clearly how that settlement was effected.

In my treatment of the subject, I have adhered as closely as possible to the plan I laid down a year and a half ago, as may be seen from the Analysis of Contents prefixed to the text; and I shall only add here, that of the twelve Chapters into which the report is divided, the most important and the most interesting are Chapters I, III, IV, VII, VIII, IX, and XI. The other chapters, however, were necessary to render the report complete, and in their own way are neither unimportant, nor perhaps uninteresting. To facilitate reference, the report has been divided into sections, which have been numbered consecutively throughout, in order to avoid confusion; with which object also in view, all marginal notes and headings have been avoided. The Analysis of Contents, above noticed, contains in a handy form the information which would otherwise have been scattered over a large number of pages in the body of the report.

M. L. FERRAR,

Settlement Officer.

Fyzabad, September 1873.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE.

THE district of SITAPUR, which takes its name from the county town of the same name, lies between the parallels of $27^{\circ} 53'$ and $27^{\circ} 7'$ north latitude, and $80^{\circ} 21'$ and $81^{\circ} 26'$ east longitude. Situated in the interior of Oudh, it is bounded on the north by zila Kheri, the river Dahawur being for some distance the common boundary of both; on the east by zila Bharaich, from which it is separated by the great river Ghogra; and on the south by zilas Bárá Banki and Lucknow; while on the west the river Gúmti divides it from zila Hardui. In shape like an ellipse, its greatest length from south-east to north-west is 70 miles; its extreme breadth from north-east to south-west is 55; and its area is 2,249 square miles.

2. Without hills or valleys, devoid of forests and lakes properly so called, the district presents the appearance of a vast plain: well wooded, through the numerous groves and scattered trees in which it abounds; well cultivated, save in those parts where the soil is barren, or cut up by ravines, or covered with jungle; intersected by numerous streams; and possessing many of those shallow ponds and natural reservoirs of water, which while the rains last are full to overflowing, but in the hot season become dried up, either through evaporation or from having been utilized in irrigating the neighbouring *rabí* fields, and which in the vernacular tongue are known as *ihils* or *táldbs*, according as they present the appearance of a swamp or of a clear expanse of water. A plain, the country slopes imperceptibly from an elevation of 505 feet above the level of the sea in the north-west to 400 feet in the south-east, the fall being just $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in each mile.

3. The district is naturally divided into two parts by a ridge of earth running down from the north parallel to the course of the Chowka and Ghogra rivers, and which will be

described further on. The western division amounts to about two-thirds of the entire zila, and the soil here is as a rule dry. In the extreme west the lands in the vicinity of the Gúmti are sandy; and everywhere near the smaller streams the country is cut up more or less by the ravines which form its natural drainage.

The eastern division, locally known as the "Ganjur," consists of the Kewani-Chowka and the Chowka-Ghogra Doábs, and, as might be expected from the existence of those rivers and of the numerous streams which flow between, is a damp, moist, country, requiring no artificial irrigation, growing good rice in the kharíf, but only the inferior descriptions of grain in the rabí, and interspersed with patches of land covered with that white mineral efflorescence called *Reh*, a combination of certain salts of soda and potash, which is deadly to all crops, but which recent experiments, conducted in another province, have demonstrated can be decomposed and caused to disappear under an improved system of drainage and sub-soil ploughing, aided by copious irrigation. But to do this is quite beyond the means of the ordinary Oudh cultivator, and it remains to be seen whether, even after the reh has been caused to disappear, it does not reappear sooner or later: "It is deadly to all crops," and the only wild vegetation to which it is not fatal appears to be the babúl tree.

4. This eastern portion of the district is flooded more or less entirely every year during the rains, the actual village sites being for days and days alone visible above the waters. The inundations often devastate whole villages, and invariably cause loss to the inhabitants through destruction of their houses, the drowning of their cattle, and the ruining of the kharíf crops. More specially has this been the case during the past two years. The autumn crop of 1870 was far below what it had been for many years, and the people suffered much personally from the very heavy floods of the September of that year; but a good rabí succeeded, and people plucked up courage for the coming kharíf. Again they were doomed to disappointment. The floods of 1871 are now a matter of history, and Oudh was not spared by them: three-fourths of the autumn crops in the eastern parganahs of Sitapur perished; excepting on the very highest sites the houses of the peasants melted down like sugar; and the

district officer, when travelling there during the recent cold season, often found it impossible to procure milk for the commonest necessities of his table, so great had been the mortality among the horned cattle. Up to December the ploughings for the *rabí* had not ceased; in every grove might have been observed a "high-water mark" on the trunks of the trees to a distance of from one to three feet from the ground; and in every village the people were seen busy rebuilding their houses. From July to September the country had been one sheet of water; and during that time, the settlement officer experienced the greatest difficulty in causing the attendance at his office of the *zemíndárs* and others whose presence he required.

5. The recently completed revision of the summary assessment has fixed the Government demand on the entire district at something over 13 lakhs of rupees, excluding cesses. This, though a smaller sum-total than that which is paid by a similar area in the lately assessed south-western division of the province, is still a considerable advance upon the $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs which were payable under the summary settlement of 1858, A.D.

That the increase is a safe one, frequent conversations with intelligent *zemíndárs*, combined with what I have gathered from my own observation and knowledge of the district, leave no doubt upon my mind; and that it is at the same time quite as much as the land can bear or the landowners pay, the above description of the country clearly shows, when we keep in mind that nine-tenths of the rents are paid in kind, and are consequently subject to great mutability.

6. Over and above this 13 lakhs of State revenue, the *zemíndárs* pay the following assessed taxes:—

Road fund,	...	1	per cent on the Government demand.				
School fund,	...	1	"	"	"	"	"
District post,	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"
Margin fund,	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"
Under the "Oudh Local Rates Act,"		$1\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"
Total,	...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	per cent.				

7. These taxes are quite distinct from the various local cesses paid by the inhabitants of the larger towns, such as octroi, chaukidári, and municipal cesses, &c.; as also from the 8 annas per cent on the Government jama, paid by the talukdárs towards the Canning College fund, and another equal contribution to the funds of the Talukdárs' Association in Lucknow. The landlords of the district, too, contribute each a small sum rateably on their incomes to the Khairábád fair fund.

8. The collection of the Government revenue is entrusted to the Collector of the district, or Deputy Commissioner, as he is styled in Oudh, who has to assist him in this duty four native Sub-Collectors, or Tahsildárs, located at the four tahsils into which the district is divided. These tahsils, with their component parganahs, will be described at length in another place, suffice it here to give their names :—

I.—Sitapur, containing 6 parganahs.			
II.—Bári,	„	5	„
III.—Biswán,	„	3	„
IV.—Misrikh,	„	7	„
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Total,	...	21	„

9. Like most other districts in the province, Sitapur is well provided with good unmetalled roads, crossing the country in all directions, and generally carried over the smaller streams by bridges, many of which were built prior to annexation. In addition to these, there is the fine metalled high road from Lucknow, and running on to Shahjehanpur, either of which cities can be reached by the traveller from Sitapur in eight hours by post-chaise. The civil station of Hardui is a twelve hours' journey to the west by palanqueen post, and a similar means of locomotion takes the traveller in nine hours to Lakhimpur, or Kheri, in the north. The aggregate length of all these roads within the district is 266 miles.

10. Sitapur can boast of neither railway nor canal, but it is well provided with natural water communication in the rivers which traverse the country, from the Ghogra in the east to the Gúmí in the west.

11. The former is a very large river indeed, having a width of from four to six miles during the rainy season, and fordable nowhere at any time. It flows in a south-easterly direction, past Fyzabad, until it mingles its waters with those of its mighty sister, the Ganges, between Arrah and Patna.

12. Eight miles to the west of the Ghogra is the Chowka, the second largest river in the district, and indeed in the province. It flows into the Ghogra at Byramghát, in the Bára Banki district, about twenty miles from the Sitapur frontier. This ghat is connected with Lucknow by a railway, which thus affords a ready outlet to the west for grain and other country produce from the east of Sitapur.

13. The country between these two streams, or the Chowka Ghogra Doáb (*vide* para. 3), is cut up by numerous small streams, which, though formidable-looking on the map, are all of them fordable during the dry months of the year. They are the Báhá, the Gobraiya, the Naya, the Ghuggar, the Sookni, and the Jasoe, and need not be further noticed here.

14. West again of the Chowka are the Oel, the Kewani, and, further south, the Sumli, all three fordable except during the rains, when they generally overflow their banks.

This part of the district is known as the Kewani Chowka Doáb, and, with the Doáb described in para. 13, is called the *Ganjur* land, or land which is periodically submerged.

15. We then, five or six miles further on to the west, meet with what was once apparently the bed of a large river, said by the natives of the locality to have been the Chowka, the present stream of which is actually nine miles to the east.

This old bed is now a strip of green and fertile soil, and is bounded on the west by that ridge of earth which is mentioned above (para. 3) as dividing the district into a dry and a damp country, and the average height of which is 25 feet. It runs down from the Kheri district, through Sitapur and Bára Banki, meeting the Ghogra below Byramghát, thereby showing where the two rivers formerly met. I have found it impossible to collect any reliable data as to when the change in the stream took place, but should imagine that it was at least 150 years ago. The Chowka, as it is now, is a

most variable river: to one course constant never, it is constantly causing changes in the riparian lands by diluvion and alluvion; and where it meets the Bharaich road in this district I recently found it difficult to recognize the river of 1870 in that of 1871.

16. From this old river bed all the way to the Gúmti the country is dry, the streams which run through it not, generally speaking, overflowing their banks.

17. Here we meet with, first, the Gond Naddi, an inconsiderable stream, and not used as a means of communication; it flows into the Saráin Naddi at Pirnagar, 14 miles south of Sitapur Khás, through which town that river passes; and the united stream, joined afterwards by the Keitha from the west, goes on in a south-westerly direction until it meets the Gúmti, at Hindoura Ghât.

18. West of the Saráin is the Kutna, a small unnavigable stream, joining the Gúmti at Dudhun Mow, on the road to Hardui.

19. Last of all comes the Gúmti, a good sized river, navigable all the year round, and during the dry season fordable in some places. It flows down through Lucknow, Sultánpur, and Jounpur, until it meets the Ganges near Benares.

20. Though, generally speaking, all these streams keep to their channels, occasions may be found when some of them have broken all bounds and caused great destruction to life and property. In 1867 the Saráin at Sitapur rose higher than had been remembered for many years, and flooded the greater part of the town and civil station. Again, in 1870, "history repeated itself," with a more disastrous result than that of 1867: not only the town, but the civil station was in imminent danger of being swept away; two of the civil officers' bungalows fell; wide lagoons took the place of croquet-grounds and flower-gardens; and the residents visited each other by water after the manner of the Venetians. At the same time, the Gúmti was not idle: the city of Lucknow was under water for three days, and many people perished under their fallen houses. Again, during the rains of 1871, was Lucknow flooded; but the losses occasioned there sink

into insignificance beside the disastrous calamity which this river caused at Jounpore, still fresh in the recollection of every person, and which it would be out of place to dwell on here.

21. The water-communication afforded by the Ghogra, the Chowka, and the Gúmti aggregates within the limits of Sitapur so much as 180 miles, the smaller rivers not being taken into consideration, as they are not navigable throughout the entire year.

22. The survey of the district was commenced in the cold weather of 1863-64, and was completed in 1866-67.

The operations were conducted by the settlement officer and his staff, and must not be confounded with the scientific survey of the Revenue Surveyor, which preceded it, and which will be discussed further on in its proper place.

23. The settlement officer's survey, or, as it is called in the vernacular tongue, *Khasrah* survey, gives the following distribution of the lands of the district :—

Barren, ...	...	175,752	acres.
Groves, under 10 per cent,		35,795	,,
Revenue-free,	...	8,306	,,
Total unassessed,		219,853	,,
Culturable, ...	...	281,000	,,
Groves, over 10 per cent,		2,660	,,
Cultivation, ...	...	914,041	,,
Total assessed,		1,197,701	,,
Grand total,		1,417,554	,,

The head "Barren" includes, it may be noted, all roads, village-sites, rivers, and barren land, properly so called; and groves, "under 10 per cent," are, as we shall see further on, those groves which are unassessed as aggregating less in area than one-tenth of the area of the village where they are situated.

24. The detail of the jhils, groves, and jungle is thus given :—

			Acres.
Grove lands,	...	...	38,455
Jungle,	...	...	180,886
Jhils,	...	...	57,713

25. There are 2,364 demarcated mauzahs, including 27 “grants,” and 2,039 inhabited towns and villages in the district; and the census of 1869 classifies them thus :—

Towns with a population—

Under 200 souls,	...	...	782
Population from 200 to 500	...	...	682
„ „ 500 to 1,000	...	...	457
„ „ 1,000 to 2,000	...	...	91
„ „ 2,000 to 5,000	...	...	21
„ above 5,000	...	...	6

26. The average area of each township or “mauzah” is 609 acres, or something less than one square mile. The provincial average is 619 acres, and that of the North-West Provinces 594.

Of these 2,039 towns, the chief are as follows :—

			Population.
Sitapur,	...	...	5,780
Khairabád,	...	...	15,677
Rámkot,	...	...	1,977
Hargám,	...	...	2,832
Láharpur,	...	...	10,890
Tálgaon,	...	...	2,098
Nabinagar,	...	...	2,649
Misrikh,	...	...	2,113
Machhretah,	...	...	4,578
Nímsár or Nímkhár,	...	...	2,307
Aurungabád,	...	...	3,000

Kutbnagar,	...	...	2,256
Bihut, ...	...	...	2,058
Barágaon,	...	...	2,066
Maholi,	...	...	1,676
Bári, ...	...	...	3,042
Manwán,	...	...	1,069
Mahmúdábád,	...	...	6,312
Paintépur,	...	...	5,127
Rámpur Mathurá,	...	...	2,217
Sadrapur,	...	...	2,109
Bánsurah,	...	...	2,822
Biswán,	...	...	7,308
Jehángirábád,	...	...	2,640
Maharájnagar,	...	...	2,003
Seotá, ...	...	...	3,428
Mullánpur,	...	...	4,045
Tambour,	...	...	3,014

27. These towns will be described in another ¹ we may note here that Khairábád is the fifth largest city in the province, and that Hargám and Manwán possess a special interest for the antiquarian.

The former is believed by its inhabitants to be the city of king Birát, where the Pándvas spent the thirteenth year of their exile; and the latter, formerly called Manpur, is said to be the Manipur of the Mahabharat, in the neighbourhood of which Arjun, the third Pándava, was slain by his son Babhruváhan. There are ancient ruins in the town itself, and at a distance of one mile to the south is the village of "Runnooa Pára," or "The place of the battle," so called in memory of the combat between father and son. Laharpur is celebrated as having been the birthplace of Rájah Todar Mal, the famous financial minister of the Emperor Akbar, on the roll of whose titled grandees the Rájah had the honor of being a "Chauhazári," or "Commander of 4,000."

28. The district is well populated, for there are 417 souls to each square mile of it, and 5·1 to each house.

The provincial averages are 476 and 4·5 respectively.

29. The population numbers 930,224, dwelling in 181,764 houses, and is thus divided:—

Males,	...	...	494,833
Females,	...	...	435,391
			<hr/>
Total,	...	...	930,224
			<hr/>
Hindús,	...	...	812,776
Musalmáns,	...	...	117,448
			<hr/>
Total,	...	...	930,224
			<hr/>

The Musalmáns are thus 12·6 per cent of the entire population, which is a somewhat higher percentage than the provincial, 10·7:—

Agriculturists,	...	...	533,747
Other than agriculturists,	...	...	396,477
			<hr/>
Total,	...	...	930,224
			<hr/>

In other words, out of every 100 souls there are 57 of the agricultural, and 43 of the non-agricultural, class.

The population may be further divided into urban and rural, as follows:—

Rural,	...	...	880,542
Urban,	...	...	49,682
			<hr/>
Total,	...	...	930,224
			<hr/>

which shows that the inhabitants of the towns, as opposed to villages, are 5·4 per cent of the whole. This is something lower than the provincial average of 7·1 per cent, but is still the fifth highest of the twelve districts, the percentages of which range from 31·7 for Lucknow, to 1·3 for Pratábgarh, or, as the Purist school would spell the word, Pratápagarha.

30. The castes, sects, and tribes of Sitapur are many and various. I cull the following figures from the "Census Report of 1869," giving the Musalmáns the first place :—

Tribe.	Numbers.	Occupation.
Patháns, ...	17,694	} Land-owners, Government servants, and private servants.
Sheikhs, ...	10,439	
Sayads, ...	2,734	
Moghuls, ...	1,940	

The lower orders are principally as follows :—

Juláhas, or weavers,	...	30,895
Kunjras, or greengrocers,	...	4,289
Ghosis, or milkmen,	...	3,649
Kasáis, or butchers,	...	2,138
Darzis, or tailors,	...	7,025

and a varied, though inconsiderable, mass of—

Dyers,
Musicians,
Cutlers,
Water carriers,
Prostitutes, *et hoc genus omne*.

31. The high-caste Hindús, including Sikhs, come thus :—

Sikhs,	...	...	288
Khattris,	...	...	1,468
Brahmans,	...	...	99,596
Rájpúts,	...	...	39,696
Vaisyas,	...	...	16,745
Kayeths,	...	...	12,537
Játs, ...	...	...	650

These castes number among them t'alukdárs, zemindárs, Government employés, private servants, thieves, beggars, and ministers of religion. The Vaisyas are commonly known as Banniyas, and do not demand any notice here. The Khattris

boast of having two t'alukdárs among them, Seth Sita Rám and Seth Raghabar Dyal, uncle and nephew, and joint proprietors of the family estate.

32. The low-caste Hindús are principally distributed thus :—

Ahír, or cowherd, ...	...	85,509
Bhunjwa, or grain-parcher, ...	...	12,584
Bhát, or bard, ...	...	4,684
Barhai, or carpenter, ...	...	10,974
Pási, }	watchmen and laborers, {	72,771
Arakh, }		2,832
Tambolí, pawn-seller, ...	...	5,576
Teli, oil-dealer, ...	...	20,204
Chamár, or tanner and laborer, ...	...	111,745
Halwai, or confectioner, ...	...	4,163
Dhobí, washerman, ...	...	15,483
Dhuniya, }	laborer, fisherman, and palki-bearer, {	11,586
Kahár, }		26,367
Sonár, goldsmith, ...	...	4,248
Kumhár, potter, ...	...	7,685
Kurmi, agriculturist, ...	...	74,597
Kalwár, distiller, ...	...	8,993
Kori, weaver, ...	...	14,209
Gareriya, shepherd, ...	...	15,447
Lodh, cultivator, ...	...	36,146
Lonya, cultivator and saltpetre manufacturer, ...	...	8,429
Lohár, ironsmith, ...	...	11,865
Murao, cultivating gardener, ...	...	32,593
Nao, barber, ...	...	19,976

33. These low-caste Hindús do not all necessarily follow the peculiar occupation of their tribe. Many of them adopt the pursuit of agriculture, and many of them take service with the wealthier members of the community.

The Chamárs and Kahárs, for instance, do so, the former acting as syces, the latter as khidmatgárs to Hindú families, the members of which, even though they be Brahmans, do not refuse to drink water from the hand of a Kahár.

The Sonárs add to their legitimate occupation the more questionable one of receivers of stolen property; and the Pásis have acquired an unenviable notoriety for their thievish propensities. They are, indeed, far sunk below the social position they occupied five or six centuries ago, when they were lords of a great part of the lands now forming the district of Sitapur, and when one of their kings claimed in marriage the hand of the daughter of a powerful Rájput chieftain (para. 102).

34. In addition to the foregoing, there are no less than 12,545 Hindús who have adopted religion as a profession, one-third of whom belong to the Ghosain sect, and not a few of whom are in possession of zemindári rights.

35. We should not omit to mention that in the Manwán Bári country we meet with a remnant, amounting to 319, of the ancient aboriginal Bhars; and that in parganah Laharpur there are located 18 Tharus, who must have immigrated thither from the neighbourhood of the Nepaul Terai.

36. In this notice of the population of Sitapur no account has been taken of the troops who are temporarily stationed in the Cantonment. Nor does the detail deal with the European and Eurasian officers residing in the civil lines, or with the only English planter in the district.

37. There are no Jews to be met with. Africa has its representatives in the three Habshis who honor Sitapur Khás with their presence. There was also an Abyssinian youth, Prince Alamayo, son to the late King Theodore, who was under the care of Captain Speedy, of the Oudh Police; but last year (1871) he went with that gentleman to Rangoon, and shortly afterwards to England for his education. He was an intelligent well-behaved lad, fond of out-door sports.

In Sitapur Khás also be 37 Bengalis, but, like the Europeans they are mere temporary sojourners there, and look forward to spending the evening of their life in their native country.

38. The natural products of the Collectorate resemble those of the rest of Oudh, and, indeed, of the greater part of

Upper India. Still there are some points connected with them demanding special notice, and accordingly they will be briefly considered under the three heads of—

- A.—Mineral products.
- B.—Animal products.
- C.—Vegetable products.

39. Under the first head, Sitapur resembles the rest of the province, in having no mines of any metal or of coal, and no stone-quarries. But, unlike many parts of Oudh, it has no saltpetre factories, nor during the native rule was any salt manufactured here; the district in this respect contrasting strongly with the south-western quarter of the province, where the saliferous lands were such a source of profit to the zemindárs under the native dispensation. As is the case all over Upper India, kankar is dug up in many places and used for the metalling of roads and for forming lime for local purposes, that burned at Mahrájnagar having a certain repute for its superior quality. Here and there we meet with old buildings, for instance, the Biswán mosque and the Nínsár fort, in the construction of which blocks of kankar have been used. The white salt “Reh,” described above (Section 3), if destructive to vegetable life is not altogether without value: washermen use it as a substitute for soap, and it is a component part of the material of which the bracelets of the lower orders are made, and which is principally lac.

40. The animal products are few in number, and demand no special notice, for none of them are produced in any degree of great excellence. They are briefly milk, butter, ghí, wool, and hides, with an inconsiderable amount of honey, and they are not exported at all.

41. The domestic animals are the ordinary horned cattle of India, ponies and asses, goats, pigs, and sheep, poultry, and dogs. Horses, properly so called, are not bred in the district, and are found only, in common with elephants and camels, in the possession of the wealthier classes.

The wild animals resemble those of Upper India generally, and are, the nilgai, the black buck, párá, gond, and other kinds of deer, the wild pig, fox, jackal, wolf, and hare. We meet

with none of the larger *carnivora* ; nor are wild elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, or wild buffaloes, found anywhere within the district.

42. The game birds are also those of the rest of the province, and are too well known to require any description of them here. Briefly, they are the wild goose and the various varieties of the duck and teal ; the black and the grey partridge ; quail, snipe, peafowl, florican (*Otis Benga-lensis*), and ortolan. Near the Ghogra the *coolung* may be bagged ; but he is a very shy bird, and requires hard hitting with the very largest sized shot, if a rifle is not used. They graze in flocks among the young rabi crops, and are hand-some grey birds with a black throat, standing about 3 feet in height. In the river itself there are the different varieties of the Indian alligator and river porpoise, and of course fish of many descriptions ; but the *hilsa*, the *beekie*, and the *mahseer* are not among them. With respect to these river animals the author of the *Ain Akbari* (Mr. Gladwin's translation) records as follows :—

“ In the Ghogra and Gúmti are a variety of extraordinary aquatic animals.”

43. To come to the vegetable products, they may be divided into—

A.—Cultivated produce.

B.—Uncultivated produce.

44. Taking the latter first, we have that derived from trees, under the form of timber, fruit, fibres, dyes, gum, and lac, and the trees yielding these are as follows :—

Mango,	...	...	(<i>Mangifera Indica</i>),
Pipal,	...	...	(<i>Ficus religiosa</i>),
Gular,	...	...	(<i>Ficus glomerata</i>),
Pakar,	...	...	(<i>Ficus venosa</i>),
Bargat, or banyan tree,			(<i>Ficus Indica</i>),
Ním,	...	...	(<i>Azadirachta Indica</i>),
Sissu,	...	...	(<i>Dalbergia Sissoo</i>),
Tun,	...	...	(<i>Cedrela toona</i>),
Semal,	...	...	(<i>Bombax heptapyla</i>),
Pharenda,		...	(<i>Syzygium jambolanum</i>),
Jámun,	...	...	(<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>),

Bel,	...	...	(<i>Aegle Marmelos</i>),
Kathal,	...	...	(<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>),
Babúl,	...	...	(<i>Acacia Arabica</i>),
Khair,	...	...	(<i>Acacia catechu</i>),
Dhák,	...	...	(<i>Butea frondosa</i>),
Khajur,	...	...	(<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>),
Aula,	...	...	(<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>),
Siras,	...	...	(<i>Mimosa serissa</i>),
Tamarind,	...	...	(<i>Tamarindus Indica</i>),
Kachnár,	...	...	(<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>),

and the common bamboo.

45. Of these, the only tree grown in groves is the mango; and it, and many of the others, notably the pipal and bel, are considered by the Hindús to be sacred trees, and no devout member of that body will destroy them with the axe, or by fire, or in any other way. The bel, for instance, is a representative of Shiva, and the pipal and banyan represent Vishnu; the person who plants one of the latter, expecting that just as he has set apart a tree to afford shade to his fellow-creatures in this world, so after death he will not be scorched by excessive heat in his journey to the kingdom of Yama, the regent of death.

These two, with the gular and pakar, are of the fig genus, the fruit of the gular being of a better and larger description than that of the pakar. Lac is yielded by the pipal. The leaves of the nim possess certain medicinal properties, as does also the fruit of the bel tree.

The semal is the "cotton-tree," growing to an immense size, and bright with crimson flowers; the pharenda is a larger species of the jámun, both having a purple fruit as large as a damson; and the kathal is the well known "jack-fruit" tree.

The babúl, khair, and dhák are smaller trees than any of the others, and grow in the most barren soil. The first yields both a dye and a gum, the ordinary "gum Arabic," the last the gum known as "dragon's blood," and the khair produces the "catechu" familiar to doctors. All three are combined to form the *kháki* color, used in dyeing the uniforms of many of the native regiments and of the well known

Oudh constabulary. A red dye is obtained from the scarlet flowers of the dhák, and is used at the Holí, and at weddings, for smearing the clothes of those who take part in those joyous festivals. A red dye is also obtained from a gum which the pipal yields, and from it the country red ink is made.

The khajur is the common date-palm, and is useful in this part of India rather for its leaves than for its fruit, the former making good matting. Its fruit is very small, and it appears to have no juice or tári, like the properly so-called tári tree.

The kachnár in the month of February is exceedingly pretty, being one mass of lilac-colored flowers; and these are not only pretty to the eye, but when cooked form a delicate vegetable for the table. The fruit of the aula is about the size of a small orange. The siras, of the genus *acacia*, is a small but graceful tree, with pretty leaves and covered in the season with yellow flowers. The tamarind and bamboo are too well known to require any description here. The dhák mentioned above is known in other parts of India as the *Palís*, and from this word the village of Plassey, the scene of Clive's famous victory, takes its name.

46. These are the trees of Sitapur. There are no forests to be met with, as has been already stated, nor do we find the *mhowa* tree, which is so common in the other parts of Oudh. This is very much to be regretted, as the profits arising from it are very considerable, and in bad seasons the zemindárs and grove-holders would have something to fall back upon. In one district (Pratábgarh), the area of which is only two-thirds that of Sitapur, the settlement officer has estimated the yearly value of the mhowa crop at one lakh and a half of rupees; the flower being used in the distillation of spirits, the fruit as food for man and, when plentiful, for beast, and the seed for oil.

47. The other uncultivated vegetable products of this district are the fibres obtained from the roots of the dhák, from the múnj and sarpat grass, and from the date-palm already mentioned. From the múnj and sarpat a string is twisted which is woven into matting, and a coarse rope is

made from the other two, which is used for tying up cattle, and such like purposes. - Kachcha wells are often lined with a sort of cable made from the *rús*, a wild shrub growing to the height of four or five feet.

48. The cultivated produce consists of the following staples :—

I.—The kharif, or autumn crops :—

Rice,	...	(<i>Oryza sativa</i>).
Kodon,	...	(<i>Paspalum scorbiculatum</i>).
Sáwán,	...	(<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i>).
Mendua,	...	(<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).
Kákun,	...	(<i>Panicum italicum</i>).
Joár, large and small,		(<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).
Bájjrah,	...	(<i>Penicillaria spicata</i>).
Til, . . .	...	(<i>Sesamum indicum</i>).
Urd, or másh,	...	(<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).
Múng, .	...	(<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>).
Moth,	...	(<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>).
Patwa,	...	(<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>).
Sannai, or sun,	...	(<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>).

49. These are all well known, and call for no detailed notice here. Suffice it to say that there are very many varieties of rice, and this crop is the staple of the eastern portion of the district. The name *paddy*, by which it is very generally known among Europeans, appears to be, like many other Anglo-Indian words, of Dutch origin. No munshi has ever been able to tell me anything about it more than that "it is an English word," while the ordinary European asserts that "it must be a Native word;" and, although Professor Forbes in his dictionary states, I know not on what authority, that it is a Hindi word, I hazard the opinion that it is Dutch, from the fact that in Batavia there is one variety of the crop known as *paddi-rawa*, or mountain rice.

Til, like some of the rabí oil-seeds, is not grown alone, but in the same field with other crops. Urd, múng, and moth are pulses. Patwa is grown along with either arhar

(a rabí crop) or joár; it has a yellow flower, and from its fibre, as also from that of sun, or sannai (the common Indian hemp), string and rope are made.

50. II.—*The rabí, or spring crops :—*

Wheat,	... (<i>Triticum vulgare</i>).
Gram,	... (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).
Barley,	... (<i>Hordeum hexastichon</i>).
Láhi,	... (<i>Sinapis nigra vel glauca</i>).
Mustard,	... (<i>Sinapis nigra</i>).
Sarson,	... (<i>Sinapis glauca</i>).
Linseed,	... (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>).
Castor-oil, or rendi,	(<i>Ricinus communis</i>).
Peas,	... (<i>Pisum sativum</i>).
Masúr,	... (<i>Ervum lens</i>).
Arhar,	... (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).
Safflower,	... (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>).

51. Of these, the first in the list covers the greatest area, and then come barley and gram. Láhi and linseed (alsi) are occasionally sown by themselves, and not, like til and other oil-seeds, in conjunction with some other crop. The *linum usitatissimum* is the common flax.

Castor-oil is produced from a plant which often reaches to the proportions of a tree. It is not as a rule grown in fields, but as a hedge round some other crop.

Arhar is planted in July along with joar in the same field, but is not cut until six months later than that crop, or in March-April; it bears the *dál*, so well known to the eater of pulaos and khichris.

Safflower is planted along with wheat, and produces the familiar saffron dye. Oil is expressed from its seeds, which are then given as food to the cattle. The plant possesses certain medicinal properties, and we have Mr. Austin Caxton's authority for saying that "a saffron bag worn at the pit of the stomach is the very best thing for the spirits."

52. Besides the above, which are the staple kharíf and rabí crops, there is a considerable quantity of sugar-cane grown in the district, producing one crop in the year, and being of several kinds, as described in the following note by Captain Young, late settlement officer.

Speaking of parganah Maholi, he says :—“ There are four very well marked rates which appear universal in the parganah, and they are regulated entirely by the season at which the cane is sown, or more strictly by the length of time during which the land is occupied by the crop between preparation for sowing and actual development.

“ The local names attaching to the cane are derived from the crop which immediately precedes the sowing, except in the fourth instance, in which this rule does not apply. They are as follows :—

- I.—*Charrerí*, where sown in a field from which *chana* has been cut.
- II.—*Máseri*, where sown after a crop of *másh*.
- III.—*Dhánkuri*, where it follows a crop of *dhán*.
- IV.—*Pureli*, or *Pureal*, where there has been no kharíf crop, the land having been under tillage for the cane throughout the rains.

“ The rates I found to be were, for No. I, Rs. 1-4-0 per kachcha bígah, plus 2 annas per rupee ‘ kharch,’ or Rs. 1-6-6, equal to Rs. 6-12-0 per acre ; for No. II, Rs. 1-8-0, plus 2 annas per rupee, or Rs. 1-11-0 a bígah, equal to Rs. 8-1-7 the acre ; for No. III, Rs. 1-12-0, plus 2 annas as above, or Rs. 1-15-6 a bígah, equal to Rs. 9-9-3 the acre ; and for No. IV, Rs. 2-0-0, plus 2 annas as before, or Rs. 2-4-0 per bígah, equal to Rs. 10-12-8 per acre.

“ The rates differ directly as the land is occupied by the cane crop, for a longer or shorter period, as will be seen from the following statement :—

“ For *Pureli*, the land is wholly clear of the rabí crop by Asárh (July) : it is not sown with kharíf, but is allowed to be fallow, absorbing all the rain, and receiving frequent ploughings till the month of Mágh-Phágun (January-

February) when the cane is sown. The crop thus sown is reaped the following Pús-Mágh (December-January), having occupied the land for 1 year and 7 months.

“*Dhánkuri*.—The *dhán* is the earliest of the kharíf crops, and is cut in Kuár (September). This still leaves the husbandman 4 months before cane-sowing time to prepare his land. He sows in Mágh-Phágun, and cuts in Pús-Mágh, the crop having occupied the land, between preparation and development, for 1 year and 4 months.

“*Máseri*.—*Másh* is cut in Aghan (November), leaving Pús and Mágh to prepare the land for a late sowing in Phágun. The crop will then occupy the land for 12 or 13 months.

“*Charrerí*.—*Chana* is the earliest rabí crop, and is cut in Chait (March-April); the plough is then hastily run through the soil again, and cane may even then be sown, although nearly two months late. It will in all occupy the land 10 or 11 months.

“These several calculations have been reckoned only up to the date of the cutting of the crop; but, over and above this, it must be remembered that as the season for rabí sowings is then past, no further return is got out of the land until the following kharíf.

“I conclude therefore,” Captain Young goes on to say, “that the crop, though very profitable to the tenant, is not specially so to the landlord, even though the rent paid is much higher than ordinary. The real benefit the landlord derives is to be found in the fact that the land, after being so thoroughly manured and watered, as it is for the cane, yields a very fine rabí, without fresh manure, at the ensuing spring harvest.”

It is remarkable that the cultivation of this crop is under a ban in the eastern parganahs of Tambour and Kundri (north), as is also the use of burnt bricks or tiles. This part of the district, together with parganah Firozabad in z’ila Kheri, comprises what the Ayin Akberri calls the “gurh kila nawa” mahal, of which more will be found further on in this report.

53. Besides sugar-cane, cotton to an inconsiderable extent is grown in Sitapur, being planted at the beginning of the rains, and cut in April. And the poppy ("post") is met with all over the district, being cultivated under arrangements with the local Opium Agent, whose head-quarters are at Sitapur. It is grown only in the vicinity of the village-site, requires constant weeding and plenty of water, and the juice is collected in February, the plant having been sown in November.

The same remarks apply generally to tobacco; and that grown at Biswan is exported, such favor does it find with the lovers of the hookah.

There are no tea plantations, indigo factories, or silk filatures in the district.

The "kachiána," or vegetable-garden produce, is very various: garlic, haldi, "greens" of all descriptions, spices, ginger, water-melons, &c., are to be seen at almost every village. Haldi gives the well-known yellow dye, turmeric.

54. *Pán* (chavica betel pepper), or the leaf used with the betel-nut (*supári*) as a "quid" for chewing, is met with here and there; the "*pán* field" presenting the curious appearance of a crop growing on a sloping ridge of earth, and covered over by a trellis work and *jhám*ps to keep off the rays of the sun. It is a creeper, growing something higher than the tallest English pea, and is propagated by cuttings. The plant lasts four or five years.

55. The average price, during the last five years (1866 to 1870), of the principal grain crops was as follows:—

		S.	Ch.
Wheat, ...	...	18	15 per rupee.
Barley, ...	...	31	12 „ „
Gram, ...	...	20	10 „ „
Bájjrah, ...	...	25	1

And we may here add, in concluding our notice of this part of our subject, that, unlike other crops, the ears of the

bájah and joár are taken off by the hand, and the stalk left standing, to be subsequently cut down and chopped up into *karbi*, the common fodder of horned cattle.

56. Besides the wild fruit trees mentioned above, the district has the following well-known cultivated fruits :—

Gúavas.	Melons.
Plantains.	Poppítas.
Custard-apples.	Pummelos.
Oranges and lemons.	Korundas.
Wood-apples.	

57. Rents, as a rule, are paid in kind, only about one-tenth of the whole being cash payments. The zemindár's share varies from one-fourth to one-half, both extremes being exceptional, and the former to be found only in what was the Rájah of Chihlári's taluk, in parganah Kúndri.

The variations are caused by the difference in the allowances made to the tenants. For instance, in some estates the division is made thus :—The tenant is allowed 5 sers out of the maund as “*koor*,” and the remaining 35 is divided half and half between him and his landlord, the latter thus getting $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers against the other's $22\frac{1}{2}$; and the tenant then contributes 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers towards the patwári's allowance. In other estates, in addition to the 5 sers “*koor*,” certain classes of the tenants have a let off, what is called “*cherooa*,” of from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ sers ; and thus out of the maund the landlord gets from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 sers, and the tenant 25 to $27\frac{1}{2}$, subject to the patwári's deduction as before.

These allowances and deductions vary, as I have said, very much. In some estates the “*Teecur*” system prevails ; that is to say, the tenant keeps two-thirds of the outturn, or, in other words $26\frac{2}{3}$ seers out of the maund, without any reference to “*koor*,” or “*cherooa*,” but subject to the 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers deduction for “*village expenses*,” including the patwári's remuneration.

In parganah Gondlamow, again, the system is quite different from the above. The landlord first takes 5 sers

out of the heap of grain for every maund therein. The maund is then divided into two equal portions, and the shares stand thus :—

Landlord's, 25 sers, tenant's, 20. Finally, each contributes $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers for the village expenses, and the result is—

Landlord's share,	$22\frac{1}{2}$	} for every maund in the heap.
Tenant's ,,	$17\frac{1}{2}$	
Patwari's ,,	5	

Sers ... 45

The tenant thus gets only $\frac{1}{2}$, or less than one-half, of each maund which he produces, a proportion which I have not found to be the rule in any other parganah than Gondlamow.

The custom above noted as prevailing in the Chihlári ilaqua is as follows:—The tenant first takes 7 sers as a “koo” out of the maund, and the balance is then apportioned, one-third to the landlord and two to the tenant, who thus gets 29 sers against the other's 11 out of every 40 produced by the land.

58. These represent the usual rates for “battai” rents, and the system is in force with respect to all lands, excepting those which produce sugar-cane, poppy, tobacco, and vegetables.

There has been no desire evinced by the people, save in very exceptional instances, to have their payments in kind commuted into cash payments; and perhaps it is too much to expect that any such change should take place immediately. For the Oudh cultivator is wedded to his old ideas, and stubbornly stands upon the *antiquas vias* of his forefathers: what *they* have been doing for hundreds of years cannot surely be wrong; who is *he* that he should set himself up against the immemorial custom of his family?

All this, to be sure, is very much to be regretted. As long as the system of *battai* prevails, so long we may expect little advance in the cultivation of the country. Irrigation

will not spread, and, until forced by the increase in the population which is yearly taking place, the people will do little or nothing towards improving their farming or breaking up new ground.

These are only a few of the reasons for preferring cash payments to those made in kind. Indeed, it almost seems superfluous to say anything in favor of a system which commends itself to all political economists and others who have given any thought to the subject. But when we find such an intelligent writer as the late Mr. Charles Lever advocating the battai principle, our remarks may perhaps be deemed not altogether out of place. Speaking in the person of Mr. Kenny Dodd, a shrewd observer, if not always a profound thinker, he says :—

“I am no political economist, but it strikes me that it is a great burden on a poor man that he must buy a certain commodity in the shape of a legal tender to satisfy the claim of a landlord. Now here (Italy) the peasant has no such charge : the day of reckoning divides the produce, and ~~the~~ the state of the currency’ never enters into the question ; he has neither to hunt fairs or markets, look out for ‘dealers’ to dispose of his stock, nor solicit a banker to discount his small bill.”

59. The tenures under which land is held in Sitapur are many and various ; but as they are well known, and have been described more than once in the blue-books which have been before the public for some years back, no lengthened notice of them here appears necessary.

Briefly, they resemble those prevailing all over the province, and fall under two main heads, namely :—

I.—Tenures held directly from the State.

II.—Tenures held indirectly from the State.

The holders of the first class pay the State rental into the public fisc without the intervention of any third party, and comprise the t’alukdárs and lambardars, or landed gentry, of the district. A landholder in the other class pays the State rental through one of the former, who is entitled to a

percentage on that rental as a recognition of his superior status and rights, and the class comprises all land occupiers above the rank of "tenant," as follows :—

- (a.) Holders of entire townships.
- (b.) Holders of integral portions of townships.
- (c.) Holders of a fixed quantity of land called *zemindár's sîr*, or *nankar*.
- (d.) Brahmans who hold *Sankalaps*.
- (e.) Holders of groves and *chaks*, or plots of land in the vicinity of the larger towns, which are held as a rule by Musalmáns.
- (f.) Muáfi grants, which are often free of rent, and were conferred by the late Government upon the teachers and ministers of either of the two great religions of Hindustan.

These *chaks*, *muáfis*, and *sankalaps* are similar to the *mududmash*, *altumgha*, *aimah*, *bermooter*, and *bishunpreet*, of the Bengal regulations, and have been treated, generally speaking, in the same manner and upon the same principles as the Bengal tenures were treated in the last generation. Sub-division (a), it may perhaps be not out of place to add, as now defined by law, consists of tenures almost exactly similar to the well-known "putni talukas" of Regulation VIII of 1819.

Besides all these various classes of proprietors and sub-proprietors, are the tenants, the vast majority of whom are mere "tenants at-will," the minority being "tenants with a right of occupancy." These latter are descendants of persons who once owned the villages where the lands lie, and the lands are now held by them on favorable terms which are determined by the courts.

60. The laws which protect and define the powers and privileges of the two classes of proprietors and sub-proprietors are as follows :—

For Class I, Act I of 1869, with Part I of its first schedule, or the letter of 10th October 1859 from the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh : and the laws relating to landed property generally.

For Class II, many Acts and Regulations, to wit :—

Sub-division (a.)—Act XXVI of 1866 (The “Sub-Settlement Act”) with its schedule.

Act I of 1869, Part II of its first schedule, or the letter of 19th October 1859.

Sub-division (b.)—	Ditto	ditto.
” (c.)—	Ditto	ditto.
” (d.)—	} The spirit of the Bengal Regulations as adapted to Oudh, and <i>lex loci</i> .	
” (e.)—		
” (f.)—		
”		

The tenants are protected by “The Oudh Rent Act,” or Act XIX of 1868, which is applicable generally to all tenants, and which defines “tenants with a right of occupancy” to be such tenants who within thirty years next before the 13th February 1856 have been, either by themselves, or by themselves and some other persons from whom they have inherited, in possession as proprietors in a village or estate; and they shall be deemed to possess a heritable but not a transferable right of occupancy in the land which they cultivated or held in such village or estate on the 24th day of August 1866 : Provided that such land has not come into the tenant’s occupation, or the occupation of the person from whom he has inherited, the first time since the said 13th February 1856 ; Provided also that no such tenant shall have a right of occupancy in any village or estate in which he or any cosharer with him possesses any under-proprietary right.

Tenants of this description hold their land on favorable terms, or at 2 annas in the rupee ($12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) below the rate of rent paid by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar quality situated in the same village.

61. Tenures held directly from the State are divided broadly into *t’alukas* and *zemindáris*. The holders of the former derive their present title from Act I of 1869, which confirmed the title conferred by Lord Canning in 1858, after order had been restored and the mutiny stamped out. In these estates the law of primogeniture generally prevails, but the

law of entail does not, and the t'alukdár for the time being has complete control over his t'aluka, to alienate or bequeath it in any manner he may wish.

62. The names of the t'alukdárs, and the amount of land revenue annually paid into the Sitapur treasury by them, are as follows :—

	Rs.
Thákur Maháráj Singh, of Kanhmow, ...	15,197
Mirza Ahmed Beg, of Kutbnagar, ...	10,650
Thákur Bhowánidín, of Nilgaon, ...	12,684
Mirza Agha Ján, of Aurungabad, ...	27,250
Thákur Gumán Singh, of Rámpur Mathurá,	34,982
Thákur Fazal Alí, of Akbarpur, ...	27,757
Nawáb Amjad Alí Khán, of Kanwakhera,	33,554
Rájah Shamsher Bahádur, of Súdatnagar,...	17,878
Thákur Sheobuksh Singh, of Kutesar, ...	77,719
Thákur Gunga Buksh, of Sarora, ...	22,621
Rájah Amir Hosen Khán, of Mahmudabad,	1,60,434
Kásim Alí Khán, of Paintepur, ...	30,104
Sitarám Mehra, of Bhagupur, ...	2,580
Juáhir Singh, of Bussadeh, ...	35,399
Ragbhar Dyal and Sitarám, of Mohiudinpur,	30,377
Thákur Anchit Singh, of Rámpur, ...	14,235
Rájah Jagannath Buksh, of Wazirnagar,...	4,585
Mír Mahomed Hosen, of Rájapára and Kalli,	8,665
Gunga Buksh and Kálka Buksh, of Ráunkot,	12,775
Chaudhri Rám Naráyan, of Mobarikpur, ...	2,744
Mirza Abbás Beg, of Baragaon, ...	6,380
Rao Moneswar Buksh, of Mullanpur, ...	16,869
Láltá Buksh Bohra, ...	5,755
Rájah Balbhadra Singh, of Mahewa, ...	2,599
Rájah Anroddh Singh, of Oel, ...	2,722
Rájah Runjít Singh, of Kheri, ...	1,340
Munshi Fuzl Rasul, of Hardui, ...	2,075
Bádsháh Hosen Khán, of Bhutwamow, ...	10,897
Rájah Farzand Alí Khán, of Lucknow, ...	9,328

Many of these gentlemen have other estates in other parts of the province, but such estates are not noticed here.

63. The principal zemindárs of the district are the following :—

Chaudhri Mahomed Baksh, of Biswan.

„ Arjun Singh and cosharers of Biswan.

Thákur of Bumhuniawan, Ragbansi Rájput.

„ of Sikrun Sipowli, Ragbansi Rájput.

„ of Deokullia, Koer Rájput.

„ of Pursedih, Gaur Rájput.

„ of Bihut Bahram, Kuchwáha Rájput.

„ of Bihut Bhán, Gaur Rájput.

„ of Keshupur, Gaur Rájput.

„ of Burchetta, Gaur Rájput.

„ of Jurgawan, Janwár Rájput.

„ of Bunniamow, Janwár Rájput.

„ of Olra, Janwár Rájput.

„ of Bujhera, Janwár Rájput.

„ of Kuchlai, Bachil Rájput.

Chaudhri of Bári, Musalmán Sheikh.

Thákurs of Chundra, Gaur Rájputs.

These estates are all subject to the general laws of inheritance prevailing in the families of their respective owners, and belong not to one, the chief of the family, as in the case of talukas, but to those of the brotherhood who are in the *khewut* or village register of proprietors.

One other name deserves notice, that of Rána Raghuráj Singh, son to the rebel Beni Mádhó, of Jagatpur, in Baiswára, who has received from Government an estate out of the confiscated t'aluka of Chihlári.

An account of all these zemindárs and t'alukdárs, when and under what circumstances they settled in the district, will be given further on when we come to describe the parganahs where their estates lie.

64. The climate of Sitapur is considered very salubrious for Europeans, and the Cantonment is famous for the very small mortality which occurs among the troops stationed in it. There are no diseases peculiar to the district, and epidemics are scarcely, if ever, heard of.

65. The year may be divided into four seasons, as follows :—

From 15th February to 9th April, pleasantly warm.

From 10th April to 15th June, very hot, accompanied in April and May with storms.

From 16th June to 1st October, rains.

From 25th October to 14th February, cold season.

66. The average rain-fall for the past five years (1866 to 1870) was 33 inches, against a provincial average of 38. The rains of 1870 and 1871 were heavier than in ordinary years all over the province.

67. The average temperature for the same five years ranged from 45° Fahrenheit in the cold season to 96° in the hot weather. It is often so cold at night that hoar frost is seen on the grass in the morning, and the manufacture of ice in shallow earthenware vessels is carried on with more or less success in December and January.

68. The prevailing winds of the district are from the east during the rains, and from the west during the greater part of the remainder of the year; the exception being in the early days of January, when rain falls off and on to an inconsiderable extent, and to the great benefit of the young wheat and other rabi crops.

69. For executive and magisterial purposes, the district is under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner, with European and Native Assistants of various grades subordinate to him, all of whom are invested with judicial and magisterial powers to a greater or less extent. The Deputy Commissioner himself is not only the "Collector and Magistrate" of the district, but is also its principal Civil Judge, and to a certain degree its Sessions Judge also, in which capacity he sits with assessors, and can imprison malefactors for a period not exceeding seven years.

70. Compared with the work in other districts of the province, the judicial work of Sitapur is light. In the year 1870 there were only 1,700 civil suits decided. But the same Judges who disposed of this work at the same time dealt with 2,511 criminals, and further disposed of a large number of revenue suits, that is to say, suits connected with land, and coming under the "Oudh Rent Act" and the Regulations in force in the province.

71. This judicial work does not embrace that done by the settlement courts, which are presided over by quite a separate judicial staff, as will be described further on in these pages. During the year ending on the 30th September 1871 these courts disposed of 2,888 cases, many of them involving immense interests, and all of them fought out with a pertinacity seldom to be witnessed in the ordinary courts of the country, and which to be realised must actually be seen.

72. For police purposes, the district is sub-divided into nine police circles, the head-quarters of each being the *thánah*. The strength of the force is 544 men of all grades, and the *thánahs* are at Sitapur, Khairábád, Bári, Maholi, Mahmudábád, Misrikh, Biswán, Laharpur, and Thánagaon; in addition to which there are three police-stations, or *chaukis*, at Kuarpur, Jelálpur, and Bahádurpur, on the Lucknow road, and a fourth at Nímsár, on the Gúmti. These police are also in charge of the ten cattle pounds which are located in different parts of the district.

73. In addition to this force, which is known as the regular police, are the village *chaukidárs*, numbering in all 23,765 men, and having their services remunerated either by a cash payment or by a grant in land, as is shown in detail in Appendix No. VIII. Each man has 48 houses and 287 sculs to look after; the average beat is 378 acres; and the average monthly income of each *chaukidár* is Rs. 3-0-4.

74. These two bodies constitute the ordinary police of the district. A special body of town police exists in the three towns of Khairábád, Biswán, and Sitapur, numbering in all 63 men; and in addition to these are 18 men in charge of the Military Cantonment.

The entire force is under the District Superintendent, and his Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, all acting under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner.

75. Popular education is spreading steadily from year to year. There are now 111 Government schools of all grades in the district, at which the number of scholars on the books is 4,052, or about 1 to every 228 of the entire population. Of these 4,052, it should be noted that only 114 are girls, a sadly small proportion of the whole. There is an aided Wesleyan Mission school in the town of Khairábád, with a roll of 80 pupils, the head-quarters of the Mission being at Sitapur.

Nor should we omit to mention the *Tahzib-i-Sitapur*, or Native Debating Society, where many subjects of national and public interest are discussed with a most praiseworthy and intelligent liberality, both native gentlemen and English officials taking part in the debates.

76. Vaccination operations are being carried on on a more extensive scale than formerly, and, in addition to the vaccinators under the immediate control of the Civil Surgeon, there were during the past cold season (1871-72) two extra men travelling about the district with the camps of the Deputy Commissioner and settlement officer. But, although they vaccinated many children, the work was unsatisfactory, because the results could not be tested; for the operators seldom had the opportunity of remaining in or re-visiting the scene of their labors. A plan likely, I think, to meet with more success would be to concentrate the work in one parganah, and by vaccinating carefully, and seeing that the vaccine "took," so to stamp out the disease from such parganah as to show to the neighbours a palpable benefit arising from the operation. Seeing is believing, and until the people realise some actual benefit they will never willingly be vaccinated. The sporadic operations of the past cold season are not likely to demonstrate to the community that any such benefit has arisen, but we hope for the inauguration of a better system in the coming years.

77. This notice of the district would hardly be complete without mention being made of the outbreak of the troops at

Sitapur in 1857. Mr. Martin Gubbins has, in his well-known book, given a graphic account of the whole catastrophe, and he is my authority for the following note :—

The troops quartered in Sitapur were the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry, the 9th and 10th Regiments of Oudh Infantry, and the 2nd Regiment of Military Police. The officers of the first mentioned who were murdered were Colonel Birch, the Commandant; Lieutenant Smalley; and the Serjeant-Major. The Adjutant, Lieutenant Graves, escaped wounded. The 9th Oudh Infantry murdered their Commandant, Captain Gowan, and his wife; the second in command, Lieutenant Greene; and Mr. Hill, Assistant Surgeon. Mrs. Greene escaped. In the 10th Regiment the Commanding Officer, Captain Dorin, and the second in command, Lieutenant Snell, with wife and child, were murdered. Mrs. Dorin and Lieutenant Burnes, the Adjutant, escaped. Captain John Hearsey, commanding the police, was protected by some of his men; but the miscreants shot down Mr. Christian, the Commissioner, with his wife and child; Mr. Henry Thornhill, Deputy Commissioner, and their children; and several others. Only a few escaped. These fled in two parties. One, consisting of Lieutenant Burnes, Sir Mountstewart and Miss Madeline Jackson, Serjeant-Major Morton, and little Sophy Christian, fled to Mitholi, where Rájah Loni Singh reluctantly gave them shelter. Mrs. Greene, Miss Jackson, and Captain Hearsey, fled northwards to Dhaurera, having been joined by other refugees. Lieutenant Lester, Assistant Commissioner, fled southwards to Lucknow, whither also arrived in safety Mrs. Dorin; Mrs. Apthorpe and three children; Mrs. and Miss Birch; Mr. Bickers, a clerk, and his family; Mr. Dudman, a clerk, and his family; and several other East Indians. It is sad to relate that Sir M. Jackson, Lieutenant Burnes, and Serjeant-Major Morton, after arriving safely at Lucknow, were murdered there upon the withdrawal of the garrison.

At Sitapur the treasury was plundered, the public offices destroyed, and the bungalows burned down; and complete anarchy held sway for some months. But in the following year order was restored, the courts and public offices were reopened, and the station was refounded. A spacious ganj was built and named after the Deputy

Commissioner, Captain Thompson : the zemindárs came in with their rent punctually : and the district was re-settled by the end of the year 1859.

Ever since, the place has enjoyed complete repose; the regular settlement has been begun and been concluded; Municipalities have been formed at Sitapur, Khairábád, and Biswán; and the people are rapidly advancing in the march towards prosperity and civilization.

CHAPTER II.

THE TAHSÍLS.

For easy reference a few details connected with the tahsils are noted here.

78. As stated above (para. 8), the district contains four of these sub-divisions, each being in the immediate charge of a native Tahsildár, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. These officers generally are invested with criminal and civil court powers, and are also judges between landlord and tenant. They are further entrusted with many executive duties, such as the serving of revenue processes for the due payment by the zemindárs of the State rental: the making and keeping in repair of roads and bridges: the care of the public nurseries: the execution of orders from the offices of the Collector and the settlement officer: and much other miscellaneous work.

79. As a territorial sub-division of the country, the tahsil is altogether a British institution, and embraces several of the native sub-divisions called parganahs, of which there are twenty-one divided among the four tahsils of the Collectorate. They will be described further on, in the next chapter, where will be found the details of population, area, natural productions, bazars, great fairs or melás, history of the chief clans, and other things connected with the parganah.

80. Tahsil SITAPUR is bounded on the north by Kheri, and runs down through the centre of the district, its greatest length being 38, and its extreme width 26, miles. It has an area of 564 square miles, of which 357 are cultivated; and its population numbered in 1869 246,301 souls, or 433 to the square mile. It contains 650 mauzahs, or demarcated villages, and 48,029 houses, to each of which there are 5·1 inhabitants.

81. Tahsíl BÁRI is a long narrow tract, 36 miles from east to west, and 20 from south to north, lying in the south of the district and marching with Lucknow and Bára Banki. Its area is 498 square miles, 336 of which are under cultivation; and it has a population of 238,528 souls, or 479 to the square mile. In each of its 46,615 houses there are 5·1 occupants, and its boundaries include 548 mauzahs.

82. Tahsíl BISWÁN lies in the north-eastern corner of the district, its northern boundary being Kheri, and its eastern the river Ghogra, which separates it from Bharaich. Its extreme length and breadth are 38 and 27 miles respectively, and its area is 575 square miles, of which 397 are cultivated. Its population numbers 244,028 souls, living in 43,821 houses, and it has 509 mauzahs. Thus to each square mile and house there are 426 and 4·5 inhabitants, respectively.

83. Tahsíl MISRIKH forms the western sub-division of the zilá, and is washed on its entire western face by the Gúmti. Its extreme length is 43, and its greatest breadth 20, miles, and it is 613 square miles in area, of which 385 are cultivated. There are in it 657 mauzahs and 43,299 houses. In 1869 the population amounted to 201,367, or only 328 to the square mile and 4·6 to each house. The tahsíl is thus the most sparsely populated of the four.

CHAPTER III.

THE PARGANAHS.

84. In these pages I purposely abstain from giving any such history of the district as is common to the entire province. The proper place for such is in the Provincial Gazetteer, and not in a district Report. But an account of the local tribes and proprietary families; when and under what circumstances they settled in the country; who preceded them, and how they managed to hold their own; such things may be legitimately detailed here.

85. Of the twenty-one parganahs in the district, I can trace but eleven in the *Ain Akbari* (Mr. Gladwin's translation), which may be accounted for by the fact that the other ten parganahs were either included as parts of the eleven, or were created since the time of Rājah Todar Mal. For instance, what the *Ain* calls "Garh Kila Nowa" is now known as two parganahs; and Ramkot, Pīrnagar, and Maholi date from a period subsequent to the reign of the Emperor Akbar. One parganah, Nīnkhār, has disappeared, and in its place Misrikh, Aurangābād, and Chandra have sprung up. We proceed to treat them separately, each by itself.

86. Parganah SITAPUR, in shape like a pear, runs north and south through the centre of the tahsīl. Its greatest length and breadth are 20 miles and 9 miles respectively, and on its east and west boundaries flows the small river Sarāin (*vide* para. 17). It has an area of 115 square miles, of which 67 are cultivated.

The appearance of the parganah is that of the district as described in para. 2, and need not be dwelt upon in this place. Irrigation is carried on from jhīls and streams, and from wells, water being found at from 20 to 28 feet from the surface of the ground. The productive powers of the soil are good, without being remarkable. As in the other

parganahs of the district, there are no mines or quarries of any description, the only mineral being kankar, dug up from within a depth of two or three feet, and used for local purposes, such as metalling the roads, burning into lime, &c.

The people are well supplied with all the ordinary necessities of life in the bazars which are held in the five market towns of Sitapur, Aetia, Surdi, Khumolia, and Kaimah.

There are no buildings of ancient date to be met with; and the only edifices worthy of notice are a temple in honor of the goddess Sítá, a siwála of Sham Nath Mahádeo, and the Kazi's imambarah; all in Sitapur Khás.

Close to the bridge, over the Saráin Nuddi on the Shah-jehanpur road is one of those old mounds of earth and broken bricks, which are known as "díhs," and which are found all over the district. They are generally of from 20 to 30 feet in height, and have often an area of 15 or 20 bigahs, and are apparently the sites of small towns or strongholds which existed beyond the memory of man. The villagers, as a rule, can tell nothing of them, beyond now and then connecting them with mythical heroes. For instance, the one in question is said to have been the site of a town of King Birát, about whom more will be found under the description of parganah Hargám. It is strange that no inscriptions of any sort have been discovered in any of these díhs. They were probably strongholds, and they bear evidence, from the remains of burnt bricks and tiles, of which they to a great part consist, that the people who dwelt in them had advanced to a much higher degree of civilization than the present inhabitants of the country have, whose towns consist of nothing but mud houses.

The population of parganah Sitapur is as follows :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	21,790,
„ non-agricultural,	...	20,035,
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	1,050,
„ non-agricultural,	...	7,021,

giving a total of 49,896, or 434 to the square mile, and 5·1 to each house. The Musalmáns are 16, and the agriculturists

46, per centum of the entire population ; and in Appendix No. III will be found a detailed list of the different tribes and sects of both religions.

The parganah has 159 mauzahs, 11 grants, and 28 mahals, which are thus distributed :—

T'alukdári,	...	...	...	3,
Zemindári,	...	...	...	131,
Pattidári,	...	...	...	64,

and of these, 115 are held by Gaur Rájput's, and 9 by the Nundwánis, their predecessors.

The traditional history of the parganah is almost identical with that of the town, which will be given further on, and which connects the place with Rám Chandra and his consort Sítá. To come to more tangible times, we are told that in 590 A.H., or seven centuries ago, a tribe of Chouhans under their leader Gohildeo, a relative of King Prithwi, Rájah of Delhi, invaded the country and drove out the Kúrmis and other low-caste tribes who then possessed it. The conquerors founded a town, Bhek, on the site where now stands Sa'adatnagar, and they continued to live there for ten generations, or five centuries, the line of succession being as follows :—(1) Gohildeo, (2) Lohung Sáh, (3) Súruj Sáh, (4) Sojun Sáh, (5) Dára Sáh, (6) Luchmun Sáh, (7) Kullían Sáh, (8) Chander Sen, (9) Gútrám, (10) Hírámun. This last was driven out in 1070 A.H., when Aurungzeb was king at Delhi, by a Gaur immigration from the west of the Ganges, under the chieftainship of Chander Sen (not to be confounded with the No. 8 above), who left the Nundwanís only Bhek, Sitapur, and Tehar. Chander Sen had four sons, named Ajít Mal, Nág Mal, Khurruk Sen, and Oodo Rám, whose descendants are now distinguished from each other by the names of their four progenitors, *ex. gr.*, Nagmallís, Ajítmallís. They all belong to the Bahman Gaur clan, as distinguished from the Chamár Gaur ; and they still possess the greater part of the parganah, though a stranger both to them and the Nundwánis, ex-Kanúngo Gúr Prashád, has acquired the town of Sitapur. The largest Gaur zemindári is that belonging to the Keshnapur family, the head of which is Bhádúr Singh Ajítmallí.

The parganah is mentioned in the *Ain Akbari* as forming part of Sircar Khairábád. It then consisted of 1,282 villages, and so remained down to recent times. But at the summary settlement the mauzahs were lumped together into 312, which again at the regular settlement have been demarcated as 170.

Sitapur Khás, population 5,780, is the only town, or kasbah, in the district, the other inhabited places being ordinary villages. They may be classified thus :—

Villages with a population under	200 ...	70
„ „ „ from	200 to 500 ...	51
„ „ „ „	500 to 1,000 ...	18
„ „ „ „	1,000 to 2,000 ...	4

The form under which the name of the parganah occurs in the *Ain* is Chitapur, and to the present day the word is as often pronounced by the common people in that way as it is “Sitapur.”

87. Parganah KHAIRÁBÁD lies between the Saráin and the Gond Naddi, and is 20 miles long from north to south, and 11 wide from east to west, with an area of 128 square miles, of which 75 are under cultivation.

The population, of 63,728, is thus distributed :—

Hindús, agricultural;...	... 23,256
„ non-agricultural,	... 25,678
Mahomedans, agricultural,	... 2,446
„ non-agricultural,	... 12,348

The Musalmáns are thus 23 per cent of the whole, a larger proportion than obtains in any other parganah save Laharpur. There are 498 souls to the square mile, and 4·5 to each house. The non-cultivators exceed in number the cultivating community, an unusual thing, but easily accounted for by the existence of the large kasbah of Khairábád, and by the numbers of Kayeths who live throughout the parganah.

There are 152 demarcated (*hadbasti*) mauzahs and 20 mahals in Khairábád, and they are held thus :—

T'alukdári,	...	...	18
Zemindári,	...	...	144
Pattidári, ...	...	...	10

The t'alukdár is Nawáb Amjad Alí Khán, son of the late Vizier Monowar-ud-Dowlah, of Lucknow; and the non-t'alukdári villages are distributed among the following castes :— Rájpúts, 34; Brahmans, 6; Kayeths, 52, numbering among them the Chaudhris and Kanúngos of the parganah; Musalmáns, 24; Government property, 13; Cantonment, 2; and Miscellaneous, 4.

There are many and good bazars held throughout the parganah :—

Thomsonganj (para. 77),	Saturday and Wednesday, .
Cantonment bazar,	... Tuesday and Friday,
Khairabád Khás,	... Every day,
Unássia,	... Monday and Friday,
Gujra,	... Thursday and Sunday,
Tájpur,	... Tuesday and Saturday,

and at these all the usual necessities of life may be purchased. In Thomsonganj European goods are sold to a considerable extent.

There are several great fairs or melás, held in different parts of the parganah, namely :—

Government fair,...	In January, at Khairábád Khás.
Rám Lílá,	... In September, October,—Ráma and Síta.
Júdh-Kans,	... In August,—in honoring Krishna.
Dewáli,	... In October,—feast of lanterns.
Katkí,	... Ditto, a bathing festival.
Charhai,	... In April,—a woman's festival, in honor of Debí.

Besides these, the Bakríd and Moharram are celebrated at Khairábád Khás with considerable eclát; and there is a gathering in June at the shrine of Yusuf Khán Gházi, who slew the Ahban king, Rájah Bhím Sen, about 700 years ago, as will be related further on.

At these fairs commodities of all sorts are sold. A pretty brisk trade in grain is carried on with Lucknow; but, with the exception of the cloth made in Khairábád, there are no manufactures in the parganah, nor are there any mines or quarries to be met with.

The principal buildings in the parganah are the public offices, bungalows and barracks, &c., in the Civil lines and Cantonment of Sitapur, and the buildings in the town of Khairábád, which will be described in another place.

There are three camping-grounds for troops, viz., Seráyan, on the Biswán road, Thomsonganj and Jelalpur, on the Lucknow road.

Rents, as generally over the whole district, are paid mostly in kind (*vide para. 57*). Water is found within 29 feet of the surface of the earth.

The parganah takes its name from its chief town, Khairábád (*vide para. 109*) and was owned some 700 years ago by the Ahban Rájputs, who were succeeded, according to local tradition, by Kayeths and Musalmáns. The Pásis too, are said to have had part of the parganah, and, indeed, to have founded the town itself; but of this there is no certain proof. The Ahban king lived in Unássia, a town four miles south of Khairábád, where the remains of his fort, a díh (*vide para. 86*), with a horse-shoe-shaped tank running round three sides of it, are still extant. The death of this potentate at the hands of a Moslem chieftain, Yusuf Khán Gházi, who had been sent by the Emperor of Delhi in the twelfth century to repress the Ahbans, is recorded in the local couplet—

“ Assi táI unássi kúah ;
Táhá ká Rao piyááí múa ;”

which shows, too, why the town was called Unássia.

There are twenty similar dîhs scattered through the parganah, and these are all the remains of antiquity to be met with.

The communications are good. The Lucknow high road, and the unmetalled district roads to Biswán, Laharpur, and Kheri, all pass through it; and at certain times of the year country boats with grain go down the Saráin Naddi to the Gúmti, and so to Lucknow.

The inhabited villages may be grouped as follows :—

Population under	200 ...	77 villages.
„ between 200 and 500 ...	39	„
„ „ 500 „ 1,000 ...	24	„
„ „ 1,000 „ 2,000 ...	2	„

Khairábád itself (para. 27) rises to the rank of a kasbah, and indeed is often styled *shahr*, or city, by the inhabitants.

88. RAMKOT is a very small parganah, lying on the borders of Sitapur and Khairábád, which last is separated from it by the Saráin.

The area is 20 miles, 11 being under cultivation.

The population, of 8,791, is thus made up :—

Hindús, agricultural,	... 5,068
„ non-agricultural,	... 3,532
Musalmáns, agricultural,	... 38
„ non-agricultural,	... 153

These figures show that the Musalmáns are only 2·2 per cent, and the cultivators 59 per cent, of the entire community.

The parganah is in a very backward condition, its present proprietors, Kalka and Ganga Buksh, sons of Hardeo Baksh, having done nothing for it since annexation, and that too though they had it on very easy terms, the summary assessment being only one-half of that now proposed for it. In this they contrast very unfavorably with their predecessor, who did so much for the property in the way of building

wells, making roads, planting avenues, and the like. The fine pakka tank in Ramkot, built by him, is the only structure in the whole parganah deserving notice. The t'alukdárs live in an ordinary mud house.

The population is dense, 439 to the square mile, and 5·5 to each house ; and this shows that the t'alukdár could do much more with his estate than he has yet done.

The history of the parganah, as given by the "oldest inhabitant," is this : When Rámchandra was on his pilgrimage, he sojourned on the spot where stands Ramkot Khás, and where the remains of his old díh are still extant. He did not stay there long, and on his departure the place fell into decay. Subsequently, a tribe of Kacheras acquired the place, and held it down to 1707 A.D., when they were dispossessed by the ancestor of the present t'alukdár, a Janwár chieftain, whose family have held it ever since.

Hardeo Baksh, above-mentioned, died in 1842 A.D., leaving a widow and two infant sons. She managed the estate with prudence until her death in 1853. Then the chakladár oppressed her sons for three years so grievously, that when we took the country in 1856 we found the estate in a wretched condition, and were obliged to assess it very lightly.

Kalka Baksh is not, as Ganga Baksh is, a begotten son of Hardeo Baksh, but was adopted by that gentleman, who found him an infant lying exposed by the road-side. They both behaved well during the disturbances of 1857, and have been rewarded for their loyal conduct by grants of land in the district.

The physical features of the parganah resemble generally those of the whole district, and require no special notice here.

There are no mines, quarries, or manufactures beyond the ordinary coarse cloth which is worn in every chief town of a parganah. Rents are almost entirely paid in kind, the only exceptions being the rents of the lands which produce tobacco, sugar, and kachiána, or garden stuff. Water is found within 26 feet of the surface.

The parganah is crossed by three unmetalled roads, all meeting at Ramkot Khás, and communicating with Hardui, Nímsár, and Sitapur.

The inhabited villages are classified thus :—

Population from	200 to	500	...	4 villages.
„	„	500 „ 1,000	...	6 „
„	„	1,000 „ 2,000	...	2 „

Ramkot Khás is, as we shall see further on, a poor place, not rising to the dignity of being called a kasbah, as most “parganah-towns” are.

89. Parganah PÍRNAGAR lies south of Khairábád, from which it is separated by the Gond Naddi. On the west the Saráin separates it from Machhreta and Gondlamau; and both streams, uniting at Pírnagar Khás, flow thence to the Gúmti at Hindaura ghát. The lands in the neighbourhood of these streams are much cut up by ravines, and there is a deal of úsar and jungle. Water, when found at all, is found at a great depth, 49 feet from the surface of the earth, and wells cannot be dug at all near the ravines. But in the centre of the parganah the character of the soil is quite different: here wells are sunk with ease, the crops are good, the land level.

The parganah is a small one, being only 44 square miles in area, of which 28 are cultivated.

The population numbers 15,295, and is detailed thus :—

Hindús, agricultural	...	8,841,
„ non-agricultural,	...	5,379,
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	370,
„ non-agricultural,	...	705,

and these live in 2,935 houses, each of which is thus occupied by 5·2 individuals. The cultivators are 62 per cent, and the Musalmáns only 7 per cent, of the whole community.

The revised jama is Rs. 21,057, as against the previous demand of Rs. 26,568, which has thus been diminished by

one-fifth ; and, although the incidence is low, it is quite as much apparently as the zemindárs can pay. The former assessment pressed very hard indeed upon them, and they are now wretchedly poor, as will be seen when we come to describe the assessment.

There are 54 mauzahs in the parganah, 15 of which are t'alukdári, and 39 zemindári. Bais Rájpúts own so many as 48, or almost the entire district ; Brahmans have 3 ; Kayeths and Musalmáns only 2 and 1 respectively, the Musalmáns being descended from a converted Bais of the older stock who possessed the country before the present Bais invaded it.

Local history tells us that "in the beginning" the country was held by the former clan, being part of their dominion known as Chapann Garh. But they gradually became extinct before the proletarian Kacheras, Gújars, and Játs, who held sway until King Akbar's time, or some three centuries ago, when Bhikum Deo and Than Singh, of the Tilokchandi Bais clan, were granted the district as a reward for having chivalrously rescued from the hands of some Musalmán ravishers the fair queen of Boundí in Bharaich, who was on her way to bathe in the sacred waters of Prayág, the modern Allahabad. So the Tilokchandis got the lands, which had just then been formed into a parganah by Rájah Todar Mal ; and their descendants bred and mustered, and hold the greater part, or nine-tenths, of the parganah to the present day.

The parganah was known at first as "Bairimau," which name it retained until King Jehangír's reign, when it was changed to Pírnagar from the name of the kasbah.

This latter was founded by Rai Gunsúr Dáss, the Dewán of Pír Mahomed, then Subahdár of Oudh, after whom it was named. But the Dewán built a Hindú temple in the town, which so enraged the Subahdár that the former then erected the mosque which is now to be seen there ; and so appeased the wrath of his noble master.

The place is not mentioned in any of the older epics or histories of India ; and the only remains of antiquity to be seen in the parganah are nine of those nameless dís, described above in para. 86.

Six melás are celebrated here, none of them deserving any detailed notice. They are as follows :—

Bansibat, held in Jairámpur in the month of August, and attended by about 12,000 souls. It was instituted by one Bansibat, in honor of the espousals of Rámchandra and Síta.

Hatíla Pírka, a small fair held annually in June in memory of a Musalmán worthy of that name, who was one of the Salár's army of invasion in 1030 A.D.

In Mahotípur, the memory of queen Mahotí is annually kept alive in the month of May by about 3,000 people. She was a Bais lady who crowned a life which had been remarkable for purity and good works by becoming a satí on her consort's funeral pyre.

In Bhitoli the Dhanakjug, or breaking of the bow by Rámchandra, is celebrated every August. Some 3,000 people attend the festival.

In Mahomedpur and Phúlpur two other small fairs are held in June and October. They are quite unimportant; and at none of the whole six are any commodities out of the common offered for sale.

The parganah has one road, that from Lucknow to Sitapur, running through it: and water-communication to a limited extent is afforded by the Saráin Naddi.

There are no pakka houses to be met with, and the only public building is the caravanserai at Kamalpur, built by Government. There is a pakka bridge over the Saráin at Pírnagar, and on the high road an engineer's bungalow at Dáudpur. In the former town are 5 Hindú and 1 Musalmán places of worship. The parganah does not boast of a single pakka tank. Its 15 pakka wells are used for domestic purposes and not for irrigation.

90. Parganah HARGÁM, on the north, touches the Kheri district, and is 66 square miles in area.

The population, of 23,861, is thus distributed :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	12,575,
„ non-agricultural,	...	7,500,
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	1,420,
„ non-agricultural,	...	2,336,

which shows there are only 361 to the square mile, and that Musalmáns are so many as one-sixth of the entire population ; the average for the entire district being about one-eighth, and for the province one-tenth. The agriculturists are 59 per cent of the whole.

The parganah contains 96 mauzahs and 17 mahals, or parts of mauzahs, which are held as follows :—

T'alukdári,	...	28 + 2 mahals,
Non-T'alukdári,	...	68 + 15 „

and the proprietary body is almost altogether of the Gaur clan, for they own 80 out of the 96 townships, or five-sixths of the entire parganah.

The communications are two kachcha roads, crossing at the parganah-town Hargám, and, to a certain extent in the rains, the Saráin Naddi.

The parganah boasts of one large melá, namely, that held in October at Surajkúnd, “the tank of the sun,” in Hargám Khás, and attended by 40,000 people. There is a smaller gathering at the same place in June. At both fairs, as also at the three pārganah bazars of Hargám Khás, Keoti Kalán, and Mumtázipur, all the ordinary necessities of life are offered for sale. No manufactures are carried on in the district, nor is there any article of commerce peculiar to it. The crops are of the ordinary description, the soil being as a rule don't, or loam, and its productive powers a good average. There are no mines or quarries. Kankar is dug up here, to be used in metalling the roads, and producing burnt lime.

The parganah is mentioned in the *Ain Akbari* as constituting one of the twenty-two mahals comprised in "Sircar Khairábád." It takes its name from the parganah town, which will be described further on, and the Kanúngos give the following account of the Gaur immigration into it:—Down to the beginning of the eighteenth century, the country was occupied by low-caste tribes. In 1712 A.D. a body of Gaur Rájputés, led by one Singha, invaded it and took the chief town and drove out the former zemindárs. Since then the conquering clan has held undisputed possession of the country, and, as already stated, at the present day are masters of five-sixths of it. The talukdári villages are held by their Rájah, Síva Baksh Singh, of Katesar, in the neighbouring parganah of Laharpur.

Nó remains of historical interest are to be found in the parganah. Local tradition connects the town with the legend of the Mahábhárat, where the Pándavas are described as spending the thirteenth year of their exile in "the city of King Birát;" and on this point we shall have something to say when we come to describe the town.

Parganah LAHARPUR lies west of that just described, and south of the Kheri boundary line. The Gond Naddi separates it from Khairábád. Its extreme length and breadth are 22 and 14 miles respectively, and its area is 192 square miles, of which 133 are under cultivation.

The parganah is divided by nature into two portions by a ridge of earth of from ten to thirty feet high, running from the north-west to the south-east, and which has been described above in para. 3. The soil of the southern portion is generally a fine domat, requiring irrigation by the hand of man for the full development of its rabí crop, and thus differs from the northern part of the parganah, which depends for its irrigation solely upon the rain from heaven. Here the soil is for the most part a stiff clay (*matyár*) which in some places is excessively wet and greasy, and in others dries into rock-like clods, upon which none of the ordinary implements of cultivation are able to make much impression, and which do not crumble even under the foot of an elephant. In this portion of the parganah water is found within 4 and 5 feet from the surface, but in the southern portion not until a depth of 30

and 32 feet has been reached. The productive powers of the parganah on the whole are fair, no crop being produced in peculiar excellence.

The census report of 1869 gives the following distribution of the population :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	37,929
„ non-agricultural,	...	27,615
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	3,649
„ non-agricultural,	...	15,537
Total,	...	84,730,

living in 15,978 houses.

These figures show that there are 444 souls to each square mile, and 5·3 to each house in the parganah, and that the Musalmáns are so many as 23 per cent, or nearly one-fourth, of the entire population, which is more than double that of the provincial percentage. We also see the unusual fact that 51 per cent, or rather more than one-half, of the parganah population is non-agricultural. This is caused, as in the Khairábád parganah, by the existence of the large kasbah of Laharpur Khás, the residents in which number 11,000 souls.

The communications of the parganah are two unmetalled roads, one running east and west, the other north to south, and both intersecting at Laharpur Khás.

Besides this land-communication, the three small rivers, Gond, Kewani, and Ghugra, give a passage to boats during certain seasons of the year. The first mentioned is bridged in two places: first at Kusrela on the high road, and secondly at Damaura on a cross road. The former bridge was built about forty-five years ago by Mukka Darzí, the celebrated tailor of Khairábád; and the latter, in 1860 A.D., by Chaudhri Rám Naráyan of Mobarikpur.

The parganah is well off for marts. At Kesriganj, two miles west of the kasbah, the sales average annually Rs. 1,00,000, and merchants from the North-Western Provinces have shops there. In the kasbah itself, bazars are held daily, and commodities to the value of some Rs. 40,000 annually change hands thereat.

Much, too, is sold at the various melás of the parganah and of the kasbah. The former are held at the undermentioned places :—

Daryapur,	...	“Chhota Bharaich ká melá,” in honor of Syad Másúd Salár, son of the sister of the famous Máhmud of Gazní.
Rájapur,	...	At the tank of Rájah Todar Mal.
Akbarpur,	...	At the “Súruj Kúnd.”
Táhirpur,	...	“Mahádeo Jungrí Náth.”
Lachhminagar,	...	At the “Muth” of Sítlá Dín.
Kesriganj,	...	A bathing festival.
Tálgáon,	...	In memory of a wrestler by name Pír Zeinul-ab-dín.

Of the kasbah melás, more will be found when the history of that town comes to be given.

There are no special manufactures carried on in this parganah, nor has it any mines or quarries. At Pursia and Kishenpur kankar is dug up, and lime burned therefrom, which has a certain local reputation.

The parganah is included in the list of mahals given in the *Ain Akbari* as making up Sircar Khairábád, and was constituted by Rájah Todar Mal out of the lands of 13 tappas, containing 765 villages. About 105 years ago, two of these tappas were transferred to parganah Biswán. The district now contains 165 mauzahs and 11 mahals, and they are held under the following tenures :—

T'alukdári,	...	...	104
Non-T'alukdári,	...	...	72

Of the 165 mauzahs, 115 are held by five different proprietors, namely :—

Rájah Síva Baksh Singh,	...	50
Thákur Fazl Alí Khán,	...	20
Nawáb Amjad Alí Khán,	...	23
Thákur Bení Singh,	...	12
„ Pahlwán Singh,	...	10

Of these, the first three are t'alukdárs. Rájah Síva Baksh is the head of the Gaur clan in this district: and, in common with Thákurs Bení Singh of Semora, Gyadín Singh of Sherpur, and Pahlwán Singh of Kuttara, is a Nágmallí Gaur (*vide* para. 86). Thákur Fazl Alí is an Ajítmallí. His great-great-grandfather, Mahábullí, was converted to Islam, and became t'alukdár of Akberpur. The other brother, Pratábullí, great-grand-uncle to the present Thákur, saved his religion, and his descendants are now in possession of the Rehar zemindári.

Of the 165 mauzahs, 105 are held by Gaurs, and 13 by Janwárs. These latter are known as "Sendúrias," having come from Sendúr, in the Kursi parganah of Lucknow, some years before the Gaur immigration. Nawáb Amjad Alí Khán now holds the principal portion of their old ráj, but under him certain of the tribe are in possession of sub-settlements of entire villages.

The Gaurs are descended from that Rájah Chander Sen mentioned in para. 86 as having invaded Sitapur during the anarchy which ensued on the Emperor Alungír's death, in 1707 A.D.

The history of the parganah is intimately connected with the history of the kasbah, which will be given further on. Where the latter stands, the Emperor Firoz Sháh Tughluk is said to have founded a town in 1370 A.D., when on his way to worship at the shrine of Syad Salár at Bharaich. Thirty years subsequently, one Láhúrí, a Pási, took possession of it, and called its name Laharpur. But his power was short lived. In 1418 he was slain by one Sheikh Táhir Gházi, whose followers drove out the Pásis, and remained in possession for nearly three centuries, until the Gaurs dispossessed them.

If this is a true account, and there is no reason for doubting it, it goes to show, as in the case of parganah Khairábád, that five centuries ago the Pásis occupied a position in the world far superior to their present status. And further on, when we come to the Maholi parganah, we shall see that the Pási ráj was not confined to Laharpur and Khairábád, but extended over the western part of the district.

The inhabited villages are thus classified :—

With population under	200	...	41
Between	200 and 500	...	62
„	500 „ 1,000	...	37
„	1,000 „ 2,000	...	17
„	2,000 „ 5,000	...	5

and Laharpur Khás has 10,989 inhabitants.

92. The six parganahs which we have just described make up the Sadr or the Sitapur tahsíl; and we shall now take up those of tahsíl Bári.

First on the list comes parganah BÁRI, which takes its name from its chief town, Kasbah Bári, the head-quarters of the Tahsildár, and to be described further on. The parganah itself has an area of 125 square miles, of which 80 were under cultivation at the time of the khasrah survey, since when there have, no doubt, been quantities of land brought under the plough.

The population numbers 50,377, and is thus distributed :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	29,322,
„ non-agricultural,	...	16,367,
Musalmán, agricultural,	...	1,338,
„ non-agricultural,	...	3,310,

living in 50,337 houses.

These figures give the following averages:—402 individuals to each square mile, and 4·8 to each house. The Musalmáns are 9, and the agriculturists 60, per cent of the whole community.

The parganah has no very marked physical features distinguishing it from the rest of the district, as described above (para. 2). On the west side the drainage of the Saráin Naddi has cut up the adjacent land to a considerable extent. The banks of the stream are steep, no terai lands are found along it, and irrigation from it is unknown. Bári

has one high road, that from Lucknow to Sitapur, running within two miles of the kasbah and the tahsíl office, and there is an unmetalled country road to Misrikh, crossing the Saráin at Dhaurera Ghat.

No melás or large fairs are held in the parganah. The market towns are six in number, namely :—

Bári (kasbah).	Mirzapur.
Bhundia.	Sursoli.
Uncha Khera.	Turain.

At these nothing but the ordinary necessities of life are sold. There are no manufactures peculiar to the parganah, nor any special product, animal, vegetable, or mineral.

The general character of the soil is good. Irrigation has a fair supply in the many jhíls which here exist ; and kachcha wells stand well, water being found so near the surface of the ground as 20 feet at the maximum ; but there are no pakka wells save those in or near the homesteads, and they are used altogether for domestic purposes.

The parganah was formed as such by Rájah Todar Mal, out of 215 villages belonging to parganah Manwán. This number was afterwards increased to 325, and so remained down to annexation. They have been demarcated now as 129 mauzahs and 9 mahals, which are held as follows :—

T'alukdári,	...	...	45
Non-T'alukdári,	...	...	93
Total,			138

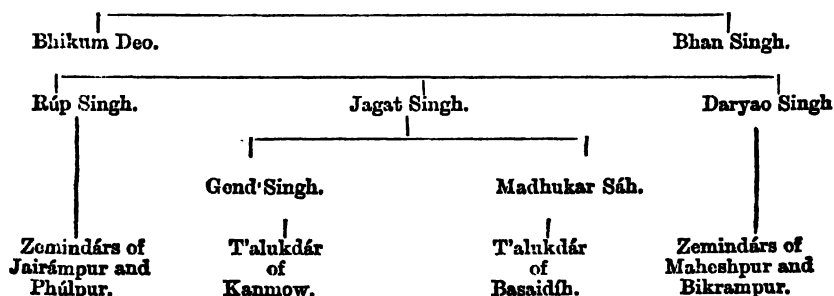
The early inhabitants are said to have been Kacheras and Ahírs, who held the district down to about 500 years ago, when they were dispossessed by one Pratáb Singh, a Rájput from the neighbouring parganah Kursi. As a reward for his becoming a convert to Islam, the Delhi monarch conferred upon him the lands of which he had thus become possessed, and he continued to hold the property, he and his family, until obliged to yield to the invading Bais Rájputs, who obtained a footing in the parganah about two hundred

and forty-five years ago, and whose descendants at the present day own the greater part of it.

The advent to power of these Bais Rájputés happened in this wise: In 1035 Fasli, Bhikum Deo and Bhán Singh, great-great-grandsons of the famous Tilok Chand of Baiswára, held office as Nazims under Dewán Keshú Dáss, jagírdár of this part of the country. In 1038 the jagír was resumed, but the Oudh Subahdár permitted the two Nazims to remain as t'alukdárs of their former Nizámut. For thirteen years they held it as an undivided ráj, but in 1051 a partition was made, each chief taking one-half of it. On Bhán Singh's death, in 1075, his estate was sub-divided between his three sons, Rúp Singh, Jagat Singh, and Daryao Singh, from the first mentioned of whom are sprung the zemindárs of Jairámpur and Phúlpur, and from the last mentioned the zemindárs of Maheshpur and Bikrampur.

Jagat Singh had two sons, Gend Singh and Madhukar Sáh, who shared his estate between them, and who are now represented by the t'alukdárs of Kánmau and Basaidh respectively.

Pedigree Table.



Pratáb Singh, above-mentioned, had three sons before he took the name of Malik Pratáb and became a Moslem; and one son by a Mahomedan wife subsequent to his conversion. The descendants of the former are still in possession of some villages; but the bulk of the estate which the Malik left at his death went to his Musalmán son, whose descendants became hereditary chaudhrís of the parganah, the present representative of the family being Chaudhri Lutf Ahmed. The family is poor, and in the deserted village of Ahladádpur,

close to Bári, their ancestral mansion, apparently once a substantial masonry edifice, is now crumbling to decay.

The parganah is not famous in any way, nor are there any ancient myths connected with it. For the derivation of the name, and some details about the kasbah, the reader is referred to the history of the town.

The inhabited villages of Bári are thus classified :—

With population under 200,	...	33
From 200 to 500,	...	59
„ 500 „ 1,000,	...	28
„ 1,000 „ 2,000,	...	2
„ 2,000 „ 5,000,	...	1

93. Parganah MANWÁN, or MANÚAH, as the name is more commonly spelled, lies south of Bári and north of the Lucknow district. Its area is 69 square miles, of which 46 are under cultivation.

The population is thus given :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	18,462
„ non-agricultural,	...	10,258
Musalmán, agricultural,	...	265
„ non-agricultural,	...	1,568
Total,	...	<u>30,553,</u>

living in 5,659 houses.

From these figures we have the following averages :—
The agriculturists are 61 per cent of the whole population ; there are 443 souls to the square mile, and 5·3 to each house ; and the Musalmáns are only 6 per cent of the whole population, which is only one-half the percentage of the entire zila.

The parganah contains 69 mauzahs and 5 mahals, which are held thus :—

Talukdári,	...	...	41
Others, ...	...	...	33

and the proprietors are almost all of the Ponwár sept of Rájputís. Four villages only are held by other people, namely, two by Musalmáns, and two by the Kayeths of Manwán Khás.

These Ponwárs are said to be descended from a family which came to Oudh at the close of the sixteenth century, when Akbar Jeláludín was king at Delhi, under the leadership of three brothers, Mulhun Deo, Phúl Deo, and Múl Deo. These gentry succeeded in establishing themselves in Etaunja, Mahona, and the district under notice; and their descendants held possession of the conquered lands down to the British annexation. For complicity in the rising of 1857, the Mahona t'alukdár was attainted, and his estate confiscated; but the Etaunja and Manwán Ponwárs behaved well, and are still in possession of their ancestral zemindáris. In the third generation from Múl Deo, aforesaid, his t'aluk was divided between his two grandsons, Binda Dáss and Hari Dáss, from whom are descended respectively the present t'alukdárs of Serora (Ganga Baksh) and Nilgáon (Thákur Bhawánidín), the only two t'alukdárs in the parganah, and neither of them men of any very great consequence.

On the whole, the soil of Manwán is good, and its productive powers a fair average. In the north-east there is a tract of rich and fertile domat, or loam. Irrigation is carried on chiefly from tanks and jhíls, wells being scarce. The cultivators are, as a rule, of the more industrious classes.

There are no productions or manufactures beyond those of the neighbouring parganahs, which are of the ordinary description; and, like the neighbouring parganahs, Manwán has no mines or quarries. There is no trade or commerce peculiar to the place: no notable bazars: no fairs.

Its communications are, by land, the high road from Lucknow to Sitapur, which runs north and south through the parganah, and about a mile from Manwán Khás; and by water, the rivers Gúmti and Saráin on the west.

The parganah, as such, was formed by Rájah Todar Mal, and was included by him in Sircar Lucknow (*vide Ain Akbari*). He called it after the ancient town already existing there, and said to have been founded many centuries ago, and to be

described further on in these pages. Suffice it to say here that its old name was Manpur, and that its inhabitants believe it to be the town of that name mentioned in the Mahábhárat where Arjun, the Pándava espoused the daughter of its king, and where he was subsequently slain by Babhruváhan, the offspring of that marriage. In the town is the old fort of Babhruváhan, and hard by is a village named Runnooa Pára, which is, being interpreted, "the place of the battle," where the son slew his father. The legend will be discussed when we come to describe the town.

There are no remains of antiquity to be met with, excepting the old fort above-mentioned, and it is apparently of great age. Near it are a dargah and ídgh, built about two centuries ago, and insignificant structures.

The inhabited villages of Manwán are thus classified :—

Population under 200,	...	11
„ from 200 to 500,	...	36
„ „ 500 „ 1,000,	...	18
„ „ 1,000 „ 2,000,	...	3

94. East of Bári and Manwán, and marching with the northern boundary of zila Bára Banki, lies parganah MAHMÚDÁBÁD, one of the very best in the whole Collectorate.

There are 92 out of its 132 square miles under cultivation ; and on the north-east boundary flows the petty stream Somlí, which in the hot season is almost dry throughout, but during the rains becomes a wide flood ; in the south-west corner is another small stream, the Kuliáni ; on the north-east is that old bed of the Chowka described above in para. 3. Between all, there are numerous jhíls and water-holes, affording a competent supply of irrigation. The western portion of the parganah is its best part ; and water is found here at a maximum depth of 30 feet from the surface.

The following is a detail of the population :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	38,312
„ non-agricultural,	...	23,069
Musalmán, agricultural,	...	6,340
„ non-agricultural,	...	6,047

Total, ... 73,768,

living in 15,043 houses.

From these figures we see that the agriculturists are 60 out of every 100 of the entire community ; that there are 567 souls to the square mile, considerably above both the zila and the provincial averages ; that the Musalmáns are 17 per cent of the entire community, which percentage is also above the zila and provincial percentages ; and that each house has 4·9 occupants.

This parganah is not mentioned in the *Ain Akbari*, as it was not formed until subsequently to King Akbar's time. The Emperor Jehángír made it up out of 250 villages from the neighbouring parganah of Futtehpur, and settled it upon the ancestor of the present t'alukdár as a reward for his having freed the country from certain marauding tribes who then dwelt in it. In course of time the t'alukdár increased his estate to 78 villages, which, with 100 belonging to petty zemindárs, made up the number to 428, as was found in 1263 Fasli. At demarcation operations 252 of the number were put into neighbouring parganahs, and 93 were added to the remainder, thus leaving 269 villages, which were then lumped into 197 mauzahs, as at present. There are, in addition, 9 mahals ; and of the whole number the Rájah of Mahmúdábád owns 131, the remainder 75 being with zemindárs.

The above account would make the Rájah's ancestor to have come into the country only some two hundred and fifty years ago, and corresponds with what Mr. Carnegy has recorded in his note upon the "tribes of Oudh," which is to the effect that in the reign of King Akbar one Sheikh Nuthun was in the service of the then Hindú Rájah of Mahmúdábád, the Sheikh's two sons, Pahár and Báízid, remaining at Delhi. On the death of the Rájah, the Sheikh managed to get the estate for his sons, from the elder (Pahár) of whom is descended the t'alukdár of Bhatwamau, and from the younger (Nuthun) the Rájah of Mahmúdábád.

But these gentlemen claim a more ancient pedigree than this, and state that, so long ago as five centuries, when the Tughluk dynasty was reigning in Upper India, Sheikh Nuthun was granted the country for having exterminated the uncivilized and aboriginal Bhárs who then dwelt in it. Six generations in descent from Nuthun, Báízid Khán was granted an increase to his estate as a reward for loyal services rendered

by him to the crown, which conferred on him also the honorary titles of Khán and Bahádur. Six generations further on the estate was divided between the two sons of Muhammad Imám Khán : one of them, Ikrám Khán, taking Mahmúdábád, the other, Muzhar Alí Khán, Paintepur. Ikrám Khán had two sons, Musáhib Alí and Surferáz Alí, who held their estate in common, and died without issue. The widow of the former then succeeded to the estate, and adopted Nawáb Alí, of the Paintepur house, and on her death was succeeded by him. He held the family estate of Mahmúdábád down to 1857 A.D., having added to it very considerably, and died in that year, subsequently to the breaking out of the mutiny, not without suspicion of having countenanced the rebels. He left an infant son, Amír Hasan Khán, who was confirmed in his father's estates, and educated under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, which also at the same time managed the property for him. This gentleman is now twenty-four years of age, and possesses one of the largest and, thanks to the management of the Court, least encumbered t'alukas in the province.

He gives his genealogy as follows :-

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | | Sheikh Nuthun—about 1360 A.D. |
| 2. | Son, | „ Nizám. |
| 3. | Son, | „ Ghulam Mustafá. |
| 4. | Son, | „ Nawáb Dáúd. |
| 5. | Son, | „ Muhammad Khán. |
| 6. | Son, | „ Báízid Bahádur. |
| 7. | Son, | „ Enayut Alí. |
| 8. | Son, | „ Muhammad Kyám. |
| 9. | Son, | „ Ráhmút. |
| 10. | Son. | „ Imám Khán. |
| 11. | Son, | „ Ikrám Khán. |
| 12. | Son, | „ Muzhar Alí. |
| 13. | Son, | „ Surferáz Alí, for 23 years. |
| 14. | Brother, | „ Musáhib Alí, for 13 years. |
| 15. | Widow of No. 14, | „ „ for 24 years. |
| 16. | Adopted by No. 15, | „ Rájah Nawáb Alí, for 22 years. |
| 17. | Son, | „ Rájah Amír Hasan Khán. |

This is very plainly a faulty pedigree table. It is impossible to conceive the estate going from father to son for thirteen generations, and to believe that each of seventeen generations could average so much as thirty-one years.

It may be noted that these Sheikh t'alukdárs are known as Khánzádahs, and that the Rájah represents the younger branch of the family, the elder being the Paintepur t'alukdár. The title of Rájah was conferred upon Nawáb Alí by the king of Oudh in 1850 A.D., and the British Government has recognized it in the person of his son. The Paintepur landlord was also generally called Rájah in the Nawábi, but the title is not now officially recognized.

The parganah is not celebrated in any way. It has two large towns, Mahmúdábád and Paintepur, which will be described in their proper place. No melás are held in it. There are no manufactures peculiar to the locality, nor do we find mines, quarries, or any productions out of the common. There is no water-communication in the parganah, and but one high road, running north and south, and connecting Biswán with Futtehpur, in zila Bára Banki.

The inhabited villages are thus classified.—

Population under 200,	...	83
„ from 200 to 500,	...	70
„ „ 500 to 1,000,	...	38
„ „ 1,000 to 2,000,	...	3

95. Parganah SADRPUR lies to the east of Mahmúdábád and to the north of zila Bára Banki. Its area is 108 square miles, of which 78 were under cultivation at the time of the khasrah survey in 1865.

The population numbers 54,447, and is thus distributed :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	30,375
„ non-agricultural,	...	16,720
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	3,061
„ non-agricultural,	...	4,321

The Musalmáns are thus 13, and the agriculturists 61, per cent of the entire population ; and there are 504 souls to the square mile, and 5·1 to each house.

The parganah on the whole is a poor one, if compared with its neighbours, Mahmúdábád and Biswán. Irrigation is badly wanting, for the peasants cannot afford to build masonry wells, and the kachcha ones quickly fall in. There are, however, several petty streams flowing through the parganah, by utilising which irrigation might be largely increased. On the east there is the navigable river Chowka, flowing into the Ghogra at Byramghát as described *supra* (para. 12); on the west, and separating the parganah from Mahmúdábád is the unnavigable Somlí Naddi; through the interior flow the Kewáni and Chauriári streams.

The parganah is a poor one, and devoid of all interest for the trader, the capitalist, or the antiquary. It boasts of but two towns with a population exceeding 2,000 souls, Sadrpur and Bánsrah; and in the population, 2,109, of the former are included 982 of Khurwal. There are no high roads, no mines or quarries, no crops or manufactures peculiar to the place, no melás, no great bazars, no remains of antiquity.

It takes its name from its chief town, Sadrpur, which will be described further on. The country was occupied originally by Rárhs, an aboriginal tribe now extinct. They are said (by the Kayeth Kanúngo, it need scarcely be remarked) to have been driven out by Kayeths, who then continued to hold the conquered country for a century and a half, when they in their turn had to succumb to a tribe of invading Rájputs, known as Sonrikhyas. But after the lapse of fifty years there was a struggle between a younger generation of the conquerors and the conquered, which resulted in the former being expelled the country, its early lords, the Kayeths, recovering their ancient dominions in 974 A.H. For one hundred years they held undisputed sway; but at the end of that time their property was broken up and conferred upon men of various castes and tribes. In 1058 A.H., one Muhammad Gházi got five villages, and Sheikh Ahmad Allámi twenty-two. In 1065 certain Janwár Rájputs from Biswán possessed themselves of one hundred and eight villages, and a clan of Biseins got ten. The Kayeths succeeded in keeping twenty-nine only.

The parganah is mentioned in the *Ain Akbari* as being one of those which were included in Sircar Khairábád. It consisted originally of 212 villages, but at demarcation

operations 52 were put into the neighbouring parganahs, and the remaining 160 were demarcated as 114 “mauzahs” and 7 “mahals.” These are now held as follows:—

T'alukdári,	...	...	...	86
Others,	...	...	...	35

The principal t'alukdárs are Rájah Amír Hosen Khán, of Mahmúdábád, and Thákur Gumán Singh, of Rámpur Mathura, in parganah Kúndri.

The proprietary title is distributed thus:—

Musalmáns,	...	...	65	mauzahs.
Raikwárs,	...	...	11	„
Seths,	...	...	5	„
Janwárs,	...	...	4	„
Ponwárs,	...	...	4	„
Kashmíri Brahmans,	...	...	4	„

The remainder being held by Kayeths, Mahájuns, and one by a Ghosain.

The account which makes the Kayeths to have been once lords of the whole parganah must be received *cum grano*. As a fact, the early history of the place is buried in obscurity, and what is recorded above, being based upon what the Kanúngos have chosen to state, is open to the gravest doubts. It certainly is not “history,” properly so-called, and must be taken only for what it is worth.

The inhabited villages may be arranged thus:—

With population under 200,	...	26
From 200 to 500,	...	29
„ 500 to 1,000,	...	56
„ 2,000 to 5,000,	...	2

96. Next comes parganah KÚNDRI, lying due east of Sadrpur, and completing tahsíl Bári. Under the present arrangements there are two parganahs of the same name, distinguished from each other as North and South.

It is with the statistics and physical features of the latter that we are now concerned ; but as the history of both is to a great extent one and the same it will be given here.

To take up statistics first, we have in Kúndri South a small parganah of 66 square miles, 40 of which are under cultivation. In shape like an hour-glass, standing north and south, it is some 12 miles in length and 3 at its narrowest width in the centre. On the west it is bounded by the river Chowka (*vide para.* 12) and on the east the great river Ghogra separates it from the Bharaich Collectorate ; and between these two rivers flow the smaller streams Gughur and Jasoi, which are navigable only during the rains.

Situated thus, the country is liable to frequent inundations, which often cause great loss to the inhabitants in the destruction of their crops, their cattle, and their houses ; and on this account the State rental has been fixed at a rate which, while not more than the land can bear, appears, but at first sight only, to be light. This, however, will be discussed further on in the chapter on assessments.

There are 39 demarcated mauzahs and one mahal in the parganah ; and of these 28 are held under a talukdári sanad by Thákur Gumán Singh, and 8, which formerly were part of the Chihlári ráj (confiscated in 1859), by Ráná Rughuráj Singh, son of the rebel Bení Mádhó of Baiswára, who is supposed to have died in Nipál. His estates were confiscated, but the British Government, following its hereditary *parcere devictis* policy, conferred upon his son, the Ráná aforesaid, and upon his two brothers, Bábús Nirput and Debí Baksh Singh, certain lands, by way of subsistence, in the Chihlári t'aluk.

There they are now settled, in pretty secure possession of an independence, the only annoyance they are liable to, and that by no means an inconsiderable one, being the opposition they naturally met with from the clansmen of the late Chihlári-Rájah.

The population in February 1869 was as follows :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	16,397
„ non-agricultural,	...	10,985
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	749
„ non-agricultural,...		1,262
Total,	...	<u>29,393</u>

Thus we see that the Musalmáns are but 7 per cent of the entire population, a low average. There are 443 souls to the square mile, and 5·5 to each house. The agriculturists are 58 per cent of the entire community.

The parganah cannot boast of a single road, but excellent water-communication is afforded by the rivers mentioned above. Its only town of importance is Rámpur, the residence of the t'alukdár, the population of which is 2,217, and which will be described further on. It bears the additional name of Mathúra, from a village of that name, four or five miles to the north, and containing the remains of an ancient fort.

Like its neighbour, Sadrpur, Kúndri is uninteresting to a degree: it has no fairs or melás; its bazars supply only the bare necessities of life; there are no public buildings, save the village school at Rámpur, a very ordinary structure; and it possesses no attractions for the trader, the sportsman, or the antiquary.

We do not find the parganah mentioned in the *Ain Akbari*, for it dates from the time only of Sa'adut Khán, Subahdár of Oudh, who in 1739 A.D. formed it out of 529 villages, taken as follows from the neighbouring parganah:—

From parganah Basra,	...	209	villages.
„ „ Sailuk,	...	143	„
„ „ Sadrpur,	...	9	„
„ „ Tâmbour,	...	168	„

The new parganah was conferred by the Subahdár in jagír upon one Mirza Ismail Beg, *alias* Sahibzáda Wála Jah. But it did not long remain with that worthy. After a very few years the jagír was resumed and the country restored to its original proprietors, who were not again disturbed in their possession.

The name Kúndri is derived from the word *kúndar*, which means land lying between two streams, whether those streams are part of one and the same river, or are in themselves distinct rivers. The word thus means, as well an island in a

The earliest inhabitants of whom we have traces were the Bhárs, Kurmís, and Raghuvaṁsís. Local tradition hath it, that about six hundred and eighty years ago two brothers, Bál and Sál, or Syál, came from their native town, Raika in the Jambú territory, commissioned to drive out the Bhárs, who at that time, under the leadership of two chiefs named Kápúrdhar and Sarungír, had marched into the land, to murder and to ravish. So Bál from Raika, and Sál, his brother, drove out the Bhárs, and settled down in the conquered country, which they divided between themselves ; Bál taking the northern portion, and Sál the southern, and their descendants, known as Raikwár Rájputs, are there to the present day. The Bál family were represented by the Rájah of Chihlári, the Rao of Mallánpur, and the Thákur of Rámpur Mathúra, on the west of the Ghogra, and by the Rájah of Boundí on the east. Of these, the Chihlári and Boundí estates were confiscated in 1858-59, and bestowed generally upon loyal grantees. We have seen above part of the former taluk conferred as a compassionate allowance upon the relatives of a rebel Bais of Baiswára.

The Sál family is found in possession of the northern parganahs of zila Bárá Banki, one of which was the parganah Sailuk, mentioned above as having been put into parganah Kúndri, and deriving its name from that of the hero. The village of Saili Kíratpur, near Mahmúdábád, is also called from Sál, whose dominions are popularly believed to have extended from there so far as Syalkot, or Sál's fort, in the Panjáb. It was under the auspices of Jaichand, the Rahtor king of of Kanauj, who was connected by marriage with Sál and Bál, that those chieftains invaded Oudh.

Thákur Gumán Singh, whose name has been mentioned above as being the proprietor of the greater part of the parganah under notice, gives his pedigree as follows :—

1. Bál.
2. Daswánt, son Pahár Singh.

3. Achal Singh, son.
4. Hirde Rám, „
5. Bhekum, „
6. Rám Singh, „
7. Bukhtáwar, „
8. Fatteh Singh, „
9. Dalgajun, „
10. Bijai Singh, „
11. Ahlád Singh, „
12. Himmat Singh, „
13. Síva Baksh Singh, „
14. His widow.
15. Widow of Kírat Singh, brother to No. 13.
16. Madho Singh, adopted son.
17. Síva Singh, son.
18. Gumán Singh, guddinishín, son.

This is manifestly incorrect. It is impossible to believe that seventeen generations averaged forty years each, and that for thirteen generations the estate descended regularly from father to son. We cannot rely probably on more than the last seven or eight generations, and even among them we find the property going twice to widows and a third time to an adopted son, in default of heirs male begotten from the talukdár's own body.

The inhabited villages may be thus classified :—

Population under 200,	...	...	6
From 200 to 500,	...	...	77
„ 500 to 1,000,	...	...	15
„ 1,000 to 2,000,	...	...	9
„ 2,000 to 5,000,	...	...	1

97. Parganah Kúndri South completes the Bári tahsíl, and we shall now go to tahsíl Biswán, and commence with parganah KUNDRI NORTH, which is but a continuation of the other, lying still in the doáb or kúndar of the rivers Chowka and Ghogra. Indeed, it is almost an island, for its northern

boundary is the large river Daháwar, separating it from zila Kheri, and falling into the Ghogra at Mullánpur.

Between these rivers the country is much cut up by numerous small streams which have been described in an earlier part of these pages (para. 4), and which, annually overflowing their banks during the rainy season, inundate the entire parganah, to the destruction, oftentimes, of the autumn crops and the houses and cattle of the peasantry.

The soil is as a rule matyár, or clay, which in some places stiffens into rock-like, and almost as it were petrified, clods, so hard that the ordinary implements of agriculture have no effect upon them. They do not crumble even under the foot of an elephant. In many parts, however, we meet with good domat, or loam; and in the neighbourhood of the Chowka there are numerous tracts of sandy bhúr. Here too, we meet with extensive patches of that reh soil described above, in para. 3, and requiring no further notice here.

Such being the natural features of the parganah, it is scarcely necessary to say that it is below the average in agricultural wealth. It produces scarcely any wheat, and no sugar-cane, but with favourable rains the khárif rice crops are very good. Rents are almost entirely paid in kind, the landlord's share being less than the share paid in other parts of Sitapur. The rivers, especially the larger ones, are very eccentric in their movements, often cutting away considerable quantities of land, often silting up and adding to the village area.

These rivers afford very ample means of communication to the inhabitants, especially during the rainy season, when the country is a wide lagoon, and all the cross roads and cattle-tracks under water. Indeed, the only high road which the parganah can boast of, that running from Sitapur to Bharaich, is submerged for miles, and does not get quite dry until the end of November.

Kúndri North is 166 square miles in area, of which 108 are under cultivation.

The census taken in 1869 gave the following result :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	40,020
„ non-agricultural,	...	23,795
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	3,643
„ non-agricultural,	...	2,126
Total,	...	<u>69,584</u>

living in 12,279 houses.

There are thus 422 souls to the square mile, and 5·6 to each house. The agriculturists are 63, and the Musalmáns only $8\frac{1}{2}$, per cent of the entire population. To each head of the former are 2 acres of málguzári land, of which 1·6 are actually cultivated ; and as much of the uncultivated portion, consisting of groves and grazing lands, cannot be brought under cultivation, there is absolutely no room for improvement, a fact which in itself affords a strong reason for not putting on a heavy assessment.

The history of the parganah has been given in a great measure above (para. 96). To the facts there recorded it may be added that the greater part of the lands which constitute North Kúndri were included in the “garh kila nawá” parganah of the *Ain Akbari*, and are still known as belonging to the Garh Iláka, which will be described when we come to speak of parganah Támbour, and the towns of Seotá and Mullánpur. This accounts for the non-cultivation of the sugar-cane in these regions, and for the absence of all burnt bricks or tiles in the dwelling-houses of the people. There is not a single house of any pretensions in the parganah.

There are no melás, with the exception of the petty fair held at Seotá in honour of a local heroine, Sonársí, whose shrine is in a mean mud house without a roof.

Bi-weekly bazars are held in that town, and in Mullánpur, Khánpur, Bumhuniáwan, and Thána, a large village, once the head-quarters of the Chihlári Rájah (para. 96), but now the property of Ráná Raghuráj Singh ; it is about four miles south of Chihlári ghát and the high road, and has a police-station and post-office in it. Chihlári itself

is a poor little village close to the ghát. Hard by are the picturesque remains of the Rájah's mud fort, overlooking the river, and about one mile higher up the stream is the camping ground, in the village of Gurgujpur, and on the high bank of the Ghogra, which is here about three miles in width.

The parganah boasts of no architectural remains interesting to either the historian or the antiquary. There are no mines or quarries, or any animal or vegetable products out of the common.

It has been demarcated into 129 mauzahs and 7 mahals, 136 in all; and of these 69 are held by t'alukdárs and 67 by zemindárs. The former are Rao Maneswár Baksh, of Mullánpur, the Rájah of Mahmúdábád, and Thákur Gumán Singh, of South Kúndri. The Rájah and the Thákur have been noticed under their respective parganahs. The Rao is a Raikwár Rájpút, like Gumán Singh, and his estate is an offshoot of the Boundí ráj in Bharaich, in which district the Rao has also part of his estate. He gives his pedigree table as extending back for eleven generations to Ratan Singh.

Of the zemindári villages, the principal estate is that of Bumhuniáwan, which, with the exception of the zemindári of Sikri Sipauli, in parganah Támbour, is the only Raghuvánsi estate in the whole Collectorate, and the sole relic of the great Raghuvánsi ráj which existed here prior to the Raikwár immigration. The present holders of Bumhuniáwan are two brothers, Baldeo Baksh, aged twenty-five or twenty-six, and his infant brother, Síva Ratan Singh, a fine little boy seven or eight years old, and under the care of the Court of Wards. Their father, Gopál Singh, was fourteenth in descent from one Birbál, who divided his estates between his two sons, Indur Rai, the elder taking Bumhuniáwan, and Khem Kharn, the younger, getting Sikri Sipauli.

Among the zemindári villages are now reckoned those of the Chihlári t'aluk, whose proprietor, a Raikwár by caste, was slain by the British troops in 1858 at Nawábganj. He left an infant son, a mere baby, who survived his father only a few weeks. At his death, Government confiscated the entire property, assigning to the widowed Ráni a grant for life, and parcelling the rest off as has been detailed in para. 96.

Of the 129 mauzahs above-mentioned, 92 are held by Rájpúts, namely, by Raikwárs, Raghuvánsis, and the Baiswára men ; 26 by Musalmáns ; 7 by the State ; and the remaining 4 are held by a Brahman, a Dúsur, a Kabiráj, and a Kayeth.

The inhabited towns of Kúndri North may be classified thus :—

Population under 200,	...	...	8
From 200 to 500,	...	...	14
„ 500 to 1,000,	...	...	20
„ 1,000 to 2,000,	...	...	14
„ 2,000 to 5,000,	...	...	2

These last two are Mullánpur and Seotá, to be described further on in their proper place.

98. Next, and to the west of Kundri, comes Parganah TÁMBOUR, the physical features and characteristics of which are very similar to those of its neighbour.

Bounded on the north by the large river Daháwar, which flows into the Ghogra at Mullánpur, and on the west by the small river Ghugra, it is intersected by the Chowka and by numerous smaller rivers, such as the Ool and Dhurria, which render the district a complete network of streams, as described above in para. 4. As a result of this the soil is everywhere terai and ganjur, that is to say, it is everywhere so moist as not to require artificial irrigation for the ordinary spring crops, and during the rainy season there is not a village which is not more or less flooded. When the inundations are severe the autumn crops perish, and on the waters subsiding sometimes a rich deposit of loam, called by the natives *punn*, is left, sometimes a layer of barren sand. The Chowka, too, and the Daháwar are very erratic in their ways, and annually cause changes in the areas of the riparian townships by alluvion and diluvion.

As we saw in the case of Kúndri, so in Támbour, there is little room for the extension of cultivation, for so much as nine tenths of the land ever likely to be cultivated is already under tillage. But the parganah is somewhat the better of the two, owing to there being a greater proportion of the

industrial class of cultivators, the consequence of which is that the landlord gets a somewhat higher rent for his land, and hence there results a higher State rental.

The whole area is 188 square miles, of which 130 are under cultivation and 35 entered as "culturable." But of this latter area the greater part is composed of grazing and grove lands not likely to be ever brought under the plough.

The last census, taken in February 1869, shows the population at that time to have numbered 69,289 souls, or 365 to the square mile, the Collectorate average being 417. The detail is given thus :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	46,605
„ non-agricultural,	...	16,816
Musalmán, agricultural,	...	2,880
„ non-agricultural,	...	2,988

These live in 13,237 houses, each of which accommodates 5·2 souls on an average. The agriculturists are 66, and the Musalmáns only $8\frac{1}{2}$, per cent of the whole community.

The parganah has been demarcated into 166 mauzahs and 3 mahals, which are pretty equally divided between t'alukdárs and zemindárs, 83 belonging to the former and 86 to the latter.

The principal t'alukdárs are Rájah Síva Baksh Singh of parganah Laharpur, owning 43 villages; Rao Moneswár Baksh of Mullánpur, 10 villages; Mahunt Harcharn Dáss of Unao, 3 villages; the Rájah of Mahmudabád, 9 villages; and Thákur Fazl Alí Khán, of parganah Laharpur, 7 villages.

The zemindári villages are thus distributed :—

- 40, Gaur Rájpúts.
- 12, Raghuvánsi Rájpúts.
- 11, Kurmís.
- 4, Kayeths.
- 6, Musalmán.
- 13, Government grantees.

Thus we see that the larger half of the parganah is owned by the Gaurs; for Rájah Siva Baksh Singh belongs to that clan, and Thákur Fazl Alí Khán is descended from a Gaur, as described in para. 91.

The history of the parganah, as gathered from the tales and traditions told by the "oldest inhabitant," is as follows:—

The country was originally occupied by Raghuvansis, Kurmís, Kayeths, Janwárs, and Pásis, of whom the last-mentioned were dispossessed about three hundred and forty years ago. They appear to have been as powerful in Támbour as we have seen they were in Khairábád and Laharpur; and they obtained their footing here in this wise. Seven centuries ago, when Jaichand the Rahtor sat on the throne of Kanauj, a favorite warrior of that monarch, by name Alha Chandel Rájpút, was granted the Támbour lands, if he could possess himself of them. He did so, and bestowed upon one of his captains, called Ranooa Pási, or "The fighting freebooter," a village known as Púrwa Tanibolion. Here the Pási built him a fort, and made himself master of the adjacent lands. But he did not remain there long. Summoned by Alha to proceed with him to join the forces of their suzerain, who had been attacked by the Delhi Hindú Rajah, the Pási captain marched to Kanauj, and was soon after slain in battle along with Alha, fighting under the banners of the king. The Pásis, however, did not lose Támbour. For three hundred and thirty years they held it, and were finally exterminated, as a ruling body, by the Emperor Akbar's generals.

When Alha first got the country he built a fort in Oouchagaun, across the river Daháwar, which fell into decay on the death of its founder. This was speedily followed by an invasion of Musalmáns in 1199 A.D., under the auspices of Sháhábudín the Gori, who had five years previously completely broken up the Kanauj kingdom, driving the Rahtors to where they are now settled in Marwar. The invaders restored Alha's fort, calling its name in the Hindi tongue "Nawagarh," which is being interpreted "New Castle." Subsequently it came to be called "Kila Nawagarh," or "Fort New Castle," as we find it in the *Ain Akbari*, and this, by a metathesis not uncommonly met with in Indian words, was changed to "Garh Kila Nawa." In 911 A.H. both town and fort were

destroyed by the river. From that date down to 962 A.H., the Amil, or local governor of the period, resided in Mogulpur, but in the following year (963) his head-quarters were transferred to Támbour, under Rájah Todar Mal's arrangements.

There are no places of historical or antiquarian interest in the parganah. No mention of it is made in the poems or myths of Hind. It has no large fairs. At Oonchagaun, Parbutpur, and Sipauli small melás, attended each by five or six hundred people, are held.

Nor are there any notable temples, mosques, or monasteries to be met with. The only temple worthy of mention is Munsá Rám Kanúngo's siwála at Támbour Khás, built about one hundred and ten years ago. His pakka tank has fallen into decay, and weeds and desolate dust now cover what were once the masonry steps of the consecrated bathing-place.

Here, too, is one of those "martyr's tombs" which we find scattered all over Oudh, and which are said to mark the last resting-places of the faithful who fell beneath the edge of the infidel sword in the invasion of Syad Salár Masúd in 1026 A.D. The Támbour martyr was Búrhánudín, or "The man who proved his faith by his death;" and his tomb is holy in the eyes of the people.

The only manufacture carried on in the parganah is that of saltpetre. The cultivation of the sugar-cane is said to have been placed under a ban very many centuries ago, and we do not meet with it. Certain it is, as already remarked (para. 97), that all through what was once known as the Garh Ilaqua or Garh Kila Nawa, no sugar-cane is grown; nor are burnt bricks or tiles used in the construction of dwelling houses. Even many of the mosques are built of unburnt bricks, and the shrine of Sonársi (para. 97), in Seota, is a mean mud edifice without a roof to it.

The chief trade of the parganah is concentrated in Támbour Khás, but nothing out of the common is sold there. Grain is exported down the Daháwar and Ghogra to Byramghát and Fyzabad, and down the Chowka to the same places. Only one road crosses the parganah, namely, that from Sitapur running through Laharpur, Támbour, and on to

Mullánpur. It is unmetalled, is flooded here and there during the rains, and is not thoroughly dry until the end of December.

The inhabited towns and villages of Támbour are thus tabulated in the last Census Report (1869) :—

Population under 200,	...	...	8,
From 200 to 500,	...	...	38,
„ 500 to 1,000,	...	...	20,
„ 1,000 to 2,000,	...	...	7,
„ 2,000 to 5,000,	...	...	1,

this last being Támbour Khás, with 3,014 inhabitants.

99. South-west of Támbour comes parganah Biswán, the largest in the whole Collectorate, its area being 220 square miles, and its mauzahs being 215 in number.

A very fine parganah it is, and presents to the eye of the traveller who has come from visiting Támbour and Kúndri a very different appearance from the ganjur lands of those districts, where sugar-cane is unknown, and wheat seldom to be met with; and where the arhar grows to only half the height, and with barely half the luxuriance of the Biswán crop.

In the extreme east there are two navigable rivers, the Chowka and the Kewáni, forming a small doáb of ganjur land. West of the Kewáni is a rich tract of *terai* land, always green, for the water lies near the surface, and producing good crops. This is separated from the western half of the parganah by that ridge of earth described above in para. 2 as being the old bank of the Chowka river, which now flows nine miles farther to the east. The soil here is dry, water not being found until a depth of at least twenty-five feet has been dug; whereas in the *terai* it is found at eight feet, and in the eastern ganjur it is found on the very surface.

Two unmetalled high roads cross the parganah, intersecting at Biswán; one running west and east to Bharaich, the other north and south.

The population is 478 to the square mile, which is just the provincial average, and is thus distributed :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	57,404
„ non-agricultural,	...	29,793
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	5,918
„ non-agricultural,	...	12,040
Total,	...	<hr/> 105,155 <hr/>

The Musalmáns are thus 17 per cent, and the agriculturists 60 per cent, of the entire community. Each head of the latter has 2 acres of malguzári land, of which $1\frac{2}{3}$ are cultivated. So there is not much room for improvement here, and no great hope that the cultivation will increase.

The parganah is well provided with bazars. In addition to the numerous markets of Biswan Khás (a large town of 7,328 inhabitants) there are the following :—

Dhokulganj.	Ratnapur.
Mír Sarai.	Pakurria.
Mohmudpur.	Jehangírabád.
Lálpur.	Murthana.
Sánda.	Maharájnagar.
Jhúa.	Bilwa.
Serai Mirzapur.	Teola.

These are held bi-weekly, and supply all the common necessities of life; and nothing more. But the bazars of Biswán Khás are more pretentious. Here a considerable trade in tobacco is carried on, and the lovers of the weed are supplied with a really good article. Tazias and tabúts are manufactured with considerable skill, and cloth-stampers ply a profitable trade. Maharájnagar, some seven or eight miles to the north, is locally famous for the excellent quality of its kankar lime and chunam.

Besides these ordinary markets, the parganah can boast of a number of melás or religious fairs. Subjoined is a list of them:—

I.—Benipur; in the months of Shawál and Zilhijja, for prayers at the Eedgah.

II.—Durgah of Syad Salár; in May, frequented by pilgrims who return from the Bharaich melá at that warrior-martyr's shrine.

III.—Maharájnagar; Rámlíla, in September-October.

IV.—Bilwa; the Dhanakjug, in Aghan, to commemorate the breaking of the bow by Ráma in Janakpur, previous to his marriage with Síta, the daughter of Janak, Rájah of Mithila (Tirhoot).

V.—Biswán Khás; in April, in honour of Bisnáth, the mythical founder of the town. But this melá has not now taken place for four years, on account of a local quarrel, to put an end to which the authorities were compelled to stop the fair.

VI.—Biswan Khás; Munsá Rám's monthly melá, less remarkable for any display of piety on the part of its frequenters than for the business done at it by banniyas and other traders. In fact, it is nothing more than a monthly bazar, and Mammon, rather than Munsá Rám, is its tutelar deity.

Scattered here and there through the parganah are five masonry tanks, namely, at—

I.—Jhajar; built by Ganga Vishnu.

II.—Bhagwánpur; very ancient, one side only being now visible.

III.—Biswán Khás; built by wife of Benidáss Canúngo. Here also is a siwála called “Dúd náth ka.”

IV.—Teola; built in 1201 Fasli by Vishnu Dáss, an ascetic of the Nánuk Shahi school.

V.—Maharájnagar, with siwála, built by a Brahman mahájun, who is said to have embraced the faith of Islam, and accompanied a Moghul captain to Delhi, where soon after he inherited a fortune on

the death of that worthy. He now returned home, and, having purchased absolution for his apostacy, was re-admitted into the brotherhood. This is said to have occurred so recently as about one hundred years ago.

In addition to these holy tanks there are many Hindú temples in the parganah. Biswán Khás boasts of no less than seventeen, twelve of which are in honor of Síva, four sacred to Devi, and the remaining one a Jain temple. Then there are two Nánuk Shahi Sangats in the town, and one in Jhajar, hard by, and a fourth in Mahmudpur. In Biswán we find one of those curious wells called baolís in a fair state of preservation, built by a Tewári Brahman named Bhíka.

The Moslem places of worship, too, are numerous. The kasbah has so many as twenty-one, one of which, the Masjid of Mumtáz Khán (who lived in the days of Aurungzebe), is remarkable for its solidity, and for the size of the kankar blocks used in its construction. In the stone cornice is cut an inscription, showing that it was erected in 1027 A.H., or 263 years ago.

The town, or kasbah, of Biswán, which will be described in its proper place, gives its name to the parganah. Formed originally by King Akbar out of the lands of 13 tappas, it contained 786 villages, 54 of which, or "Tappa Kúchlai," were transferred subsequently to Misrikh (*vide* para. 100). Before Akbar's time the district was known as "Moazim Nagar Oorf Lona," and was occupied by Bhars, Rárhs, and Kacheras. After them, as the tide of western conquest swept eastwards, came the Kayeths, Musalmáns, and Rájpúts, whose descendants own the greater part of the parganah to the present day.

In 1028 A.D. a battle was fought in the neighbourhood of what is now the kasbah between the infidel army of Sohildeo, king of Ekaunah, in the Bharaich district, and the army of martyrs whom Masúd Syad Salár had led into Oudh to win to the true faith those that sat there "in darkness and in the shadow of death." The scene of the engagement is still pointed out, and in the town are still extant the tombs of five of the martyrs who were slain by the Hindú troops.

The 215 mauzahs of Biswán are thus held :—

T'alukdári, 99—

21, Kayeth.	2, Raikwár.
44, Musalmáns.	27, Seth.
5, Bais.	

Non-T'alukdári, 116—

25, Kayeth.	2, Raghuvánsi.
13, Musalmáns.	14, Báchil.
17, Gaur.	2, Bais.
6, Ponwár.	2, Kúsperria.
10, Janwár.	2, Muáfidárs.
16, Bisein Kúer.	2, Seth.
5, Jángra.	

The caste distribution (*vide* map) is—

	81 Rájpút villages.
•	46 Kayeth ,,
	57 Musalmán ,,
	29 Seth ,,

The principal t'alukdárs are, the Rájah of Mahmudabád, the Kayeth Kanúngos, and the agricultural capitalists, Seths Síta Rám and Raghbardyal.

Of these, an account of the Mahmudabád family has been already given (para. 94). Their estates in Biswán have been acquired generally by mortgages executed before British annexation. The Seths are uncle and son ; the former owning seven, and the latter nine, sixteenths of the t'aluka (Moizúdjin-pur). Múrli Manohar, elder brother to Síta Rám, was a man of character, and solely by his own energy and prudence acquired, through mortgage to a great extent, the estates as entered in his sanad. He died some two or three years after annexation, leaving his brother, aforesaid, and two young sons, of whom the elder, Raghbardyal, is now grown to man's estate. Síta Rám has no children, but has adopted the younger son of his deceased brother, so that eventually the property will be amalgamated and remain with Múrli Manohar's posterity. But the t'aluka is not more than one-half the size

it was when the sanad was written, much of it, which was held under mortgage, having been redeemed by the mortgagors, notably by the Kayeth chaudhrís of Biswán, a respectable family.

The Kayeth Kanúngo t'alukdárs are not behind their fellow Kayeths in other parts of the district in their pretensions to antiquity. They claim to have been settled in Biswán actually since 1150 A.D., when their ancestor was granted twenty villages in jagír. He and his descendants continued in possession for some, it is not said how many, years, until driven out by the Bhars and Kacheras, and were not reinstated until King Akbar formed the parganah, and appointed a Kanúngo to it. There are three sharers in the t'aluka, which under native rule was the sole property of Thákur Daryao Singh, father to the present Anunt Singh, and who did good service to the British in the mutiny times, for which he was rewarded with a zemindári of Rs. 1,000 yearly value. The Seths, too, for similar service, were granted an estate worth Rs. 2,000 per annum.

Among the non-t'alukdári estates is that of the Musalmán Chaudhrí Mahomed Baksh. His great-grandfather was Deo Singh, a Kayeth, and relative to Daryao Singh, above-mentioned. He left as heir an only son, Madár Baksh, by a Musalmán mother, who in turn left a son, Hosen Baksh, father to the gentleman who now owns the property.

The Hindu Chaudhrís, Arjun Singh and others, are also non-t'alukdári proprietors. They formerly owned a noble estate, much of which was absorbed into the Seth's t'aluka during native rule; and at re-occupation they were found in possession of but a few villages. But they have lately been fortunate enough to recover portion of their ancestral property; and they now occupy a highly respectable position in the country.

The other principal landed gentry are the Gaurs of Barcheta; the Báchils of Bambhour; the Janwárs of Olra; and the Kooers of Deokalli; all of them Rájpúts, and almost all of them fighting amongst each other with great vindictiveness, the arena being the law courts, and the weapons evidence of every description. The Seth t'alukdárs, too, have

caused the greatest annoyance and trouble to the courts by their frivolous, vexatious, and unseemly squabbles over the property left by the late Múrlí Manohar. In fact, in Sitapur, as generally throughout Oudh, the word “co-sharer” is as often as not synonymous with the word “enemy.”

We may end our notice of the parganah by adding that it contains a number of díhs (*vide* para. 86), or sites of former strongholds of the earlier inhabitants of the country. Chief among them are those at Bambhour and Sándá. The former is of considerable extent, and is said to have been once a fort of the Sombansis, who dwelt in this country many centuries ago. The latter contains traces of the Kacheras, or artificers in glass, *kach*, in the form of several furnaces and a square well constructed with slabs of kankar.

Apropos of Bambhour, its proprietors, although owning but a small zemindári, have among them a hereditary title of Rájah, which is scrupulously observed by the brotherhood in addressing the elder branch of the family, but has not been recognized by the British Government.

The inhabited villages of Biswán are thus classified :—

Population under 200,	...	...	42	villages
From 200 to 500,	...	...	20	”
” 500 „ 1,000,	...	...	60	”
” 1,000 „ 2,000,	...	...	12	”
” 2,000 „ 5,000,	...	...	3	”

Biswán Khás, including Jelálpur, has 7,328 inhabitants ; and it, with the other three big towns, will be described further on.

100. There remain the parganahs of tahsíl MISRIKH, first of which comes the parganah of the same name. This is bounded on three sides by its own Collectorate, the river Gúmti, which separates it from zila Hardui, being the fourth and western boundary.

Its area is 121 square miles, of which 66, or something over one-half, are cultivated.

The census of 1869 distributes the population thus:—

Hindús, agricultural, ...	...	21,900
„ non-agricultural, ...	...	16,076
Musalmán's, agricultural,...	...	796
„ non-agricultural,...	...	2,547
Total, ...	...	41,319,

living in 7,946 houses.

Thus we see that there are 341 souls to each square mile, a low average, and 5·1 to each house. The cultivators are 55 per cent of the whole body, and the Musalmáns only 8 per cent, a low average.

With the exception of a sandy tract near the Gúmti and the Katna (an insignificant stream in the west), Misrikh, though inferior to Machhreta, is on the whole a good parganah. It is, like the rest of the district, well wooded. There are no lakes, mountains, or forests to be met with.

It is fairly well off for communications. Two high roads cross it, both from Sitapur. One goes southwards to Nímsár on the Gúmti, the other farther north, to Dudhenmau on the same river; and both run on into Hardui. There is a cross road joining Misrikh Khás to Machhreta; and the whole three are supplemented by the water-highway of the river just mentioned.

Bi-weekly bazars are held at Misrikh Khás, which is the head-quarters of a tahsíl; at Kutbnagar, the residence of t'alukdár Mirza Ahmed Beg; at Ant, where lives the Moghul Rájah, Shamsher Bahádur; and at Wazírnagar, the property of the Gaur Rájah of Powaya in Shahjehánpur.

The district under notice derives its name from that of the kasbah, and dates as a parganah from the time only of Jehangír, which accounts for its not being mentioned in the *Ain Akbari*. Down to 1210 Fasli, or some 70 years ago, it contained 1,009 villages. In that year 466 were put into parganah Maholi, and 159 into Nímsár. To the remaining 384 were added 5 from Machhreta, and thus it remained until annexation, when 50 were put into the adjoining parga-

nahs, and 2 were added from Gopamau, the result being 341. These have been lumped into 142 mauzahs and 14 mahals, or parts of mauzahs, and they are held thus :—

T'alukdári,	...	...	...	...	39
Others,	...	...	...	...	117

The former are the property of the three t'alukdárs mentioned above. Of them, the Kutbnagar and Wazírnagar men will be mentioned further on, and as to Shamsher Bahádúr, it may briefly be noted here that he is a gentleman of character, and an Honorary Magistrate for the county. Though commonly styled a Moghul, he is in reality a Yusuf-zai Pathán by descent, his ancestor having come from the hill country to Delhi in 1739 A.D. in the train of Nadir Shah's invading army. He settled in Hindustan, and his son, Agha Mahomed Alí Beg, the great-grandfather of the gentleman under notice, was subsequently sent in command of troops to Oudh, where he was rewarded for good service by the grant of a landed estate. The title of Rájah was conferred by Wájid Alí Shah, of Lucknow upon Shamsher Bahádúr's father, Mahomed Akber Beg, and has been recognized by the British Government.

Of the non-t'alukdári villages the great majority are held by Ponwár and Gaur Rájputs, the former having 35, the latter 45; Kayeths possess 10; Brahmans (Dichits), 6; Ghosains, 3; Musalmáns, 8; and Ahbun Rájputs, 1.

The original lords of the soil are said to have been of the last-mentioned tribe, and to have held sway down to about two centuries ago, when Mán Singh, the last of the dynasty died. The founder of the ráj was Sopi Chand, a very slippery gentleman, whose brother, Gopi Chand, founded Gopamau in the Hardui district, and whose head-quarters were at Pataunja, three miles south-west of the kasbah, now an inconsiderable village but in his days a very considerable place. To the present day, the site of one of its gates is pointed out, three miles from the village, at Sultánagar, to the north-west, where there is an ancient mandir marking the spot. The Ahbans were succeeded by Ponwárs, Kayeths, Musalmáns, and Brahmans, who, having driven out the old proprietors, settled down in their new conquest, and their descendants are there to the present day.

The parganah is not famous in history ; nor is it remarkable for anything in the present day, unless perhaps for its female schools, which are unique in the Collectorate, and for the extreme age and sanctity of the holy tanks in the kasbah. The place has also a certain local notoriety as being the headquarters of a Tahsildár. Further on in this history the kasbah, with its monks and monkeys, and tanks, and girls' schools, and sacred buildings, will be described. For the present, we will proceed to the adjoining parganah.

101. This is CHANDRA, in the north-western corner of the Collectorate, and bounded by the Gúmti on the west and the Katna Naddi on the east. Its area is 129 square miles, of which 94 are under cultivation.

It is a poor parganah on the whole ; a very poor one. The land along either river, for a distance of two or three miles inland, is sandy and unproductive, and it is only in the centre of the district that soil of the first class is to be found. Irrigation is scanty, for wells fall in with fatal rapidity, and the people have not as yet learned to utilize the water of the streams. The proprietary body is almost entirely non-t'aluk-dári, the consequence being that there is a minute sub-division of the village lands, resulting very generally in impoverished families overwhelmed with debt. For these reasons, and because of the very light summary settlement demand payable hitherto, and of the excessive litigation which has been for a long time back, and still is, prevailing amongst the zemindárs, it has been found impossible to demand from them such a revenue as that with which the t'alukdárs of parganah Misrikh have been assessed. This, however, is a subject demanding fuller notice in a separate place, and we shall leave it for the present.

The population is given thus :—

Hindús, agricultural, ...	...	20,495
„ non-agricultural, ...	...	12,357
Musalmán, agricultural; ...	...	847
„ non-agricultural, ...	...	602
Total, ...		<hr/> 34,301

Hence we see that the agriculturists are 62 per cent, and the Musalmáns only 4 per cent, of the entire population. There are only 266 souls to the square mile, a very low average indeed.

Chandra is well off for communications. Two high roads cross it, connecting Shahjehánpur and Fáttehgárh with Sitapur. The Gúmti is navigable during the whole year, the Katna during the rains.

It has only four bazars, namely, those held at—

Kachúra,
Pisawan,

Múnra Kulan,
Pipra Sandipur,

and at these nothing but the most ordinary commodities are to be purchased. There is no special article of commerce or manufacture to be met with in the whole district, nor has it any mines or quarries. Its only melá is held in November at Kutwapur, where the Fáttehgárh road meets the Gúmti ; but this possesses only a local notoriety and demands no particular notice here.

The parganah was in former times generally known as “Hawali,” and this name is still used by the peasantry when speaking of it. Its present appellation was given to it about two hundred years ago by a Gaur chieftain, Khirimal, who called it Chandra after an ancestor, Chander Sen. Before the Gaurs settled in it it was held by Bais, Ahírs, and Syads, all of whom were in course of time exterminated by the invaders, the Syads being the last to disappear. In 1119 Fasli, or 161 years ago, they were driven out from their t’aluk of Neri by Rájah Anúp Singh, who thus became lord of the whole parganah and who on his death left his latest acquisition, Neri, to his sons, whose descendants still possess it. The rest of the district was sub-divided among his seven cousins, the sub-divisions being as follows :—

(1.) Kachúra.
(2.) Kachúri.
(3.) Bargaon.
(4.) Pisawan.

(5.) Bargaon.
(6.) Badlapur.
(7.) Kútra.

Of these Badnapur has been absorbed by Bargaon, leaving six pattis, which, with Neri, still make up seven. The proprietors of these different pattis all own shares in certain villages; for instance in Chandra Khás, the original head quarters of the clan. Three generations ago a cadet member of the Kútra family left home and acquired the Powaya ilaka in Shahjehánpur, which is still held by his descendant, the Rájah of Powaya. This gentleman is also in possession of his ancestral share in Kútra; and we have seen him (para. 100) in possession of Wazírnagar, in parganah Misrikh. The proprietors of these seven páttis are numberless: they are all fighting one against another: and the ráj which Anúp Singh consolidated one hundred and sixty years ago, and which at annexation we found as seven compact t'alukas, is rapidly being split up into petty zemindáris.

The parganah under native rule consisted of 137 villages. The demarcation department added on 20 from the Gopamau district in Hardui, and the whole were demarcated into 150 mauzahs. Of these, the original 137 villages belong altogether to the Gaurs, the remainder being mostly the property of Rájah Shamsheer Bahádur (para. 100), who has 13. Petty zemindárs own the other 7, of which 4 belong to Kayeths and 3 to Musalmáns.

102. East of Chandra lies parganah MAHOLI, so called from its chief town, and having an area of 67 square miles, of which 45 are cultivated.

These figures do not include the area of the Grants, with which the Settlement Department has no immediate concern. Including them, we have an area of 80 square miles, and upon this area the population is 423 to the square mile. On the settlement area the average is 503, but this does not represent the actual density of the population, which the census tables put down at 33,678, distributed as follows:—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	20,688
„ non-agricultural,	...	11,205
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	540
„ non-agricultural,	...	1,245

These live in 6,757 houses, each of which thus has 4·9 occupants. The agriculturists are 63, and the Musalmáns are only 5½, per cent of the whole population.

The parganah is a plain of great fertility, the soil being generally good domat, or loam. The exception to this is in the neighbourhood of the Katna, where the ground is much cut up by the ravines which form the natural drainage of the country. Like the rest of the Collectorate, Maholi is well wooded, but without forests, lakes, or mountains. There is a considerable extent of high cultivation, owing to the presence in the parganah of several colonies of those industrious peasants, the Kurmís, and much sugar-cane is grown. Irrigation is carried on chiefly from kachcha wells and jhíls. Little use seems to be made of the water in the Katna Naddi, which is much to be regretted. A petty stream called the Pirai runs along the northern boundary of the parganah, and is utilized to some extent in the irrigation of the fields in its immediate vicinity.

Two made roads pass through the parganah, the old and the new high roads to Shahjehánpur. The former was made by the celebrated Názim, Hakim Mehndi, who did so much for this part of Oudh in the way of building bridges and caravanserais, and making roads; the other by the British Government. In some places the two roads run very close to each other, in others they are four miles apart; and the older one, being unmetalled, has been abandoned long ago for the newer one, which is metalled and bridged throughout.

The chief bazars are held bi-weekly at—

Maholi Khás,	Kúsela,
Bargaon,	

where all the ordinary necessities of life may be purchased, besides sugar of various qualities. There is no article of commerce nor any manufacture peculiar to the parganah, nor does it possess mines or quarries, properly so called. Kankar is dug up in many places, but is used only for local purposes, especially in metalling the high road.

The early history of the parganah resembles that of the greater portion of the Collectorate, in being shrouded in obscurity. Tradition informs us that it was formerly held by Pásis, who once were possessed of great power in this part of the province, as we have seen in the case of parganahs

Khairábád, Laharpur, and Támbour. In those days Maholi was not known as a distinct parganah, being only a tappa, which was a less important territorial sub-division than the others. Thus, Maholi was one of the sixteen tappas which were comprised in parganah Nímsár, as constituted by Rájah Todar Mal. There were six mahals in Nímsár, namely :—

Maholi.	Kasta.
Misrikh.	Abgáwan.
Nímkár, or Nímsár.	Sikandrabád.

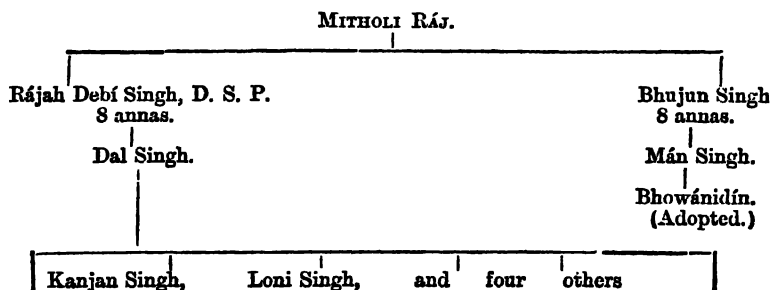
Of these, the last three are now in zila Kheri, and Nímsár is included in parganah Aurungabád (*vide* para. 104).

The Pásis who held sway in Maholi were so powerful, that one of their chief men, Húnsa by name, had the audacity to demand in marriage the hand of the daughter of the Ahbun Rájah of Mitholi, who actually was constrained to give his consent to the monstrous proposition. His consent, however, was only nominal. Secretly he hurried off messengers with the disgraceful tale to his powerful kinsman, the Rájah of Pataunja (*vide* para. 100), and entreated him to come to the assistance and succour of a brother Ahban, and save him from the indignity which the low-born Pási would thrust upon him. He did not entreat in vain. Within a few days of the despatch of the messengers, numbers of the Pataunja men were seen approaching in holiday guise, and unarmed, saying that they had come to participate in the marriage festivities. And there was great rejoicing among the Pásis for the marriage of their chief Húnsa with the high-born princess of Mitholi. And the Ahbans set before them a banquet of pigs' flesh and strong liquor; and the Pásis feasted thereon, and became gorged with the food of the unclean animal and drunken with the wine. And the Rájputés fell upon them with the edge of the sword, and slew many, and the rest they drove out. Thus Húnsa failed in his proposed marriage, and the Ahbans were victorious, and continued to hold possession of Mitholi and the region round about it for some two hundred years, their head-quarters being still at Pataunja. In 1670 A.D. the Emperor Alungír sent against them an expedition under one Mirza Bahádur Beg, with orders to punish them for their contumacious and persistent refusal to render tribute unto Cæsar. The Moghul

was victorious and drove the Ahbans out from Pataunja and Misrikh, where he settled down on the jagír which the emperor conferred upon him as a reward for his prowess, and the greater part of which is still held by his descendants, the Aurangabád and Kutbnagar (para. 104) t'alukdárs. The Ahbans went north to Mitholi, but their power was much broken, and their possessions gradually dwindled away, until at last they consisted only of that town and a small circle of villages round it. In 1174 Fasli, Maholi was taken by a body of invading Gaurs, and held by them for fourteen years, or down to 1188. In the following year Kúer Newal Singh, son to the last Ahban Rájah, was restored, and the Gaur usurper dethroned. But the restored chieftain held possession of his ancestral domains for one year only. A man of no capacity or strength of character, he was again dispossessed, and his lands leased out to farmers, who managed the property down to 1227 Fasli, or 1820 A.D. But brighter days were coming for the old family. In 1821 the sympathies of the whole parganah and of the adjacent country were aroused in their favor, and the zemindárs refused to attend the Názim's Kutchery for their pattas unless the Ahban Rájah were reinstated. So bold a front did they show, that the Chakladár, a scribe by caste, and more at home with a pen than a sword, became frightened, and gave in to the *vox populi*, and the Ahban Rájah recovered so much of his ancient ráj as was comprised in Maholi, Kasta, and Abgawan. The Sikandrabad t'aluk had passed to a relative who had embraced the faith of Islam, and the Lucknow Bádshah would not deprive him of it. The restored Rájah, Kanjan Singh, managed his property with great success. In 1242 Fasli, or 1834 A.D., he gave in the kabulyat for the entire parganah, and succeeded in holding his own as well against the Názim as against his hostile neighbours, the Gaurs of Chandra. He was succeeded by a younger brother, Loni Singh, the rebel of 1857, whose estates were confiscated for the share he took in the rising of that year and bestowed upon certain loyal grantees, of whom the most public-spirited and liberal-minded is Mirza Abbas Beg, late an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh and now in receipt of a pension. He is one of the few Mahomedan gentlemen of Hindustan who have been courageous enough to throw off many of the trammels of Indian life and mix with Europeans. One of his sons is reading at the English Bar in London. Another

grantee is Nawáb Amjad Alí Khán, of Lucknow, who has received Maholi Khás in lieu of certain lands taken up by Government for the Sitapur Cantonment. He is thus in possession of the town for which his relative Hakim Mehndi, above-mentioned, did so much.

The pedigree of Kanjan Singh is given as follows by Colonel Sleeman:—



Of the seven contemporaries, Kanjan Singh was by far the most capable. A man of character, and backed up by those *gros bataillons* which Providence is said to favor so often, he managed to possess himself of all the shares, as well the 8-annas of his cousin Bhawánidín as the $6\frac{2}{3}$ annas of his own brothers; so true is the Hindí proverb, *jiski lathí uski bhains?*

103. East of Misrikh lies parganah MACHHRETA, in area 108 square miles, of which 65 are under cultivation.

The incidence of the revised jama is higher than that prevailing in any other parganah of the tahsíl, for Machhreta is the best of the whole seven. The first class crops are 40 per cent of the whole; water is found in some places so close to the surface as eight feet, in others not before a depth of fifty feet has been arrived at; and more than one fifth of the cultivated area is irrigated. There are no marked features in the landscape, no lakes or even large talaos, no forests, hills, or valleys. A small and unnavigable river, the Keitha, crosses the parganah from west to east. The Saráin

Nuddi separates it from parganah Khairábád; and in the neighbourhood of both streams the lands are raviny and unculturable.

There is one high road, namely, that from Khairábád to Machhreta, and going on to Nímsár, a good road, and bridged where it crosses the two rivers, dry and hard.

The population is distributed thus :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	21,110
„ non-agricultural,	...	13,811
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	571
„ non-agricultural,	...	2,185
Total,	...	<u>37,677,</u>

or 345 to the square mile, which is below the average of the district. There are 12,120 houses, each of which, thus, is occupied by 3·1 souls, which shows that the people of Machhreta have much better house-accommodation than the population of any other parganah in Sitapur. The Musalmáns are only 3 per cent of the entire community, and the cultivators $57\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The parganah is well supplied with bazars. Six are held bi-weekly in the following villages :—

Machhreta,	Hallupur,
Bihut,	Mirzapur,
Baniamau,	Dingra,

but nothing beyond the ordinary commodities is exposed for sale at them. The parganah boasts of no manufactures or productions of any sort peculiar to it; it has neither mines nor quarries. Two melás are held in Machhreta Khás, and will be noticed more particularly further on, when we come to describe that town.

The parganah was formed by Rájah Todar Mal, and included by him in the list of mahals which went to make up Sircar Khairábád. Down to his time the district had been owned by the Ahbans, whose king, Keshri Singh, was

deposed by the Emperor Akbar, and his estates conferred upon two Kayeths, Bál Chand and Bír Chand by name. The father of these men had been Dewán to Keshri Singh, and had been slain by him in a fit of anger. The boys fled to Delhi to ask of the Moghul Emperor the redress which was willingly accorded to them. But the family did not continue long in possession of their newly acquired estate. On the death of Bál Chand and Bír Chand it was parcelled out among numerous petty zemindárs, and remained with them for nearly two centuries, when (1767 A.D.) the grandfather of the late Nawáb Alí Nakki Khán, minister to the King of Oudh, was granted the entire parganah in jagír, and so held it for forty-two years.

There are now 126 mauzahs in the parganah, held as follows :—

19, Janwár,	12, Rahtor,
16, Báchil,	2, Sombausi,
34, Kachwáha,	1, Chouhán,
15, Bais,	1, Gaur,

or 100 belonging to Rájputés. The other 26 are held thus :—

10, Kayeths.	2, Byrági.
6½, Brahmans.	7½, Musalmáns.

These last-mentioned $7\frac{1}{2}$ mauzahs are known as ilaka Rájapára, and are in possession of t'alukdár Mír Mahomed Hosen Khán, whose title rests on a mortgage deed executed in his favor by the former Rájput proprietors. On a similar title he holds ilaka Kalli, in the neighbouring parganah of Karauna; the mortgage in each instance having been effected in 1262 Fasli, in which year he was Chakladár, or collector of revenue under the local Názim. He is the only t'alukdár in the parganah, and, as t'alukdár, would, had not Act XIII of 1866 been passed, possess an unassailable title to the mortgaged property. Under that Act, however, the mortgage deeds having been executed so recently as 1855 A.D., or within the twelve years preceding annexation, he has had to defend a suit for the redemption of the mortgage of each ilaka, and, although he is still in possession, the

litigation has by no means terminated. One, if not both, of the law-suits is now before the Privy Council in London. The t'alukdár is a person of considerable intelligence. He is the chief of five brothers, one of whom was slain in the mutiny, and another is "Captain" Fidá Hosen, a t'alukdár in zila Kheri; and is himself commonly known as the "Collector Sáhib." Not much is known of the family history. He and his brothers came from Budaon, where they still possess some small landed property; but they appear to have now regularly settled down in Oudh.

The Kachwáhas have their head-quarters at Bihut, called Bihut Bahrám to distinguish it from the Bihut of parganah Misrikh, a Gaur colony (para. 120). It was founded in 1459 A.D. by one Bahrám Singh, who came over from the Jeypur country, and belonged to the Rajáwat subdivision of the Kachwáhas, of which the present Máharajah of Jeypur is the head. The history of the Bihut family is not known, beyond the fact that they trace back their pedigree eleven generations to Bahrám. They are the only Kachwáhas in the Collectorate.

The Bais zemindárs are members of the Bais colony of the neighbouring parganah of Pírnagar (*vide* para. 89).

The Janwárs of Baniamau claim a much more ancient date for the acquisition of their estates than do their fellow clansmen in Ramkot (para. 88) and elsewhere throughout the zila. In fact, their family tree extends back for thirty-three generations and eleven hundred and forty-nine years, but no detailed particulars of their history are known. They are said to have come from Guzerat. The present head of the family, Debi Singh, is, like many of his neighbours, much involved in debt, and his estate is now under the direct management of the State.

The story given above of the Kayeths subverting the Ahbans resembles very much what we have seen the Kanúngoos relate about Khairábád (para. 87), and in either case the account given by those gentlemen must be received with a very considerable grain of salt.

The inhabited towns of Machhreta may be grouped together thus :—

With population under 200,	...	...	...	57
From 200 to 500,	...	...	...	34
„ 500 „ 1,000,	...	...	...	26
„ 2,000 „ 5,000,	...	...	...	1

The last being Machhreta Khás.

104. South of parganah Misrikh lies the small parganah of AURANGABÁD, in area only 60 square miles.

With the exception of a few villages to the north-west the parganah is a poor one. If it be divided into two parts by a line running parallel to, and about four miles distant from, the Gúmti, which is its western and southern boundary, we shall find the villages between this line and the river to be very indifferent. For the soil is to a great extent bhúr ; they have no terai lands ; and the sand which is blown over them from the river is exceedingly destructive to vegetation. The rest of the parganah, or the north-west portion, is fair ; indeed, the lands of Aurangabád Khás and the adjacent villages are above the average.

Irrigation is scarce, only one-sixteenth of the entire area being watered by artificial means. There are no lakes, forests, or hills to be met with. The proportion of first class crops (*vide* para. 173) is small, being $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or one fifth part of the whole.

The population numbers 19,365, and is thus distributed :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	10,037
„ non-agricultural,	...	7,068
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	834
„ non-agricultural,	...	1,426

The cultivators are 55, and the Musalmáns $11\frac{1}{2}$, per cent of the whole number ; and to each house there are 4·7 individuals. There are only 323 souls to the square mile.

Two roads traverse the parganah ; one from Sitapur through Ramkot and Misrikh, the other from Khairábád through Machhreta. They meet at Nímkhár, a celebrated

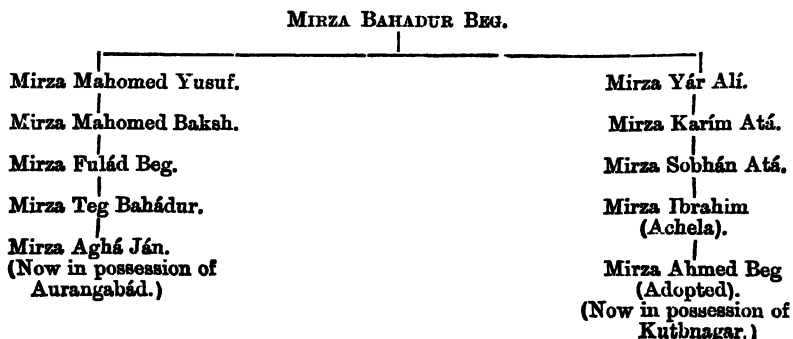
place of pilgrimage on the left bank of the Gúmti, which is fordable here during the dry weather, and from which a road runs to Hardui. The river is navigable all the year round.

Bazars are held at Aurangabád and Nímsár, both of which towns will be noticed separately in another place.

The parganah produces nothing beyond the ordinary staples of the country. There are no manufactures special to it, nor has it any mines or quarries.

Aurangabád is not mentioned in the *Ain Akbari*. There was no mahal or parganah of the name under the native regime. The lands which are now included in it were part of parganah Nímsár, which we have seen (para. 102) was formed of six mahals, and which, we have also seen, was granted as a tayúl, or jagír, by the Emperor Aurungzebe to Mirza Bahádur Beg, a Moghul of character, who founded a new town on the site of the older Bálpur Passau, and called its name Aurangabád in honour of his royal patron. This was two centuries ago, or in 1670 A.D. The Mirza did not succeed in retaining possession of this enormous property, for he had keen enemies in the Ahbans and other Rájpúts whom he had supplanted. When he died, in 1700, his diminished estates were divided between his two sons, the eldest taken what is now known as t'aluka Aurangabád, the younger getting the Kutbnagar property.

Peiligree Table.



As the parganah stands now, it consists of thirty-four mauzahs, seven of which are a recent addition from Misrikh and are owned as follows :—

- 1, T'alukdár Rájah Shamshe Bahádur.
- 1, Musalmán Zemindár.
- 1, Ghosain ditto.
- 4, Kayeth ditto.

The Rájah got his village on the occasion of a marriage.

The other twenty-seven mauzahs belong to the Aurangabád t'alukdár ; and it is noticeable that there are no Rájput zemindárs in the parganah, the Ahbuns and Ponwars, who once owned it, having completely disappeared.

Rájah Shamshe Bahádur and Mirza Ahmed Beg have been already noticed, when describing the Misrikh parganah. Aghá Ján is a worthy gentleman, fond of a good gun or rifle, and ever ready to show the traveller whatever sport there is to be met with in his neighbourhood.

There are few very small towns in the parganah, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Towns	with a population under	200,	...	4
"	"	from 200 to	500,	... 14
"	"	"	500 to 1,000,	... 14
"	"	"	1,000 to 2,000,	... 0
"	"	"	2,000 to 5,000,	... 2

The last two are Nímsár and Aurangabád, noted above in para. 26.

105. Next to Aurangabád, and lying on its eastern borders, comes the small parganah of KARAUÑA, containing 51 demarcated mauzahs, and having an area of 46 square miles.

It is better than any other parganah of the tahsíl with the exception of Machhreta. The proportion of first class crops is large, being $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the whole produce. There are no nálas or ravines cutting up the district and interfering with cultivation. The irrigated area is comparatively large, being a fraction over one-fourth of the entire cultivated area. The water comes almost altogether from wells, jhíls and tanks being comparatively few.

The population is given thus :—

Hindús, agricultural, ...	...	8,983
„ non-agricultural, ...	...	5,501
Musalmáns, agricultural, ...	...	48
„ non-agricultural, ...	...	275
Total, ...		14,807,

living in 2,836 houses.

These figures show that there are only 322 souls to the square mile, a low average ; that there are 5·2 to each house ; that there are only 2·2 Musalmáns out of every 100, or 22 out of every 1,000 of the entire population ; and that the agriculturists are 61 per cent of the whole community.

The parganah boasts of only one high road, namely, that which connects Nímsár with Khairábád, and which is unmetalled. There are no water-communications, for the Kaitha Naddi, which separates the parganah from parganah Machhreta, is unnavigable.

Two bazars are held bi-weekly at Karauna Khás and Nagwa Jainám, but nothing save the most ordinary necessities of life are sold at either. There is no special trade or commerce peculiar to the place ; no manufactures of any description are carried on ; there are no mines or quarries to be met with ; nor does the parganah produce anything at all, animal, mineral, or vegetable, out of the common.

Indeed it is uninteresting to a degree. Possessing no attractions for the trader, the trapper, or the tourist, there is but one spot in it to arrest the footsteps and demand the attention of the antiquary. At Jargáwan, a petty village some two miles north of Karauna Khás, a melá is held every March in memory of an ancient king of the Solár dynasty of Ajúdhya, who having had the misfortune to lose both his hands by a visitation of Providence, had them miraculously restored to him by bathing in a tank where now stands that village. His hands were restored to him, and to the present day the tank is holy in the eyes of the people, and is one of the sacred places visited by the pious pilgrims when going the round of the Paikarna (*vide*, further on, para. 115). From the miracle which has rendered it

famous comes its name of Karjora, or "hand-joining," *kar* being the Sanskrit word for hand; and we have further traces of the tradition in the words Jurgáwan, or "the village of the joining," and Karauna and Karkhila, the "places of the hand." This last is a mean town, about five miles north-west of Karauna, and formerly giving its name to the parganah which was officially known under the late Government as "Karkhila Oorí Karauna." Mr. Gladwin in his *Ain Akbari* spells the word "Ghurghella" and thus completely annihilates all trace of its real origin, leaving the reader to imagine that it has some connection with the word *ghur*, meaning house. The same author gives us Machhretah under the curious form of "Mutcherhutteh;" and Bilgrám and Sitapur appear as "Belgrowng" and "Chetyapoor." Less remarkable is the form under which the familiar "Lucknow" appears. Mr. Gladwin in his "Lukhnaw" seems to have hit the happy medium between right and wrong; and, now that "Lucknow" has been condemned, his transliteration might have been adopted with less chance of offending the eye of either the learned or the ignorant, than the lately devised "Lacknow," against which so many complaints have been of late made by all sorts and conditions of men.*

The early inhabitants of the parganah were Pásis, a clan which, as we have seen in the cases of Laharpur, Khairábád, and Maholi, in former times occupied a position in life very different from that in which they are met with now. Once lords of the soil, and powerful enough to demand in marriage for their sons the daughters of neighbouring Rájpút chieftains, they are now hewers of wood and drawers of water, very low down indeed in the social scale. Four centuries ago they were driven out from Karauna by an invasion of Janwár Rájpúts, whose descendants still own the greater part of the parganah, Karauna Khás and Jurgáwan being among their possessions. In fact, they have 32 out of the 51 mauzahs of the district, the remaining 19 being held—

10 by Musalmans.

2 by Ghosains.

3 by Kayeths.

4 by grants.

The ten Musalmán mauzahs form the Kalli ilaka, described above (para. 103) as being now in the possession of t'alukdar Mír Mahomed Hosen Khán.

* Since writing the above, the new form of the word has been in its turn condemned, and the rational "Lucknow" restored.

The particulars of the Janwár family history have been lost, and nothing is known of them save that their ancestor came from Janakpur, in the country which is now known as Tirhoot, but which formerly went by the name of Mithila. The present heads of the clan are Deo Singh and Mádhó Singh, sons of the late Raghunáth Singh, who died full of years in 1256 Fasli (1850 A.D.), after having enjoyed the possession of his estate for seventy-two years. His father before him, Makhan Singh, was in possession for even a longer period than this. A man of character, prudent and determined, he kept possession of the family property for actually seventy-five years. Such an instance of longevity as this, a father and son holding their estate for a century and a half, is without a parallel in this part of Oudh, and would probably be difficult to match elsewhere. What makes it more remarkable still is that Raghunáth Singh did not die in his bed. With his eldest son, Dulai Singh, he was slain in battle while defending his fort against the troops of the Khairábád Chakladár. His other two sons, Deo and Mádhó Singh above-mentioned, escaped, and in the following year (1257 Fasli) recovered the family domains.

They live in Karauna, an uninteresting town of 1,125 inhabitants and remarkable for nothing.

The other inhabited towns of the parganah may be classified thus :—

With population under	200	...	21
" " from 200 to	500	...	19
" " from 500 to	100	...	6

106. South of Karauna, and last on our list of parganahs, is GONDLAMAU, in area 64 square miles, and separated from zila Hardui on the west and south by the river Gúmí, and from parganah Bári on the east by the Saráin Naddi. Both rivers are navigable, the Saráin only for small boats, however, and both unite at the southernmost point of the parganah, at Hindaura ghát.

The population, of 20,220, is classified as follows :—

Hindús, agricultural,	...	11,250
" non-agricultural,	...	8,397
Musalmáns, agricultural,	...	130
" non-agricultural,	...	443

The agriculturists are thus only 56 per cent of the entire community, which is something below the tahsíl and zila averages. There are only 316 souls to the square mile, which is far below the zila average of 420. The Musalmáns are only 2·8 per cent of the whole population, a small percentage when compared with the provincial and zila figures, 10·7 and 12·7 respectively.

With a sparse population, the parganah on the whole is a poor one. The soil is not of the best description. The villages to the east, bordering on the Saráin Naddi, are much cut up by ravines. Those to the west are subject to a deposit of sand, which is blown over them from the river Gúnti in the dry season. In the southern angle of the parganah a few villages have a fertile tract of terai land fringing the river. There is but a fourteenth part of the entire assessable area irrigated.

Rents are almost entirely paid in kind, those paid in cash amounting only to a twentieth part of the whole. The principle upon which the produce is divided in this parganah has been described above (para. 57).

There are no made roads in Gondlamau; but the Lucknow metalled road passes within three miles of its eastern frontier; and good river-communication is afforded by the Gúnti on the west, and, to a more limited extent, by the Saráin on the south-west.

The towns of the district are all small. Out of the entire number of 67, 54 have a population of less than 500; 11 of between 500 and 1,000; and 2 of between 1,000 and 2,000. Not one is deserving of notice save Gondlamau Khás, Saholi, and Alipur, where bi-weekly bazars for the sale of the ordinary necessities of Hindú life are sold. The first mentioned is an insignificant place of 585 inhabitants, and gives its name to the parganah, the history of which, as gathered from the oldest inhabitant, is as follows :—

Many centuries ago the district was held by Kacheras, who were, it is not exactly known when, driven out by an immigration of Báchil Rájputs, under the leadership of

Gonde Singh, Narhar Singh, and Dat Singh, the three sons of Chipi Khán, a doughty warrior who had been dubbed “Khán” by the emperor of Delhi in recognition of the prowess he was wont to display in battle. So the Bachils settled down in this part of country, and increased and multiplied till they spread over a considerable extent of territory, and their descendants own the greater portion of the parganah to this very day.

Gonde Singh founded the town of Gondlamau; Narhar Singh, Narharpur; and Dat Singh, Datwal, in parganah Machhreta.

The largest zemindári is that of the Báchils of Kúchlai, a town in the north-east corner of the parganah, and formerly giving its name to a small parganah which has been included in Gondlamau.

The 67 mauzahs are held thus :—

53, Báclul,	1, Janwár,
3, Ponwár,	2, Kayeth,
3, Bais,	2, Brahman,
1, Sombansi,	

the remaining 2 are the property of t’alukdár Ganga Baksh of Serora, in parganah Manwán, a Ponwár Rájput.

Like its neighbour Karauna, Gondlamau is very uninteresting. It is not known to have produced any famous men, or to have been the scene of any event notable in history. It boasts of no ancient buildings of any description, nor is there any single melá, or religious fair, held within its boundaries. It is mentioned nowhere in any of the histories, epics, or ballads of the country.

107. Here ends the description of the twenty-one parganahs of the Collectorate; in which I have not attempted the fruitless task of noticing more than their present condition, and any local traditions which seemed worthy of a place here. These traditions I give for what they are worth. Some of them I have verified in a greater or less degree by personal investigation on the spot, but many of them are manifestly myths in the purest sense of the word. Leaving them aside, however, we will take a glance at the chief towns of the district, as enumerated above (para. 26).

CHAPTER IV.

CHIEF TOWNS.

108. There are twenty-eight towns in zila Sitapur which demand more than a mere passing notice; and as to which, a brief account of their origin, their past history, and their present condition, may well find a place here.

First on the list comes SITAPUR, the county or assize town of the district. Situated in $80^{\circ}43'$ east longitude and $27^{\circ}35'$ north latitude, it lies equidistant between Lucknow and Shah-jehánpur, being fifty-three miles from either place, on a good metalled high road.

It is called after the heroine Sítá, who is said to have tarried in the locality, when she and her consort Ráma were on their famous pilgrimage; and the town was founded many centuries ago by certain Nirbáni Rájpúts, who came from the north-west, forced eastwards by the invading tide of Musalmáns, and whose descendants, now called Nandwánis, held it down to modern times. They lost it about ninety years ago, and a Kayeth, the ex-Kanúngo of the parganah, now holds it under a decree of the settlement court, which confirmed the summary settlement of 1858.

There are 5,780 souls in the town, of whom there are about five Hindús to every six Musalmáns. As in all kasbahs, the latter represent the greater part of the learning and intelligence of the community, but they are poor and impoverished, and have often been pressed hard, many of them, for the wherewithal to keep body and soul together. The local authorities, however, have done their best to give them employment; and now that the settlement courts are closed, and their rights in their ancestral groves and gardens and cemeteries have been defined as against the parvenu proprietor of the town, it is to be hoped that the latter will cease from troubling, and that a contented, if not happy, future is in store for these ancient gentlemen.

The town boasts of an imambárah built by Kazi Himáyat Ali, and has also several mosques, and two old Hindú temples, one of them claiming to date from the days of Sítá, but probably not more than six centuries old. Besides these, there are 56 pakka and 982 kachcha houses in the place.

But its chief importance lies in the fact that the Civil station and the Military Cantonment are in its immediate vicinity. Indeed, the former is separated from it only by the Saráin Naddi. Here are the head-quarters of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, with all their subordinate establishments. There is a good school, attended by 170 boys, and affording instruction in the English and vernacular languages, including geometry and the use of the globes. In Thomsonganj may be purchased all ordinary country and English wares, such as are in demand by Europeans in India. The annual value of the sales here and in the military bazars averages Rs. 4,82,010.

The town and station are prettily situated. There are good groves and fine trees in all directions. A winding stream meanders to the south-east, giving ample opportunity for boating during the rains. In the centre of the station is a handsome serpentine, the work of Major Thompson, Officiating Commissioner, quite large enough for sculling and sailing in small boats, and preferred by many to the Saráin with its rapid current and sharp turnings. That river occasionally overflows its banks. In 1867, and to a greater extent in 1870, this happened, resulting in the latter year in the fall of two bungalows, with the imminent risk of life and property to their occupants; and in the native town the poorer classes suffered much.

No canal or railway comes near the place. A post-chaise takes the traveller in eight or nine hours to either Lucknow or Shahjehánpur. The journey to Hardui, forty miles west, and to Kheri, twenty-eight miles north, is done by palanquin post.

No manufactures are carried on here, nor is there any special trade in any particular article of commerce. No melás are held in or near the town.

The garrison consists of half a battalion of English Infantry, a battery of Royal Artillery with its regiment, and a regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

109. Next comes KHAIRÁBÁD, five miles south of Sitapur on a good metalled road. It is the fifth largest town in the whole province, having a population of 15,677, in which the Musalmáns and Hindús are pretty equally divided. There are fifteen of the former to sixteen of the latter, a large proportion of whom are Kayeths.

The place is said to have been originally founded by one Khera, a Pási, in the first years of the eleventh century, and to have been subsequently taken possession of by a Kayeth family (*vide* parganah history, para. 87). In after years many rent-free grants of portions of its present site were conferred by Baber and Akbar and Alamgír upon Musalmáns, either as rewards for good service done to the State, or in recognition of their piety and good conversation in private life. These people, settling down upon their grants, got round them a community of the lower classes, such as tradesmen and servants; and in course of time a large town sprung up from the amalgamation of these different settlements, or mohallas, as they came to be called. They are now fifty in number, and correspond in many respects to the wards of an English town. The descendants of the original grantees are still the chief men in each, and, in recognition of their position, receive from the lower classes various fees and perquisites.

To go back to Khera Pási, long before his time the place was known as "Massichait," and was much frequented by pilgrims even in the time of the great Vikramaditya. The name still survives in "Maswassí Talao," a tank whose waters are said to possess healing properties for cutaneous diseases, but which is extremely muddy and uninviting to the eye of a European.

The number of religious and sacred edifices is large. There are 40 mosques, 30 Hindú temples of various kinds, and 4 Nánaksháhi sangats. A very beautiful suite of buildings is the Kadam Rasúl, Inambarah, and Masjid, with intervening court-yards, erected about forty years ago by one Makka, a tailor by caste, but a king's darogah by profession, and, as might be expected, a man of considerable local power and wealth. It is said that on one occasion the enlightened monarch paid him a lakh of rupees for a pair of pyjamas.

Attached to the dargáh of Mukdúm Sháh is the rent-free village of Laddúpur; and the temple of Vishnu has assigned to it for its support the revenues of Masampur.

The public buildings of the town are two caravanserais; the police, post, and registry offices; and two schools. The private buildings are many of them of imposing size, but, with one exception, namely the stone or patharwála house of Munshi Niáz Ahmad, are all of common brick, without ornamentation or beauty of any sort. The kachcha houses are 2,790 in number.

There are four bazars in the town, and markets are held daily for the sale of all the ordinary necessities of the people. In the month of January in each year a large fair is held outside the city, at which all sorts of commodities are exposed for sale. Instituted by Government in 1859 it lasts for ten days, and draws together a very large concourse of people of every degree. Rich and poor; gentle and simple; Cashmere shawl merchants and venders of Birmingham jewelry; horses from Kattiwar and elephants from Assam; circus riders from Sydney and pahlwáns from the Panjáb; the málík and the mamlúk; the missionary, the maulví, and the pandit; all may be seen at it. The value of the goods sold here is considerable, averaging Rs. 1,55,654 for some years past. The town sales aggregate yearly Rs. 1,85,115; so that, taking both together, almost three lakhs and a half of rupees change hands each year in the trade of Khairábád.

The city is spacious, and many fine tamarind trees are interspersed among the houses. But it has lost much of its importance since the days of the native Government, when it was the head-quarters of the Názim of all this part of Oudh; and many of the houses are in very bad condition.

It lies forty-eight miles north-west of Lucknow, and in 27° 32' north latitude and 80° 48' east longitude.

Attending the school are 79 boys, the smallness of the number being probably occasioned by the existence of the neighbouring Sitapur High School.

110. RÁMKOT is seven miles south-west of Sitapur on the road to Hardui. It is locally believed to owe its origin

to the great Rám Chandra who while on his pilgrimage halted here and founded the Kot, calling it after his own name "Rám's castle." The present town is a poor place, consisting entirely of kachcha or mud houses, and having a population of only 1,977 souls, of whom the sole family of any note is that of the late T'alukdár, Hardeo Baksh. Of his good management of the t'aluka mention has been made already (para. 88). The town has to thank him for the only attraction it possesses, namely the handsome tank with sivalaya, which is not only deemed holy by the Hindús, but occupies a high place in the estimation of the Europeans of Sitapur.

The town is built on an ancient díh (para. 87), the remains of a former town in which the houses were mostly of burnt bricks. The only public building in the place is the school, where 56 boys attend. Twice a week a bazar is held, where the average annual value of the sales amounts to Rs. 14,400, but where only the most ordinary articles of domestic use and consumption are exposed for sale.

Two roads run through the town, namely that, from Hardui Khás above-mentioned and one from Nímsár, both being unmetalled.

The camping ground is good : and in the neighbourhood are several avenues of trees planted by the late t'alukdár.

111. HARGÁM though now in great decay was apparently in times remote an extensive city. Its origin is shrouded in the obscure mists of antiquity, but local tradition tells us how that it was founded by Haris Chandra of the solar dynasty : how it fell away after his removal to the happy hunting grounds of Swarga : how, many years afterwards, it was renewed by King Birát of the Mahábhárat : how it again decayed : and how it was again rebuilt, nineteen hundred years ago, by the great Vikramáditya. To come to more tangible times, we find that in 1712 A.D. a tribe of Gaur Rájputs from the west of the Ganges invaded the country and took the town, pillaging the place and putting the inhabitants to the sword. Hargám never recovered from the blow it thus received and sank by degrees to its present condition.

Situated in 27° 45' north latitude and 80° 47' east longitude, it lies half way between Sitapur and Kheri ; and, on

another road, is ten miles to the west of Laharpur. It has no water-communications.

The population is 2,832, the Hindús being about three to every two of the Musalmáns. Among the former Brahmans and Joshis abound ; and many of the Musalmáns are Juláhas, who weave the common country cloth.

Two bazars are held in each week, where nothing out of the common is sold. Every October a great melá is held at the Suraj Kund, drawing together a concourse of some 40,000 souls. Here booths are set up for petty traders : and the aggregate value of the sales effected at both places, the bazar and the melá, was Rs. 23,222, in 1870.

This "tank of the sun" is a very ancient structure indeed, to judge from appearances, and is the only sacred place of interest in the town. The four temples and the solitary mosque of Hargám are mean and quite undeserving of detailed notice ; as are also the dwellings of the inhabitants, comprising 419 kachcha and 138 pakka houses, the latter being with hardly an exception miserable edifices.

The public buildings are the registry office presided over by the Kázi of the parganah ; and the school, at which 73 boys receive a fair instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic : history, geography, and mathematics.

The camping ground is in an exceedingly picturesque spot, close to the holy tank above-mentioned. On one side and underneath the town is a long jhíl dear to wild-fowl ; on the other, and overlooking the tank, is a striking ridge of earth covered with fine wild trees and apparently a work of men's hands. Indeed the people say that it was formed by pán growers in the early days, the earth being excavated out of the narrow lake which now skirts the base of the ridge on the side remote from the tank. Suraj Kund itself, with its Siválaya and ruined shrines, shadowed by mighty trees, the abode of innumerable monkeys : the holy men telling their beads on the brink : the palm-tree, the cactus, and the sacred pipal ; all form a picture worthy the pencil of an artist.

The inhabitants believe that the Pándavas spent the thirteenth year of their exile here, when Birát was king. For

many years, as the Mahábhárat tells us, the sons of Pándu wandered over the face of the earth, visiting various kingdoms and sojourning in many jungles. But they were not doomed to wander for ever. After twelve years of adventure they in the thirteenth found rest in the "city of Birát." Unfortunately for the antiquarian the city is not described or named in any other way than Birátnagar, and we are left to conjecture its locality. As is the case with respect to all mythical personages, many places claim Birát; and we find Guzerat in the west of India and Dinagepore in the east, claiming each for itself the famous king. The small town of Erun in the Saugor country, it may be noted, also looks upon itself as the "city of Birát" (*Central Province Gazetteer*). In confirmation of the belief that his dominions embraced Hargám and the surrounding country, we find an old dih (para. 87) close to Sitapur, known as Birátka.

112. LAHARPUR is a large town of 10,890 inhabitants, lying in 27° 43' north latitude and 80° 57' east longitude, and is seventeen miles north of Sitapur on the road to Mullánpur, the seat of Rájah Moneswar Baksh. It is also connected with Hargám on the west, and Biswán on the south; and one mile and a half to the east flows the Kewáni naddi, fordable in the dry weather but navigable during the rest of the year.

The town is said to have been originally founded by Firoz Tughluk (1351-1388 A.D.) who settled in it some Kayeth and Musalmán families. Thirty years afterwards one Láhúrí, a Pási, drove them out, and changed the name of the town from Tughlukpur to Laharpur. In those days the Pásis were a powerful clan, their ráj, as we have seen, extending from Maholi to Khairábád; and the conquerors continued to hold Laharpur for one hundred years, when they were expelled by a body of invading moslems headed by Táhir Gházi, who restored the country and town to its original owners.

Subsequently, in 1707 A.D., the latter were overpowered by an immigration of Gaur Rájputés, who made themselves masters of the town and neighbouring lands; and since that time no change in the proprietorship has occurred.

It is a good large town with some 120 pakká and 1,800 kachcha houses ; and is daily increasing under the fostering care of the British Government, the money-lenders and Banniyas being the principal builders.

The public buildings are the caravanserai ; the police, registry, and post offices ; and the school buildings. The scholars attending daily average 224 in number.

The sacred buildings consist of four ordinary Hindú temples, with one Hindú and two Nánaksháhi sangats. There are thirteen mosques and four dargáhs at one of which, on the thirteenth day of Rabí-ul-awal in each year, is celebrated with considerable eclát the maulid-un-nabí or birth-day of the prophet Muhammad.

Good daily bazars are held in the town, where Rs. 40,000 worth of goods change hands annually.

A melá is held every Rabí-us-sání in honor of the above mentioned Táhir Gházi ; and the ceremonies connected with the Ashra draw together large crowds of the faithful in the month of Moharram.

The town is surrounded with extensive groves, the houses being interspersed with numerous fine trees ; and the proximity of the river Kewáni adds to its natural attractions. The soil is fresh and green : the camping grounds roomy and umbrageous.

Laharpur is famous for being the birthplace of the famous Rájah Todar Mal. His father, a Panjábí Khattri, married into a Choperi Khattri family residing in the Choperi mohallah of the town. Here the future hero was born ; and here he lived until the age of fourteen, when he went off to Lahore and took service with the great Akbar. Appointed an ordinary writer at first, his great abilities and sound understanding raised him to the highest honours of the State. In the eighteenth year of his age he was appointed to assess the province of Guzerat, in the conquest of which he had borne a principal share. That work accomplished he joined the army of Bengal, and distinguished himself in the defeat and capture of Dáúd Khán. He was subsequently appointed vazír, and afterwards, in the thirty-eighth year of his age (A.H. 990), was made Díwán, or rather vakíl. It was in this year that he

introduced his financial reforms, the most notable of which was the change in the language and character used in the revenue accounts. Formerly they were kept in Hindí; now they were ordered to be kept in the Fársí tongue and alphabet. "He thus," as Mr. Blochmann says in his biography of the Rájah, "forced his co-religionists to learn the court language of their rulers; a circumstance which may well be compared with the introduction of the English language into India." Before Akbar's reign the Hindús did not as a rule learn the Persian language, and one result of the Todar Mal reform was the growth of a new language, the Urdú. The Rájah had one son, Dharu, who was killed in the Sindh expedition when holding the rank of a "Commander of 700." The Rájah himself was a "Chauhazárí" or "Commander of 4,000."

It is strange that there is a controversy as to this famous person's birthplace. Mr. Blochmann says that he was born at Lahore, and an authority quoted in Elphinstone's history of India says that he was a Kayeth and a native of the Panjáb. There can be little doubt that although his father was a Panjábí Khattri the boy was born at Laharpur; as I have shown pretty clearly in my correspondence with the Calcutta Asiatic Society, printed in their "Proceedings of 1871."

113. TÁLGAON, or Tanktown, is twelve miles distant east by north from Sitapur, and eight south from Laharpur; and is two miles to the east of the road connecting those two places. There is no other high road near it, nor has it any water-communications. Its foundation dates from the days of the earliest Musalmán invasions of Oudh, and the descendants of the original founders, Karmání Syads, are still in possession of under-proprietary rights in it, the superior title being owned by Nawáb Amjad Alí Khán. Associated with the Syads are certain Sheikh Khánzádahs, who acquired a footing in the place by marriage.

The town though ranking as a kasbah is an inconsiderable one, the population being 2,198 only, living in 365 kachcha houses. There are but 4 or 5 brick houses, the residence of the Syads and Sheikhs above-mentioned. The place has three mosques, but no Hindú temples. In the month of Bhadro in each year a melá is held in honor of a local saint, Pír Zeinul-ab-dín, at which some 10,000 or 12,000 people attend. A famous

wrestler he was in his generation, and fair displays of Indian wrestling may here be seen; if that can properly be called "wrestling" where one of the two competitors lies motionless face downwards upon the ground, perhaps throughout an entire day, his object being to avoid being turned over on his back by his adversary, who stands over him or squats beside him on his hams, making fruitless attempts to roll him over.

At this melá and at the local bi-weekly bazar some Rs. 25,000 worth of goods are sold every year.

The only public building is the school, attended by 42 boys.

The place is well wooded and the site is good. In the neighbourhood are several tanks (táls) from which the town takes its name.

114. NABINAGAR was founded about two centuries ago by Nabi Khán, son of the Malliábád Nawáb 'Senjur Khán. Some fifty or sixty years afterwards it was taken by the Gaur Rájputs, since when it has been held by them, and is now the head-quarters of their Rájah, the t'alukdár of Katesar. His history has been given in another place (para. 91).

The town is a poor one, the only brick house in it being that of the t'alukdár. The population is 2,649, living in 323 kachcha houses. The only public building is the Government school, the average daily attendance at which is 45; and the only sacred place in it is a kachcha tank on the brink of which are a small Hindú siválaya and a mandir. The fort, on the site of which stands the present t'alukdár's house, was built by one of his ancestors, Rájah Tez Singh, the material being obtained from the ruins of the brick houses in Laharpur, which the Rájah sacked and looted: a piece of tyranny for which the Lucknow Court deprived him of his title, and removed him from the important post he filled as Názim of Khairábád and Biswán. The man was tyrannical, and he is especially remembered to the present day for having oppressed a Brahman named Mansá Rám to such a degree as to cause the unfortunate man to destroy himself: after which it is believed the Brahman's ghost haunted Teji Gaur, as the Rájah was familiarly called, to such an extent as to drive him out of his mind; so he died. And to the present day there is a spot sacred to the memory of Mansá Rám, and a

tree in the fort greatly venerated by the t'alukdár's family ; and no marriage or other important family matter is ever undertaken until worship has been paid there, and a blessing invoked from on high upon the Rájah's house.

The town is three miles to the north-west of Laharpur, and is thus twenty miles from Sitapur ; and is on the cross road from Hargám to the former place. One mile to the west is the Kewáni naddi, navigable during the greater portion of the year for small boats.

The only shop in the place is kept by the banniya who supplies the people at the "big house." The general community procure their supplies from the adjacent Keshriganj, a considerable mart founded by Keshri Singh, grandfather to the present Rájah. Cotton and salt from the North-West Provinces are sold there by traders who take back to their own country rice ; and some Moradabad shop-keepers are regularly settled there. The yearly value of the sales averages Rs. 1,00,000, and the octroi collections are worth Rs. 1,100 per annum to the t'alukdár.

115. MISRIKH gives its names to the parganah which we have described above ; and is a poor place of but 2,113 inhabitants, of whom only 226 follow the creed of Islám, the rest being chiefly Brahmans.

Situated in 27° 26' north latitude and 80° 34' east longitude, it is thirteen miles south from Sitapur, on the road to Nimkhar ; and a cross road six miles long joins it to Machh-retah on the east. It has no water-communications of any description.

A poor place, with 472 kachcha and only 3 pakka houses and 2 insignificant mosques in, it is locally famous at the present time for being the head quarters of a British Tahsildár with his various establishments. There are the police, registry, and post offices : a distillery : and schools : which last mentioned deserve more than a passing notice. Not only is there the usual boys' school, at which the daily attendance averages 69, but there are actually three girls' schools affording instruction to 98 girls : a remarkable feature of a place which is a very hot-bed of Brahmanism.

It has no caravanserai, for the Brahmans entertain all strangers.

The camping ground is good, but is infested with a pestilent community of monkeys. There is no sport in the immediate neighbourhood.

MISRIKH is a very ancient town indeed, and there are numerous legends connecting its foundation with a mythological Rájah named Dudhich who is probably the same person as the Rishi Dudhyanch celebrated in the *Rig Veda*. The name is derived from the Sanskrit word *misrita* meaning *mixed*, because in the large tank which is in the town the waters of all the holy places in Hind are supposed to have mingled. This tank is apparently of very old construction. Local tradition asserts that it was built by the popular hero Vikramáditya, nineteen centuries ago, the holy springs before his time not having been surrounded by any masonry protection. In more modern times, or about one hundred and thirty years ago, a Mahratta princess, Ahilya Bai by name, repaired the damages which time had occasioned in the gháts and walls; and it is now a fine specimen of an old Hindú sacred tank. On one brink of it is a small temple of vast age, sacred to the above-named Dudhich: and here at the Holi festival, in the spring of each year, congregate some 50,000 sinners, who come to purify—not their bodies, for that would be impossible in the mudcharged waters, but their souls, by laving in “Saraset,” the spring in the very centre of the tank, so called from the goddess Saraswati, and by no means a *fons bandusiae*. This melá lasts for six days and with it ends the *paikarma*, or pilgrimage, which, commencing at Nímsár takes in the following towns in order :—

Nímsár,	in Sitapur,	Merura,	in Sitapur,
Harrya,	in Hardui,	Kuownah,	in „
Sakni,	in „	Jurgáwan,	in „
Dahi,	in „	Nímsár (again)	in „
Kutbnagarand Degowan, }	in Sitapur,	Barehti,	in „

and last of all to Misrikh, whence the pilgrims depart each to his own house.

While this melá lasts a brisk trade is carried on in the ordinary necessities of oriental life, and the annual average of the sales is Rs. 39,428. A smaller fair is held at the same place in the autumn, and in the town the usual bi-weekly bazar is held.

Misrikh is owned by Brahmans.

116. NÍMSÁR, or NÍMKHÁR as it is also called, is twenty miles from Sitapur, where the roads from that town and from Khairábád meet on the left bank of the Gúmí, crossing which river the traveller comes upon the high road to Sandilá. The river unbridged here is navigable throughout the year.

The town is famous for its sacred tanks and the traditions connected with them, which are similar to those relating to Misrikh, *Mahárshi* Dudhyanch having dwelt in Nímsár as well as there. Its origin is shrouded in the haze which envelops the very early history of Oudh ; and no trace remains of its founders, who they were or whence they came. Formerly the seat of a Government Amil, it is now a poor place with but 2,307 inhabitants, most of whom are Brahmans and their dependants. The tanks and temples are numerous ; there is but one mosque. So great are the crowds which flock to the place, that on one occasion (in 1869) eighty-three persons were in a few seconds accidentally drowned in one of the tanks ; which since then has been made shallow in order to prevent the recurrence of a similar catastrophe.

The name of the town is said by the people to be derived from the word *nim* meaning discus or quoit, and *nimas* the wielder of the discus ; the story running that on a certain occasion Vishnu flung his discus into the air, bidding people deem holy the place where it might fall. And it fell on the site of what is now Nímsár.

I venture to suggest another derivation for the word. *Nimas* or *namas* means "adoration," and *aran* or *aranya* means forest or wood. So that "*Nímasáran*," shortened into Nímsár, corresponds to the English "*Hollywood*," the name of a small town in Ireland where there is a sacred wood.

The town belongs to the t'alukdár of Aurungábád, and in it are the ruins of the old Amíl's fort which was built of burnt bricks and slabs of kankar.

To quote from Mr. Gladwin's "Ayeen Akbery":—"Neemkhar," he makes Abulfazl say, "is a famous large fort and a place of great religious resort; the river Gowdy runs near it. * * * Here is also a place called Cheramutty, where, during the feast of the Hooly, flames issue out of the ground in a most astonishing manner."

I was unable on the occasion of my visit to Nímsár to discover "Cheramutty;" and left the place convinced that the learned Abulfazl must have been hoaxed by some wicked Brahman.

Among the pilgrims who pay their vows here is a Madrasí lady, aged 43; unmarried, she says; of considerable intelligence and conversational powers. She has lived in Nímsár for the past five years in a pretty little bungalow in front of which she is building a Dharmasálá or almshouse for the poor and weary.

There are 610 kachcha and 20 or 25 pakka houses, besides the temples. in the town. The average daily attendance at the school is 65.

117. AURUNGÁBÁD, mentioned above, contains 3,000 inhabitants, and is the head-quarters of t'alukdár Mirzá Agha Ján, noticed in para. 104 as being descended from Bahádur Beg, who settled in the town, calling it after his royal master Aurungzib. Its former name was Bálpur Passau, having been founded by Pásis, who were succeeded by Ponwár Rájpúts, as described in the history of the parganah.

No road or river is in its immediate neighbourhood, but it is only four miles from Nímsár; and so twenty-four to the south of Sitapur.

It has a bi-weekly bazar, where cotton and salt are sold in considerable quantities, the annual value of the sales of all sorts being put down at Rs. 66,060.

The climate is good. It has a holy tank ; a school attended by 46 boys ; a pakká mosque ; and 589 kachcha houses.

118. MACHHRETAH, in 27° 25' north and 80° 41' east, is eleven miles to the south of Sitapur as the crow flies, but some sixteen by the road which passes through Khairábád.

It was founded by the revenue officials of king Akbar in 990 A.H., when they were demarcating and assessing the parganah : and they called it after one Machhandra Náth, a holy man who had his abode there in those days, the place being known as *Tapobhumi*, or the "Land of Penance." To the present day pilgrims to the number of 20,000 congregate at the kachcha tank "Hardwar Tirath," in the month of Phágun. In another part of the town, in the "Bagh Pakurria," the Rám Lílá festival is celebrated every September. It has nine Hindú temples and four mosques, in addition to the imámbarah built within the past fifteen years by a dancing girl.

In Machhretah are the remains of the Government kila ; a school house attended daily by 87 boys ; a caravan-serai ; and a post office. There are 738 houses of unburnt brick, and not a single pakka one. The population numbers 4,578, of whom 1,770 are musalmáns.

A daily bazar is held. The only manufactures of the place are the common coarse cloth which is made in every kasbah, and a peculiar description of sugar. The town is very uninteresting, and contains no remains of antiquity save the very ancient and very nude Byrági who attends to the pilgrims at the Hardwar Tirath.

119. KUTBNAGAR is eighteen miles west from Sitapur on the high road to Hardui, and three miles north-east of the Gúmti, which is navigable at all times of the year. Two miles to the north-west runs the Keitha naddi, an unnavigable stream.

The population numbers 2,256 of all castes. At the school attend 70 boys. The market days are Tuesday and Friday, but the sales are very inconsiderable averaging not more than Rs. 6,000 a year. The climate of the place is fair. The kachcha houses number 421, and the only pakka

house is that occupied by the t'alukdár (para. 104). This is built on some rising ground, the site of a *dih* called "Koonj Brahimpur," which had once been owned by a colony of faqírs. Within the enclosure is an old well, known as "Biswa Mantra," and here too are the remains of what is said to have been in remote times a pakka tank, named "Jambodwip." Hard by at Degowan is a kachcha tank which is visited by the Nímsár pilgrims when going the paikarma (para. 115).

With these exceptions Kutbnagar is totally devoid of interest. The t'alukdár is a reserved man, and I have seen but little of him.

There are 421 kachcha houses in the town.

120. Six miles nearer to Sitapur and about one mile from the high road lies Bihut in parganah Misrikh, an ordinary Hindú village, demanding notice because its population is something over 2,000 in number, and because its proprietors behaved well in the mutiny, saving the lives of some of the Sitapur officials. It is otherwise devoid of interest. It has a school attended by 30 boys. No bazar is held in it. The houses, 358 in number, are all of mud. The population is 2,058 almost all being Hindús. Its iron-smiths turn out better work than is usually met with in this part of India.

The proprietors are Gaur Rájputés ; and the town must be distinguished from Bihut in parganah Machhretah which is owned by the Kuchwáhas.

The climate is good, the soil dry : and in the neighbourhood of the town is a considerable tract of dhak jungle, giving cover to antelope and other game.

121. BARAGAON lies north-west from Sitapur seventeen miles as the crow flies. There is no high road, canal, or river in its immediate vicinity. The nearest road is that which joins Maholi to Mithowli and Kusta, and that is five miles distant.

Although founded in remote time by Hindús, it is an uninteresting place, containing no striking remains of antiquity.

The siwála and pakka tanks are all of modern date. The population numbers 2,066, living in 442 kachcha houses. There is not a pakká house in the town, with the exception of a few mahájans shops in the bazar. Two good markets are held here, at which cotton, salt, and iron from the North-West Provinces are sold. Sugar is also manufactured and sold on the spot ; and the bazar further contains some cloth merchants and mahájans' shops.

The yearly value of the sales averages Rs. 57,852.

Attending the school are 57 boys.

122. MAHOLI, which gives its name to the parganah contains 1,676 inhabitants, residing in 340 kachcha houses. It has no pakká houses at all.

On the high road from Sitapur to Shahjehanpur, it is fifteen miles north of the former, and thirty-eight south of the latter place ; and through it runs the Katna naddi spanned by two bridges, one built sixty-six years ago by the philanthropic Názim, Hákim Mehdi ; the other a construction of the present Government.

The same Hákim Mehdi built a caravanserai, now in decay, and founded a bazar. The town contains also the remains of the old Government fort or *kila*, built by Shuja-ud-dowlah.

The public buildings are a carvanserai ; a police-station ; and a school attended by 53 pupils.

The sacred buildings are two, namely a siwála built seventy-two years ago by a Bajpai Brahman, and a dargáh of a Musalmán worthy, called *Hatila Pír* after the well known saint of the same name.

Maholi was so called after one Mahpál, Kurmi, who some five centuries ago restored an older town built on the same site but then in ruins. This is the local account, but I have been unable to verify it. The place is not historically famous, nor is it the scene of any religious melá.

123. **BÁRI** is said to have been founded by Mubárik, son to the emperor Humáyun in 965 A.H., or twenty-five years before Todar Mal's revenue settlement. The prince having come to hunt in the Oudh jungles built himself a shooting-box or country-house here, round which in course of time a town sprung up, and was called Bári from the Hindí word spelled in the same manner meaning house. Another account has it, that the name is derived from that of the *Báris*, a caste of Hindús following the calling of torch-bearers, who once lived here in great numbers; but this story is not supported by any evidence in its favour, and may be rejected.

The town is twenty-three miles south of Sitapur and twenty-nine north from Lucknow, the high road between those two places running about a mile to the east. A kachcha road twenty miles long connects it with Mahmudábád on the east. The Sarain naddi is about a mile to the west and is navigable during the rains.

It has a population of 3,042 souls, living in 860 kachcha houses; pakka houses there are none; and on the whole the town is a poor one; without manufactures or trade; the annual value of the lazar sales being but Rs. 8,000. As the seat of a tahsildár it enjoys a local celebrity; and it has the usual Government institutions of a post office; a police-station; a registry office; and a school, at which 74 boys attend. The tahsil and police-station are on the site of the old Government fort. The place is well wooded and the scenery pretty. The camping ground generally selected is that in Sidhowli on the edge of the Lucknow road.

124. **MANWÁN**, though a small town of only 1,069 inhabitants, deserves notice on account of its great antiquity and its legendary connection with the Mahábhárat.

Four miles south of Bári, still on the Sarain naddi, it is twenty-seven from Sitapur and about two miles west of the Lucknow high road.

It is said to have been founded five thousand years ago by Rájah Mándhátá of the solar dynasty; and the local legend runs as follows:—

Before the days when the Pándavas fought with the Kauravas King Mándhata lived in great state in his castle at Manwan or as it was then called Mánpur. But there came against him a Rakshas from Mathura (Muttra), by name Lon, who fought with the Rájah, and prevailed against him. So the Rájah died. And this was four thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven years ago. And Gundruk, the son of Lon, sat upon the throne, and waxed powerful. And he had a lovely daughter, fair as the moon and with the form of Damayanti. And the princes of the earth sought her in marriage. But the great Arjun of the race of Pandu, who had performed the *Aswamedha* and who was of exceeding great strength and manly beauty, alone found favour in her eyes. So they were married; and she bore him a son whose name was called Babhruváhan. And it came to pass after many years that Arjun and his son fought hard by the city of Manwán, and Arjun was slain by his son who did not know it was his father whom he fought with. So Arjun died. And to this very day you may see where the battle was fought in the adjoining village of *Runnoo Parah*, which is being interpreted "the place of the battle."

Such is the local legend claiming for Manwán the renown of the "Manipur" which the Mahábharat states was the scene of Arjun's marriage with Chitrángadá, and of his subsequent death at the hands of Babhruváhan, the offspring of that marriage. The story is told in detail in the great epic: and common belief has generally fixed the scene of the tragedy at Manipur (Munnipore) in eastern Bengal. But the people of Manwán or Mánpur believe in their own story, and point for confirmation thereof to the ruins of Babhruváhan's fort still extant. These ruins, covering an area of forty acres and overlooking the river, are certainly of great antiquity; and apparently a strong and extensive fort once existed here. From time to time coins have been found among the *debris* but none of very great antiquity. On the occasion of my visit to the place I dug up some grains of rice perfectly black, which the people said must have been hidden there for hundreds of years.

Putting the legend aside we find Manwán in the present day a wretched place, without trade or manufactures of any kind. It is the property of the Kayeth Kanungos, who are poor men. The houses are built partly of unburnt bricks,

and partly of the burnt bricks of the old fort ; and the town thus presents a curious appearance differing as well from a *kasbah* as from an ordinary Hindú *ganw*.

Long after Mándhátá's time, when the town had lain in ruin for centuries and had become the abode of wild beasts and robbers, the site was granted to two men ; a Hindú by name Mán, Ahir, and a Musalmán called Mustafá Khán. They rebuilt the town which then got the double name of Mánpur Mustafábád. The exact date of this event is not known, but may have been six hundred years ago. The only Musalmán buildings in the place are a dargáh close under the old fort, and an ídgah in its vicinity.

125. MAHMUDÁBÁD in the parganah of the same name was founded about two hundred years ago, by Mahmud Khán, ancestor to the present Rájah of that ilk. Situated in 27°17' north latitude and 80°40' east longitude it lies on the high road from Sitapur to Bahrámghát, being thirty-eight miles from the former place and twenty-eight from the latter. It is also connected by a new road to Bári, above described ; and by another road to Bára Banki. It has no other communications of any sort.

The town is the fourth largest in the collectorate and contains a population of 6,312 souls, the Hindús and Musalmáns being about equal in number. With the exception of the sacred buildings of both sects, and the t'alukdár's private residence, a new and lofty mansion three stories high, there are no masonry edifices in the place. The kachcha houses number 1,594.

The bazars are good, the chief one being Musáhibganj, so called after a former t'alukdár. The value of last year's sales was returned at Rs. 1,14,804. Brass vessels are manufactured on the spot by a colony of Tatteras.

The sacred buildings are few in number and mean in appearance, the Musalmáns boasting of seven, and the Hindús of four only.

The public buildings are the ordinary police, registry, and post offices ; with a caravanserai, and a school attended by 130 pupils.

The encamping ground is in a very large grove of mango trees, called the *lakhpeera* or "the grove of 100,000 trees;" but the trees are stunted, and in the hotter days of the camping season afford by no means a good shade for the tents of the Hákim who may be obliged to tarry there.

The town is not famous in any way. An account of the t'alukdár's family has been given under the history of the parganah.

126. PAINTEPUR is about four miles to the east of the town just described and is in the same parganah. Situated in $27^{\circ}14'$ of north latitude and $81^{\circ}13'$ east longitude, it is 42 miles to the south-east of Sitapur.

The town is said to have been founded about three centuries ago by Painte Pál, an Ahban chieftain of the Mithowli family, and to have been named after him. It is now the property of Rájah Ibád Alí Khán, t'alukdár of that ilk, and uncle to his neighbour the Rájah of Mahmudábád,

It is a town above the average of those in the collectorate, with good markets and a community of bankers and banniyas; and on the whole it is flourishing and of considerable local importance. The annual value of all sales is estimated at an average of Rs. 1,31,060, in which are included the sales at the fair of August.

In a population of 5,127 the Hindús are about 7 to every 6 Musalmáns.

The only Government building in the place is the school, which is attended by 70 boys.

The káchcha houses number 1,189; the pakká 2, of which one is the large and substantial residence of the t'alukdár.

127. RÁMPUR MATHURA is forty-four miles across country from Sitapur, to the south-east; and is but one mile to the east of the Chowka and three miles west of the Ghogra, both of which rivers afford good water-communication throughout the year. There is no high road near the place.

It is a poor town, of no importance whatsoever save to the t'alukdár Gumán Singh, whose family house is in it. With a population of 2,217 souls, living in 425 kachcha houses, its only public building is the school, where the average daily attendance is 30. The annual sales at the bi-weekly bazar amount to only Rs. 13,000.

128. Thirteen miles nearer Sitapur as the crow flies is SADRPUR, an insignificant place, and demanding notice here only because its population numbers something over 2,000 souls. In the total number of 2,109 are included 982 of the adjacent village Kharwal.

To get to it, the traveller from Sitapur proceeds along the high road leading to Biswán twenty-one miles, from which place it is about eight miles across country. It has no water-communication in its immediate vicinity, but the Chowka is only four miles off in a northerly direction.

It is said to have been founded in A.H. 974 or 1567 A.D. by one Sadr Jehán, after whom it was called "Sadr town." It is now the property of the Mahmudábád t'alukdár.

It boasts of one public building, the Government school, and here 57 boys are trained up in the way they should go.

The bi-weekly bazar is a small one, only Rs. 14,200 worth of goods changing hands in the year.

The situation of the town is good and the climate fair.

129. BANSURAH is nine miles south-east across country from Sadrpur, and thirty-nine from Sitapur. No high road runs near it, but good water-communication is afforded by the Chowka, on the right bank of which river it is situated. Five miles to the east, and across the river lies Rámpur Mathura a town described in para. 127.

Its inhabitants number 2,822 and live in 353 mud houses, there not being a masonry house in the town.

The Government buildings are an opium godown ; and a school, where 51 boys attend daily.

There is the usual market held twice a week, where only the most ordinary commodities are exposed for sale.

The town belongs to the Mahmudábád t'alukdár.

130. Biswán, also the property of the Mahmudábád Rájah, including Jelálpur, the property of the Kanungo T'alukdárs Anant and Balwant Singh (vide para. 99), has a population of 7,308 souls, and is thus the third largest town in the collectorate. The Hindús are somewhat more numerous than the Mussalmáns, and number among them many Brahmans and artisans of various crafts.

Situated in 27° 29' north latitude and 81° 2' east longitude, it is twenty-one miles to the east of Sitapur on the good unmetalled road which leads to Bahrámgát. Another good road connects it with Laharpur to the north; and a third takes the traveller twenty-two miles east to Chihhlari Ghát on the Ghogra, lying over against Bharaich.

The town is said to have been founded about five hundred years ago by an ascetic named Bisnáth, who called it after himself, and whose *mandir* may be seen at the present time, on the very spot where he resided during his sojourn upon earth.

This and the many other Musalmán and Hindú sacred buildings of the place have been described above (para. 99) and no further details regarding them seem necessary here.

The Government buildings are the tahsíl; the police, registry, and post offices; and the school. This last is built upon the site of the Lucknow Amíl's Fort, the remains of which are still extant: and the Philomath now wields his ferule where in former days the Názim and his captains held their carousals.

The bazars are good and are open throughout the week. Both they and the fairs have been described in another place. The annual value of the sales is about a lakh and a half of rupees, or £15,000 sterling, and we have seen how famous the place is for its tázias and its tobacco.

The climate is good, the water not bad; and there are two pleasant camping grounds for the traveller who may be independent of the caravanseraí.

Sanitation, police, and other local arrangements are carried out under the orders and supervision of the Municipality; and on the whole the town is a flourishing one.

131. Eight miles further east is JEHANGIRABAD, a large village of 2,640 inhabitants of all castes, the Musalmáns being chiefly julahas, or weavers of the common country cloth.

Twenty-nine miles from Sitapur it is on the high road to Bharaich, and on the right, or near, bank of the Kewáni naddi, which is navigable during the greater part of the year. Here at the ford the water is about two feet in depth during the camping season.

The place is but a large village without a masonry house in it, the kachcha ones numbering 448. Its only sacred building is a mosque. In the Government school 35 boys attend daily to have their manners mollified and their minds improved.

Twice a week a good bazar is held, the value of the goods sold at which in 1870 was Rs. 31,000.

The present proprietor is the Mahmudábád talukdár, whose grandfather first acquired it about seventy years ago. Up to then it had been the property of an Ahban brotherhood, whose descendants are still in possession of considerable zemindárá rights in subordination to the Rájah; and for these there was a hard fight in the courts.

Jehángirábád is a healthy place: and the camping ground is all that can be desired by the most fastidious Hákim. It is spacious, well shaded, dry, and overlooks a river. There is not a monkey to be seen in or near it.

132. Eight miles north-east of Jehángirábád, and separated from it by the Kewáni and the Chowka, which latter river must be crossed in boats, is SEOTA, a fair sized town of 3,428 inhabitants, dwelling entirely in mud houses. For the place is in that *Garh Ilaqua*, where as we have seen (para. 97) the use of burnt bricks or tiles in building is deemed accursed.

The town was founded by Alha Chandel, a protégé of King Jai Chand of Kanauj, as has already been noted above (para. 98), who was slain in 1188 A.D., by Prithivi Ráj, King of Delhi and Ajmere, who in his turn fell in battle five years later fighting against Shahábudín Ghori.

The town is prosperous. At the bazars are sold commodities averaging year by year an aggregate value of Rs. 20,000. On every full moon (Puranmáshi) a fair is held in honor of the heroine Sonársí (vide para. 97), consort to the above-mentioned chieftain Alha. Her temple is a mean mud house without a roof, and the only other sacred building in the town is a small mosque.

Attending the school are 35 boys.

The situation of the town is good, the climate salubrious. The camping ground is picturesquely situated on the edge of a long and narrow lake. Hard by standing solitary in an open plain is a magnificent pakar or wild fig-tree (para. 45), and groups of date trees add to the beauty of the scene.

Seotá is four miles off the high road to Bharaich, and thirty-two miles as the crow flies due east from Sitapur.

133. MAHÁRÁJNAGAR is eighteen miles east from Sitapur as the crow flies, but about twenty-six by the high road *via* Biswán, the cross road from which place to Laharpur passes through it. It has no other communications. Founded by Musalmáns about six hundred years ago it long was known by the name which they gave to it, Islámnagar. But five generations ago, Rájah Teji Singh, of whom we have heard before (para. 114), seized it, and called it Mahárájnagar after himself, a Mahárájah in his own estimation : such was the overweening vanity of the man ; and it is still held by zemindárs of his clan, the Gaurs.

It is a small place, but prosperous. Its population of 2,003 dwell in 364 mud and 8 masonry houses : and are principally thrifty Hindús, the impoverished Musalmán element which is so common in the larger towns being wanting here. Its sacred buildings are an old mosque ; a siwála and thákurdwara ; and the tank mentioned above (para. 99) as having been built by a repentant mahájan, although the phrase may seem paradoxical : and here in autumn the festival of the Rám Lílá is celebrated.

At the bi-weekly bazar, in addition to the commodities usually sold at such places, good sugar and cotton from the

North-West may be purchased. Lime, too, is manufactured and sold here.

The Government school affords instruction to 72 boys.

134. **TAMBOUR**, in the parganah of the same name, is thirty-five miles to the north-east of Sitapur, on the road which runs from that town through Laharpur and on to Mallánpur. There is no other road near the town, but ample water-communication is afforded by the large rivers Daháwar and Chowka, the former of which is two miles to the east of the town and the latter four miles to the west; and both of which are navigable throughout the year.

Tambour includes within its present limits the village of Ahmedábád, the entire population being 3,014, living in 520 mud houses. The only masonry house in the place is that of the Kázi, for the town is situated in that part of the country which as we have (para. 97) seen was once officially, and still is locally, known as the "garh" or "garh kila nawa", .Ilaqua, so called from the new castle (garh) which in 589 A.H. Shahábudín Ghori built on the site of the older one of that Alha Chandel who founded Seotá.

Tambour itself was founded about seven centuries ago by a colony of Tambolis, and was originally known as *Púrwa Tambolion*. Under native rule it was the seat of an Amil or Revenue Collector, the remains of whose fort (kila) are still to be seen. The only Government building now in the town is the school, where the daily attendance of the boys averages 62.

The usual bi-weekly bazar is held, but nothing out of the common is sold at it.

The sacred buildings are Mansá Rám's sivalaya and tank, and the dargáh of Burhánudín: which have been described in another place.

Tambour is the property of a Kurmi brotherhood, and will eventually turn out to be a thriving place.

135. **MALLÁNPUR**, the last in the list of towns demanding our notice, is five miles to the east of Tambour, and thus forty

miles distant from Sitapur. Good communication by water is found in the large river Daháwar which washes it on the east and north.

Although the census of 1869 puts its population at so many as 4,045 souls, the town is a poor place : and derives its only importance from the fact that it is the residence of Rao Maneswar Baksh, the t'alukdár of that ilk, an intelligent liberal minded young gentlemen, as the times go, and educated at Benares and Lucknow under the fostering care of the court of wards.

Mallánpur takes its name from the founder Mallán, Kurmi, who lived four centuries ago, and whose descendants continued to hold it until ousted by the Raikwárs who came over from Boundé in Bharaich about 1580 A.D., and who still own it, the Rao, or Rájah as he is now styled by order of the Government, being the head of the sept.

The only Government institution in the place is the school, where the register of attendance shows a daily average of 51 boys.

136. Having now given some account, imperfect though it is, of the collectorate and its component tahsils and parganahs, with its chief towns, rivers, and roads, and having noted down such of the local histories and traditions as are not altogether absurd and improbable, we shall turn to the *settlement and assessment report* properly so called. What has been written in the foregoing pages, although to a great extent necessary for the proper understanding of the regular settlement of the district, has taken rather the form of a *Local Gazetteer* than of part of an ordinary Settlement Report. But this has been done with a purpose ; and to supply a want which must have long been felt by officers newly posted to an unknown part of the country. And I am not without hopes that what I have recorded may prove of value to the various Government officials whose lot it may be to serve in zil'a Sitapur. An abler pen than mine will no doubt at some future time write what will be more worthy of the name of "*Gazetteer*" than this which I have essayed to do.

CHAPTER V.

DEMARCATON OPERATIONS.

137. To come now to the properly so called "Settlement Report" we must premise that as the actual assessment of the country was made village by village and field by field, it was not commenced until the boundaries of every village had been defined, and its component fields carefully surveyed, classified, and mapped.

138. Thus before the assessing officer came upon the field he had been preceded first by the demarcation officer, and then by the revenue surveyor, the survey having been conducted on two different systems, which have been briefly referred to in another place (paras. 22, 23), and which will be more fully explained further on.

139. The work of the demarcation officer was briefly, to determine the boundaries of each village; to set up land marks showing clearly such boundaries; and then to draw a rough map of each village, on the scale of sixteen inches to the mile, giving the boundary lines and every land mark set up by him. These land marks, called in the vernacular tongue toodas or doohis, were as a rule earthen conical mounds about three feet in height, the exceptions occurring where there had existed a boundary dispute, in which case masonry pillars were erected at the expense of the disputants. In every instance where the boundaries of three villages met, a flat masonry platform, called a sihadda, was constructed, one foot high and three or four feet square; its shape and dimensions being thus determined, in order that the surveyor might be able to stand his theodolite upon it.

140. The demarcation officer not only laid down the boundaries of each village, but he arranged the villages themselves into mauzahs, a mauzah often containing but one village, or ganw, often two or three, and occasionally more, according

as they were found to be large or small. Thus the word mauzah, although generally translated village, in reality as often as not means several villages, the villages again comprising along with the ganw one or more outlying hamlets or púrwas.

141. The demarcating officer worked by tahsils (vide chapter II); and as the operations in each were completed he handed over to the district officer a list showing the names of the new mauzahs, each with its distinctive serial number, the names being arranged as much as possible in alphabetical order. Each mauzah, too, had its own record showing what the department had done, and containing the map above noticed, with a descriptive list of all the boundary marks, and the engagements entered into by the zemindárs on either side of the boundary line. This record is departmentally known as the misil hadbast and forms the first of the series of papers which, as we shall see further on, are comprised in the bound volume of the misil bandobast, or settlement record.

142. The result of the demarcation operations was to leave the district with 2,337 mauzahs, each having an average area of acres 609, or acres 31 less than the British square mile. In addition to this number 28 "grants" were formed, where the tracts of jungle land were extensive; but these were not assessed by the settlement officer, being held under peculiar conditions by the "grantees," some of whom have acquired the land in fee-simple, while others hold their grant on lease from Government.

143. The settlement department did not assess these grants and had otherwise little to do with them, it being left to the Deputy Commissioner to see that the leases were properly managed; one condition attaching to each, being that, if a certain proportion of the land should not be brought under cultivation every year, or every four or five years, the lease should be cancelled.

CHAPTER VI.

SURVEY OPERATIONS.

144. The next step in the settlement of the district was its survey village by village and field by field.

As has been stated above (para. 138) the country was subjected to two distinct survey processes, namely the Professional Survey conducted by the Revenue Survey Department, and the Field Survey effected by the Settlement Officer and technically known as the Khasrah Survey.

145. The former partly preceded, and partly was contemporaneous with the latter, the district having been divided into "circuits" for the purpose; and the survey officer furnished the settlement department with a map of each circuit, as from time to time each was completed. On a scale of one mile to the inch, these maps show for every "mauzah" the boundaries, village site, hamlets, groves, ponds, rivers and roads; and executed as they were with great care and skill have been very useful to the district officers generally, if they were of little assistance to the settlement officer in his special work of assesment.

146. But much more elaborate than the circuit maps and of much more utility to the Settlement Officer, were the atlases prepared by the revenue surveyor. These contained maps of groups or clusters of villages on the scale of four miles to the inch, showing very minutely indeed all the characteristics and physical features of each village which the circuit maps show, with the waste and cultivated lands, and a precisely defined boundary line for every mauzah. The preparation of these atlases must have been attended with great expense; and although the Settlement Officer found them of assistance in checking the boundaries of his villages, they afforded him no aid whatsoever in the work of assessment. It is true they profess to show the culturable areas in each village; but, as will be explained further on, the settlement officer could not be bound by those areas; and it cannot but be felt that the cost of preparing these elaborate maps has been out of all proportion with their utility. They will now probably moulder away in a dark corner of the district

record-room; for unless a railway or canal be brought through the country it is not likely that the district officers will ever find it necessary to consult them.

147. Besides these maps and atlases a tabular statement for each mauzah was drawn up by the survey department, showing at a glance many details connected with the village; its area, irrigation, population, number of ploughs, &c. The figures were partly supplied by the settlement department; and thus the statement, being a joint compilation of two distinct offices, could not be checked in either. For this reason, and because they were not prepared until long after the khasrah survey had been completed, these statements afforded no assistance whatsoever to the settlement officer.

To show exactly what they are I attach a specimen:—

MAUZAH.			PARGANAH.										
Description of Total area.			Houses.		Wells.			Number of acres watered by a pukka and by a kachecha well.	Population.				
Detail of superficial contents.	Acres.	Legal bigahs.	Pukka.	Kachecha.	Pukka.	Kachecha.	Depth of water.		Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.	Hindus.	Musalmāns.	Others.
Cultivation including fallow,													
Lately thrown out of cultivation,													
Fit for cultivation, ..													
Jungle, { Forest, .. Bush, .. High grass, ..			General castes of inhabitants.		Pukka well costs Rs.		Cubic feet.	..	Total, ..				
Road and paths, ..			Number of ploughs.		Kachecha well costs Rs. and last years.		Water.	Local bigahs acre.					
Jhils,													
Barren, waste, &c., ..													
Total area, ..													
Surveyed in			Number in Alphabetical list.						Thakbast number.				

148. Meanwhile the khasrah survey had been going on, Captain Thompson, Deputy Commissioner, having commenced it by taking the field first in tahsíl Bári in November 1863 ; and in three cold seasons the entire district was completed. The principle upon which this survey was conducted are too well known to require description here. Suffice it to say that the unit of measurement was the Sháhjeháníbíghah of 3,025 square yards, which is exactly equal to five-eighths of the British statute acre of 4,840 square yards : that the actual surveyors were field amíns under the immediate supervision of field munsarims : that the munsarims of each tahsíl were under a Sadr Munsarim who tested a great part of the measurements : that an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner verified a considerable percentage of the Sadr Munsarim's testings : and that finally the Settlement Officer by personal inspection and scrutiny, satisfied himself with the general correctness of his subordinate's work. These field amíns were paid by the job, and a skilful man earned from Rs. 20 to 25 a month, if his measurements were good. All the other officials mentioned were Government servants on fixed monthly salaries.

149. That the survey was done carefully by this non-professional agency, may be seen from the comparative detail of the two surveys contained in the appendix.

The following figures show the total results :—

	Cultivation.	Culturable.	Barren and muáfí.	Total.
Revenue Survey, ...	895,303	384,655	130,429	1,410,387
Field Survey, ...	920,041	321,028	176,637	1,417,706

The difference between the two totals is just 5 per cent., and this is sufficiently close for all practical purposes and is creditable to the khasrah establishment.

150. The deviation between the details however is considerable, but is easily accounted for. To use the words of one of our most distinguished settlement officers, Mr. King, in his report on the Pratábgarh district—

“ First of all, the definition [“culturable”] is a matter of opinion ; secondly, the Settlement Officer is or ought to be the best judge ; thirdly, he has to provide for the assessment of it, and can only therefore be held bound by his own opinion ; and lastly, his method of survey being far more minute and critical [than that of the Revenue Surveyor] he has the means of distinguishing between lands which the surveyor’s block method of survey has led him to lump as of one character.”

151. The expenses connected with the khasrah survey are detailed in the appendix and were fairly moderate, being Rs. 60-8-0 per 1,000 acres, or less than any of the six districts in the Lucknow and Rái Bareli divisions. These expenses, it should be explained, include the cost of preparing the rough khasrahs and shajrahs with a fair copy of each.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MISIL BANDOBAST.

152. THE "Misil Bandobast," or "Misil Kishtwar" as it is also called, is the bound volume containing the various papers, maps, and registers prepared by the Settlement Officer for each mauzah in the district. The instructions as to their number and manner of preparation are detailed in the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 23 of 1864, and were followed generally in this district; one exception being that we have added to the ordinary list of papers two registers, one of groves and the other of rent-free holdings, with a view to the further protection of the grove-holders and muáfidárs, who are often at the mercy of a powerful and unscrupulous lamberdár. Another exception was, that we did not towards the end of the work prepare the rent schedule in addition to the jamabandi, neither of which papers, as will be further on explained, being worthy of a permanent place in the misil bandobast.

153. The papers, then, in the Sitapur "Settlement Misil" are as follows :—

- I.—Khasrah kishtwar, or field register.
- II.—Shajrah kishtwar, or field map,
- III.—Khasrah ábádí, or house register.
- IV.—Census paper.
- V.—Shajrah ábádí, or house map.
- VI.—List of wells and tanks.
- VII.—Jamabandi or rent roll.
- VIII.—Khationi No. I.
- IX.—Khationi No. II.
- X.—Khewat.
- XI.—Assessment Statement No. II.
- XII.—Kabulyat.
- XIII.—Wajib-ul-arz,
- XIV.—List of rent-free holdings.
- XV.—List of groves.
- XVI.—Rent schedule.
- XVII.—Final rúbkár.

154. These papers are well known and call for little notice here. Much has been written and many have been the discussions in past years regarding their comparative utility, and the general opinion would now appear to be, that a considerable amount of money has been spent and much valuable time lost in preparing many of these papers for permanent record.

155. Looking at them in this light the seventeen papers of the Misil may be classified into,—

- A. The very useful.
- B. The less useful.
- C. The useless.

156. The first class comprises papers,—

No. I. Field register.	No. X. Khewat.
„ II. Field map.	„ XII. Kabulyat.
„ VIII. Khationi, No. I.	„ XIV. List of rent-free hold-
„ IX. Do. No. II.	ings.
	XV. „ of groves.

The second class comprises,—

No. III. House register.	No. XI. Assessment state-
	ment No. II.
„ IV. Census paper.	„ XIII. Wajib-ul-arz.
„ VI. List of wells and tanks.	„ XVII. Final rúbkár.

And the third class comprises the remainder, namely,—

No. V.- House map.	No. XVI. Rent schedule,
„ VII. Jamabandi.	

157. That the papers in the first class are very useful may be seen at once from their names. The khasrah, or general register of every field, grove, tank, town-site, jungle, and road in the village, with the area and dimensions of each, and the name of its proprietor and of its actual occupier, and the name and the serial number of each plot of land, is of the greatest utility to all persons connected with the village.

A key to the field map, too great pains cannot be expended upon its preparation.

That map shows at a glance the village site or sites ; the cultivated fields ; the waste and jungle lands ; the groves, jhils, wells ; and every distinctive physical feature of the village.

The khationi No. I is prepared for villages owned by a community, each member of which has his lands either altogether in severalty or partly in severalty and partly in common, whether the village be held direct from the State or indirectly in subordination to a t'alukdár.

The second khationi is a register of all decrees passed for small under-proprietary tenures, and is compiled from the judicial records.

The khewat shows the share of each member of the brotherhood who own the village, the shares being denoted in fractions of a rupee or of a bígah according to the local custom. This paper, it seems scarcely necessary to add, is not prepared in t'alukdári and zemindári villages which are held by a single proprietor.

The kabulyat is the engagement entered into by the village proprietor for the punctual payment of the Government demand, and is necessary to the Collector of the district. The two remaining "papers" of this class have been described above (para. 152.)

158. The papers of the second class are less useful, and indeed might altogether be done away with at another settlement of the district, should such ever take place.

For instance the expense and trouble connected with the mapping and measuring and numbering of every mud hut and cow-shed in every outlying hamlet can serve no purpose beyond affording to an unscrupulous amín, an opportunity of adding to his more legitimate gains by levying unauthorized contributions from the peasantry. The huts and houses of an Indian village are not constructed of very permanent materials : outlying hamlets are rapidly founded and as rapidly deserted : and even in the present village itself an inundation

is wont to sweep away many houses which may or may not be reconstructed.

The census paper can only be looked upon as an approximate enumeration of the inhabitants, and shows the number of men, women and children, distinguished by castes, who generally resided in the village during the year of the survey. It has been quite superseded by the regular census taken in February 1869.

The list of wells cannot always be relied upon: zemindárs often did their best to conceal the existence of wells, more especially of kachcha ones, from the settlement officials. Of course these lists were scrutinized and verified as much as possible, but even so there must always remain doubts as to their correctness. Another element going to render this register of no value, excepting for the year in which it was prepared, is that, almost without exception in this district, the wells used for irrigation are kachcha, falling in every year or every two years; and it would be impossible, I venture to say, to find the wells now (1872) existing in any given village agreeing with the list drawn out seven or eight years ago, when these lists were prepared.

The *wajib-ul-arz* has been discussed so frequently, and its good and bad points are so well known to every revenue officer, that nothing need be said here about it. It has been discarded in the Fyzabad district (where I am now working) in favor of Mr. Prinsep's plan of recording the different village customs in the different village registers. For example, the custom regulating irrigation is recorded in the register of wells: that referring to groves and trees finds a place at the end of the register of fields: that regarding house building is entered in the *khasrah ábádí*: and that concerning manure is recorded on the village *shajrah*.

The final *rúbkár* is a *résumé* of what has been done by the Settlement Officer, judicially and executively, from the time he entered the village to "settle it," down to the time when every record had been completed. Being thus a mere compilation of an ordinary *moharrir*, it is binding upon no person connected with the village; and the only important sentence in it is the very last, where the Settlement Officer

records that the "misil bandobast having been now completed will be deposited in the record-room."

The assessment paper (No. XI) is comparatively useless, for the information recorded in it is to be found in a much better form in the English "statement No. II."

159. The papers of the third and last class are simply useless.

The house register has been shown in the preceding section to be comparatively so; and in addition to the remarks recorded there, which apply equally to the house map, I would add that I would do away altogether with the latter as now elaborated; and in its place I would substitute a mere boundary map on the same scale of the parent village site, leaving out all small hamlets and showing only masonry or permanent buildings, with the head-man's residence, and the wells and water-holes. Where the site was subdivided between different proprietors I would distinguish, as is done at present, the different properties by different colours. There can be little hesitation in affirming that it would be difficult to find a village in the whole district in which the existing houses correspond now with those drawn in this village map.

The jamabandi deserves no place in a permanent record, being but the rent-roll as supplied by the patwáris for the year preceding the actual assessment of the village, and its correctness being thus naturally open to the gravest suspicions. Of course it was tested by the Sadr Munsarim and the Settlement Officer. But it was impossible to question every ryot: and, speaking generally, it was only in estates which were, or had been, held under the direct management of the Government officers that much reliance could be placed upon this paper.

The rent schedule is also a jamabandi prepared for the first year of the new assessment: but this, as noted above (para. 152), should not be looked upon as a settlement record of any lasting value. If not fictitious (and I have met with instances both here and in other districts where it was purely so, the proprietor having simply directed the patwári to erase the rents hitherto paid by his tenants and clap on double the

Government demand) it is good for only one year. Under the law defining the relations existing between landlord and tenant in Oudh (Act XIX, 1868) the proprietor is empowered to demand any rent he pleases from the ordinary tenant, and if the latter cannot agree as to the amount of that rent he must vacate his land, although it may have been in the possession of his family for generations back.

160. These seventeen papers are the "settlement records" properly so called. Of course the entire number was not prepared for every individual village in the district. For instance in t'alukdārī villages held kham by the t'alukdār no khationi No. I was required. Nor was it required in villages, whether in a t'aluka or not, where the lands were held in commonalty by the zemindárs. Similarly no khationi No. II was prepared for villages where there were no intermediate rights existing between the proprietors and the actual cultivators. And in mauzahs where there were no houses, or ábádí, the house map, house register, or census paper could not be prepared. Nor could register No. XIV (para. 153) be drawn out for a village in which no muáfi tenture was found to exist.

161. The proper complement of records for each village having been finally completed, they were bound up with the demarcation record, or misil hadbast, into one volume, to be kept at the head-quarters of the district. A duplicate volume, leaving out the demarcation papers, the kabulyat, and the final rúbkár, was at the same time prepared for the use of each tahsildár (para 78.)

162. Thus for each mauzah in the collectorate there are two bound volumes of the settlement papers, and a third, the misil haqíyat or judicial record, which will be describéd further on : in all three volumes per mauzah. In addition there is for each párganah a volume containing the English assessment statements for every village in the párganah ; and these will be noticed in the next chapter where the assessment of the district is described.

163. The expenses incurred by the State in causing the preparation of these voluminous records will be found in detail in the appendix : and we may note here with satisfaction that our district compares favourably in this

respect with many other districts in the province, as will be seen from the following figures, which are taken from the Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner for the year 1871-1872 :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
Per acre of cultivation in Lucknow, ...			1	12	2
”	”	Rái Bareíl, ...	1	1	4
”	”	Pratábgarh, ..	0	15	9
”	”	Bára Banki, .	0	14	5
”	”	Sultánpur, ...	0	13	9
”	”	Fyzabad, ...	0	12	1
”	”	Gonda,...	0	10	5
”	”	Sitapur, ...	0	10	1
”	”	Unáo, ...	0	9	0
”	”	Kheri, ...	0	8	3
”	”	Bharaich, ...	0	7	0
”	”	Hardui, ...	0	6	9*

* But as since the above was written, the expenses in Fyzabad, Gonda and Kheri have been added to through the settlement offices being still open there, we shall find, when the entire province shall have been finally “settled,” that the work in Sitapur will have been accomplished at a less cost than all the other districts save Unáo, Bharaich and Kheri.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ASSESSMENT.

164. It was not until a whole tahsíl had been completely surveyed, and its khasrahs, shajrahs, and lists of wells prepared, that the work of assessment was entered upon parganah by parganah. This was tahsíl Bári; and it was in the parganah of the same name (para. 92) that the Deputy Commissioner, Captain E. Thompson, assisted by Lieutenant G. G. Young, first took up the work. He assessed three parganahs and then, in February 1866, ill health compelled him to go on furlough to England, whither his assistant had been forced by the same cause to precede him in July 1865. They were succeeded by Mr. O. Wood, assisted by Mr. H. S. Boys, c.s., who took up the work where Captain Thomson had left it, and revised the assessments of eight parganahs. Mr. Wood was then, in April 1868, relieved by Captain Young on his return from furlough, who, with his assistant, Mr. J. C. Williams, c.s., assessed the remaining ten parganahs of the district, finishing the last in April 1871, when he again left the country for England, making over charge of the office to me, who had been employed in the judicial department of the Sitapur settlement since the preceding October.

165. The work which thus devolved upon me embraced the completion of the various registers and records described in para. 153 which were incomplete: the taking kabulyats from the zemindárs and t'alukdárs: the hearing of objections to the latest assessments: the distribution of those assessments, locally known as the "tafriq jama," where there were two or more proprietors in one estate: the clearing of the judicial files: and other miscellaneous work: and the settlement was wound up finally and the office closed in February 1872.

166. As thus I did not actually assess a single village in the whole district, I naturally feel it a somewhat difficult task to write an assessment report for such an extent of

country as that under review. But the notes and reports left on record by the actual assessing officers are generally full and perspicuous for each parganah; and I cannot do better than quote largely from them. Indeed it is but fair to those able officers to give them the opportunity of speaking in their own words upon such a very important and at the same time interesting subject as land-revenue assessment.

167. I wish, however, before going further to draw attention to "statement No. V" in the appendix, which is a general statement explanatory of the revised assessment, and which shows at a view details of the various areas of each parganah and tahsil: the incidence of the Government demand in the same: and some other facts regarding population, irrigation, and the average of the various parganah revenue rates, used by the settlement officer, these last being given in greater detail in V. A.

To this, which is the sanctioned statement, I have added a supplement (V. B.) containing certain information not given in the other, and which seemed to me likely to prove of interest. And I shall now take up the assessment parganah by parganah, referring back to Chapter III. for all rural statistics connected with each.

168. The assessments of Manwán, Mahmudábád and Bári were framed by Captain Thompson, who has thus described his method in a memorandum recorded by him just before he left India. But in justice to him, it must be borne in mind, that this paper was drawn up for the use and information of his successor, rather than for permanent record in a report like the present.

169. He writes as follows:—

"The plan which I followed is briefly this, I avoided a
"multiplicity of rates and abstruse calculations and endeavoured
"to fix two rates which should represent fairly the average
"value of good irrigated and unirrigated land. An exact result
"is impossible, for the difference between irrigated and unirri-
"gated land is greater in fine sandy soils than in the richer
"and more tenacious sorts, in dry seasons than in wet. At the
"same time no calculation based upon the actual outturn at
"present prices [1866] can safely be accepted, while to calculate

“on the basis of future imaginary prices is mere guess work.
“In fixing these rates, therefore, I was guided more by my own
“knowledge and that of others than by an appeal to figures.
“The [rent] rates I finally adopted were Rs. 6 and Rs. 4.

“These were applied to the cultivated area of each
“village, and adding 4 annas per acre as the nominal assets of
“jungle and culturable waste the result was taken to give a
“rough estimate of the assets of the village. The half of this
“sum gave similarly a rough estimate of the proper revenue
“demand including cesses, assuming the village to be of the
“first class. This estimate was rarely exceeded, and never
“without satisfactory reason, while it was usually modified more
“or less according to the requirements of the particular village
“under consideration.

170. “For the purpose of giving fair weight to the vary-
“ing circumstances of each village, I caused to be compiled
“and entered in my memorandum book before using it the
“following memoranda :—

- I. The name of the village, its tenure, and the name of the proprietor.
- II. The taluk to which it belongs, with the number of villages and total summary jama.
- III. The result of the revenue and khasrah surveys compared with each other.
- IV. A detailed statement of the cultivated area showing the three classes of soil, irrigated and unirrigated.
- V. The number of wells of both kinds.
- VI. An accurate account taken from the village papers of the area of land paying money rents, and the quantity of such land under sugar, tobacco, vegetables, and opium ; and other and inferior crops, with the rent paid for each class.
- VII. The percentage of first, second, and third class produce, where the rent is taken in kind.

VIII. A return showing the number of cultivators of each class, and whether resident or non-resident.

IX. A memorandum of the sewai items.

X. The summary jama.

XI. The assets of the village as found by turning the landlord's return of produce into money at current prices.

“With these returns before me, and with an intimate knowledge of the nature of the ground, I found no difficulty in forming a judgment upon the condition of the village, and in deciding how far its condition fell short of my standard.”

171. The various castes of cultivators were classified by Captain Thompson as follows :—

CLASS I.

Kurmi.	Máli.
Murao.	

CLASS II.

Ahír.	Kumhár.
Lodh.	Goshain.
Garariah.	Acharji.
Chamár.	Kalwár.
Pási.	Bilwár.
Teli.	

CLASS III.

Brahmin.	Lonía.
Thákur.	Bánsphor
Bhát.	Bhurji.
Banniah.	Mochi.
Kayeth.	Bári.
Musalmán.	Sonár.
Dhobi.	Chirimár.
Nao.	Kori.
Tamboli.	Bhangi.

172. "The castes have been separated in three classes," writes Captain Thompson, "according to the repute which each bears as good, ordinary, or bad tenants. The first includes those who are everywhere admitted to be the best cultivators; the second includes fourteen castes of neither specially good nor specially bad qualifications; and the third holds all the notoriously unthrifty castes as well as those who are not worthy of a place in either of the superior classes."

173. The crops he classified thus :—

CLASS I.

Sugar.	} A. I. crops,	Sarson.
Tobacco.		Til.
Vegetables.		Safflower.
Opium.		Cotton.
Wheat.		Láhi.
Múng.		Castor oil.
Rice.		Ghuniah.
Linseed.		Mustard.

CLASS II.

Moth.	Lobhia.
Báíra.	Joár small.
Barley mixed with gram.	Urd.
Gram.	Wheat mixed with barley.

CLASS III.

Sawán.	Chena.
Kodon.	Kákun.
Kirao.	Merwa or mandwa.
Barley.	Joár, large.
Arhar.	Peas.
Masur.	Barley mixed with peas.

174. Captain Thompson's remarks on this arrangement are as follows :—

"In the first class are placed all the most valuable and lucrative crops, those of special value being separately distinguished as A. I.

“ Into class II. have been thrown those of average value, and here those grains of class I. which are mixed with inferior grains find a place.

“ In the third class are included all grains which are in themselves poor, or are so mixed with inferior kinds as to be unfit for class II.”

175. With regard to the value attached by Captain Thompson to the most important of the returns noted above as entered in the parganah memorandum book, he writes :—

“ The classification of soils into matyár, domat, and bhur is valuable only as a general guide. There are no sharp lines of demarcation between matyár and domat, domat and bhur. The worst matyár, and the best domat, or the worst domat and the best bhur differ only in name. But the general result of the return is very useful as showing approximately the character of the village as a whole.

“ The return of wells would be most valuable if correct. The power of irrigating from wells is an advantage of the first order and is highly prized. It is not possible every where ; and in a very large number of villages in which the return of wells is nearly or altogether blank no wells really exist. But in others, the knowledge of the value of such irrigation has induced the zemindárs to cover in their wells and plough over them. The return, therefore, is not of much value in its present state.” (*et. para. 158.*)

176. But as the work progressed and spread into the other tahsils, much attention was given by Captain Thompson's successors to this return, and much pains were taken to render it as accurate as possible.

It should be kept in mind that of the pakka wells entered in this return, not one in a hundred is used for irrigation. They are as a rule throughout the district constructed at the homesteads or in the groves of the people, and only for drinking and bathing purposes.

Captain Thompson continues :—

177. “ The return showing the money rents actually paid and the rate per acre is very valuable so far as it goes.

“ There has been a disposition to conceal the existence of money rents, and I think it possible that much land paying cash has escaped notice. I have not done more, however, than take this return as a general guide to the condition of the village, for I think it most unsafe to assess heavily the lands which give the most valuable crops, for the simple reason that if this is done, equal accuracy must be observed in returning the poorer soils, an accuracy which is, I fear, very seldom obtained. It is well known that villages in which rents are paid in kind are not capable of yielding revenue up to the standard of cash-paying villages; and it is therefore very important to know the proportion of each kind of land in which both are to be found.”

178. And as bearing on this point and showing how sound are Captain Thompson's remarks it may not be out of place to make the following quotation from a letter from the Governor General (Lord W. C. Bentinck) to the Sudder Board of Revenue (Agra), dated 7th April 1831, and reprinted in “ Selections from Revenue Records, North-Western Provinces 1822-1833.”

“ The practice [of assessing with reference to the produce of the land alone] may be held to be objectionable, if reference is had only to the crops on the ground at the period of assessments, as being calculated to prevent the cultivation of the richer kinds of produce in anticipation of a settlement; and erroneous, as the same description of crop may be grown on a great variety of soils differing much in point of natural fertility. * * * * * You have already been apprized of the desire of the Honourable Court that higher rates should not be demanded from lands under culture of the richer crops, than from other similar lands in the neighbourhood, which His Lordship understands to mean simply that lands equally productive should be equally taxed, whatever they are made to produce.”

“ The adoption of any other principle would have the tendency of preventing the culture of the richer products, and would, besides, seem to partake of many evils incident to the system of paying rents in kind. It would naturally tend to suppress industry and to retard improvement.”

179. "The return of cultivators," continues Captain Thompson, "is one of the most valuable of the whole. The "caste of the cultivator is a most important point for consideration, as is also the number of residents and non-residents. "These are features of the village as much as soil and irrigation.

"Poor land in the hands of good cultivators yields more "than the best in the hands of bad, while the latter often pay "the lowest rents; and it is usually out of the power of the "landlord to effect a change for the better in this respect. "I do not think that any calculation can be safe which ignores "this most important return.

180. "The summary jama is a most unsafe guide. It was "notoriously unequal in its incidence even at the time it was "made, and the state of things has very much altered since "then. Cultivation has spread enormously, and yet very une- "qually. I do not therefore think the summary jamas of the "least value as a guide. They were made on no sufficient infor- "mation, and to suit a widely different state of things; and they "ought not to bias the settlement officer now. I have not shrunk "from raising or lowering the jama of any village or estate, "solely on the ground that there is a great difference between "the new and the old jamas; though there can be no doubt "that the people are much influenced in their judgment by this "consideration. They are much inclined to measure their as- "sessment by comparing it with the summary jama rather than "with the condition of their estates.

181. "The landlord's account of assets I have always "found to be utterly worthless and sometimes fraudulent; and "even if the account of grain actually taken as rent could be "trusted, it is altogether impossible to apply to it any list of "prices which shall be a safe guide to future years. We are "at present wholly in the dark as to future prices, and although "it is the fashion to make elaborate calculations, they appear "to me of but small value because of the hypothetical nature "of the data on which they are based."

182. Thus far we have Captain Thompson's opinion as to the value to be attached to the different returns which were entered in the parganah note-book before the actual work of inspecting the villages was begun. And I add here another extract from the same memorandum bearing on the subject of rasadi or progressive jamas.

“ One point remains. I have stated above that I have not allowed the summary jamas to influence me much in my judgment of what is fair at the present time. But I am of opinion that quite apart from the question of what is the just demand of the Government, it is not expedient to make a too sudden rise on any grounds whatever, simply because, whether the demand be right or wrong, it will not be paid. Hence wherever I have thought the total increase on any estate to amount to a large sum, I have proposed to approach the proper limit by easy stages, distributing the increase over a few years. I trust that sanction will be accorded to it, not on the ground that the estates are now over assessed but that it is wise to abandon a portion of the revenue, rather than press the málguzár by passing too suddenly from a light demand to one that is fair.”

183. Captain Thompson then submitted a list of estates in which he proposed that this principle should be followed out; but in only one was his proposal sanctioned, namely in the Nilgaon t'aluka, where the rise was from Rs. 9,540 to Rs. 18,555. Here the Financial Commissioner has directed that the increase of Rs. 8,995 is to be spread over a period of fifteen years, the demand at present being limited to Rs. 12,684. And on this subject I shall offer some more remarks when we come to review the aggregate of the revised assessments for the entire district.

184. After Captain Thompson had proceeded on furlough a rumour was given rise to by certain interested parties that his assessments were to be revised because Government considered them excessive. The rumour reached the ears of the authorities in Lucknow, and Captain Thompson's successor was directed to enquire into the matter. The result of the enquiry was that in some cases Mr. Wood proposed reductions and in others he found the complaints frivolous. Indeed there can be no doubt that they were so. Captain Thompson does not appear to have been anything, but prudently moderate in his proposals; and so far from assessing in every instance at full parganah rates, he largely used his discretion and personal knowledge of the country in modifying them. For instance, in parganah Bári, at Captain Thompson's full rates, the revenue demand would have been Rs. 1,15,514

instead of Rs. 93,141 at which he fixed it: and parganah Manwán at full rates would have been assessed at Rs. 65,570 instead of Rs. 56,289, as it is now.

185. In dismissing this part of my subject, I shall only add that the fact of the authorities having yielded to the popular clamour and directed a revision in some instances, and that the officer deputed to make the revision was other than the one who had made the assessments, led no doubt to the preferment of a number of claims to reduction which would not otherwise have been heard of.

In not a single instance has a málguzár refused to give in his kabulyat; and that for seven years the rents have been paid into the public fisc as regularly and punctually as elsewhere, is due primarily to Captain Thompson's judicious and prudent assessment.

186. The khasrah area of parganah BÁRI (para. 92) is as follows:—

• Barren,	acres.	15,253
Groves less than 10 per cent of the village area,	„	1,280
Revenue free,	„	266
Total unassessable,	„	16,799
Culturable,	„	13,867
Groves over 10 per cent.,	„	7
Cultivation,	„	49,056
Total assessable,	„	62,930

and of this 15,668 acres are irrigated.

The summary jama was Rs. 72,751; and the revised is Rs. 91,938, or 27 per cent. more than the other; and the incidence is:—

On cultivated area,	Rs.	1	14	0
„ assessable, „	„	1	7	3
„ total, „	„	1	2	5

Per plough it is Rs. 13 0 11.

To each head of the cultivating community are 2 acres of assessable land, of which $1\frac{3}{4}$ are cultivated, so that there is some, although little, room for improvement. Little, for much of the culturable uncultivated area being grove and grazing lands will never be brought under the plough. And here it should be noted that under local rules, grove lands aggregating not more than one-tenth of the whole area of any village are exempted from assessment, and that any excess over the tenth is assessed lightly; the people being given to understand that if the trees of any grove be cut down, the full rate for first class land will be at once imposed upon such grove land.

187. The area of MANWÂN (para. 93) is thus classified :—

Barren,	acres	7,270
Groves less than 10 per cent,	,,	577
Total unassessable, ..	,,	7,847
Culturable,	,,	8,184
Cultivated,	,,	28,044
Total assessable, ...	,,	36,228

of which only 8,459 acres are irrigated.

The revised jama is Rs. 54,915, or 25 per cent. of an increase upon the summary demand; and its incidence is :—

On cultivated area,	Rs.	1	15	4
,, assessable	,,	1	8	3
,, total	,,	1	3	11

Per plough it is Rs. 13-8-6.

It is not likely that cultivation will extend very much, for out of acres $1\frac{3}{4}$ which each head of the agricultural community has, there are $1\frac{1}{4}$ actually cultivated.

188. Next comes MAHMUDÁBÁD (para. 94), the third parganah assessed by Captain Thompson, with an area distributed as follows :—

Barren,	acres	10,612
Groves less than 10 per cent.,	„	2,114
Revenue free,	„	146
Total unassessable,	„	12,872
Culturable,	„	11,879
Cultivated,	„	57,962
Groves over 10 per cent.,	„	356
Total assessable,	„	70,197

The irrigated area is 12,842 acres.

There is no very great room for a spread of cultivation, as out of the 1·6 acres of assessed land which there are to each head of the cultivating community, 1·3 are actually under cultivation. But the parganah, as stated in para. 93, is a very good one and can well stand the increase of 48 per cent. which the revised assessment has over the summary.

The figures are these :—

Summary jama,	Rs.	76,817
Revised do.,	„	1,13,468
Increase,	„	36,551

The incidence is as follows :—

On cultivated area,	...	...	Rs.	1	15	4
„ assessable,	„	...	„	1	9	10
„ total,	„	...	„	1	5	10

and per plough Rs. 15-2-10.

189. From Captain Thompson's note on the assessment of this parganah I extract the following remarks, premising that at its first inspection he had divided it into chaks, or "circles" of villages :—

“ Although my inspection of the parganah induced me to divide its soil into chaks as before described, I have found on comparing village papers that although I have correctly described the soil as far as I know now, the actual cultivation upsets all theories resting solely on the chaks of the soil. The sandy and low belt contains many of the best villages in the parganah, because they are full of good cultivators paying high rents on sugar, rice, and other good crops. For the purposes of assessment I have not found the chaks of much value. I have used the Manúah rate of Rs. 6 for irrigated and Rs. 4 for unirrigated land as a standard, abating from or adding to the totals thus obtained according to the requirements of each village, so far as I could observe them. I have not repeated in my remarks [in the parganah memorandum books] all the reasons which influence me. Those reasons are apparent on the face of the figures to all accustomed to settlement work, and those figures are my reasons for fixing the jama as I have.

“ I have abandoned all nice calculations as wholly useless and deceptive, and have adhered to round sums as far as possible.”

190. The next parganah assessed was SADRPUR (para. 95), and this was done by Mr. Wood, who has thus reported upon the manner in which he arrived at his rent rates.

“ The irrigated area according to the khasrah is 11,685 acres and unirrigated 36,726 acres, or in the proportion of 1 to 3. As kachcha wells have to be dug every year at an average cost of about Rs. 2-4-0, and the average area irrigated from them is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres and they frequently fall in before the irrigation season is over, I considered it unfair to assess these lands as irrigated; and have accordingly rejected such wells as a permanent source of irrigation. The result is that only 4,880 acres can fairly be assessed at the irrigated rate.”

“ As rents are not charged on soils, and on irrigated and unirrigated lands, but in a lump sum for a tenant's holding, the village papers do not afford any information requisite for determining the rate per bígah.”

“ Again; as regards the Court of Ward's papers they are entirely silent on the subject. Half of the parganah of

“ 114 villages belongs to the Mahmudábád estate, but with the
 “ exception of one village the entire estate has been leased.
 “ The lessees’ papers, however, are as useless as those referred
 “ to above.

191. “ Under all these circumstances, I have been oblig-
 “ ed to ascertain rent-rates from general information, and am
 “ of opinion that I have succeeded in obtaining reliable informa-
 “ tion. The rates appear to be as follows :—

“ For well-cultivated villages Rs. 1-4-0 a kachcha bígah
 “ for irrigated all round : 10 annas for unirrigated good and
 “ middling: and 5 annas for unirrigated poor soil.

The revenue rates per acre, then, would be :—

Irrigated all round,	... ..	Rs.	3	0	0
Unirrigated good and middling,	„	„	1	8	0
Do. inferior,	„	„	0	12	0

“ For second class villages about one rupee a kachcha
 “ bígah for irrigated all round : 8 annas for good and middling
 “ unirrigated : and 5 annas for unirrigated inferior soil. The
 “ revenue rates per acre would be :—

Irrigated all round,	... ..	Rs.	2	6	6
Unirrigated good and middling, „	„	„	1	3	3
Unirrigated inferior,	„	„	0	12	0

“ but I have determined Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 instead of
 “ Rs. 2-6-6 and Rs. 1-3-3, and these rates are not, I think,
 “ excessive.

“ I see no reason for making a separate circle rate for
 “ third class villages, as the good and middling irrigated and
 “ unirrigated, of all villages other than first class, can bear the
 “ second class rates. In exceptional cases, however, due
 “ allowance will be made.

“ From my knowledge of the three parganahs assessed
 “ by Captain Thompson, and of the value of land estimated by
 “ me in parganah Bári, after cutting and weighing, &c., the crops
 “ of three villages, good, middling and inferior, in different parts
 “ of each village, I was quite satisfied that the above ascertained
 “ rates were both adequate and moderate.”

192. The khasrah area of SADRPUR is as follows:—

Barren,	...	...	acres	7,229
Groves less than 10 per cent.,	„	„		1,714
Revenue free,	...	...	„	133
Total unassessable,	...	„		9,076
Culturable,	...	...	„	11,596
Groves over 10 per cent.,	...	„		4
Cultivated,	...	...	„	48,410
Total assessable,	...	„		60,010

Mr. Wood's revised jama is Rs. 62,250, which is 19 per cent. of an increase upon the summary jama of Rs. 52,379. It falls:—

On cultivated area,	...	Rs.	1	4	7
„ assessable,	...	„	1	0	7
„ total,	...	„	0	14	5

and per plough Rs. 11-12-7.

These rates are much lower than those which we have just discussed (paras. 173-175); but the parganah, we have seen (para. 95), is a very poor one and could not bear a heavier assessment; and the same may be said of its neighbour KUNDRI SOUTH (para. 96).

193. Of that parganah Mr. Wood writes as follows:—

“With the exception of eight villages the parganah is generally inundated [every year]. In some villages flood where severe carries every thing before it. Again, if the water lies for more than a couple of days the crops are destroyed. Fish take an active part in their destruction. On the other hand a gentle inundation does good to the rice crops and a dry season brings in a very good rabi, chiefly barley and barley and wheat mixed.

"Very little sugar-cane, of course, is cultivated, the A. I., crops being principally tobacco on the high land round the village sites. In the year of survey, 1864-65, we found according to the village papers 6,969 acres yielding a cash rental of Rs. 22,630, viz :—774 acres A. I., crops at Rs. 5,070 or Rs. 6-8-9 an acre; and others 6,195 acres at Rs. 17,560, or Rs. 2-13-4 an acre. Battai, then, may be said to prevail in the proportion of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

194. "General enquiries have not proved successful. I have therefore been obliged to fall back on the village papers of the year of survey. The average per acre as above shown is Rs. 2-13-4 for other than A. I., crops and that of the entire rental is Rs. 3-3-11. I accordingly determined on three rates, viz :—

Rent rate, Rs. 3 0 0, Rs. 2 8 0 and Rs. 2 0 0

Revenue rate, ,, 1 8 0, ,, 1 4 0 and Re. 1 0 0

"for good middling and inferior villages, for good and middling soil; and Rs. 1-8-0 rent rate, Rs. 0-12-0 revenue rate for inferior. A close inspection of the crops and style of cultivation convinced me that these rates would answer admirably as a ground work for general calculations. I have applied these rates to each village, increasing or reducing according to the condition of each; and after going over the accounts of the past five years with Thákúr Gumán Singh and examining the Court of Ward's accounts for the past seven years, was pleased to find that my estimates based on the above rates came pretty near the average assets of the past five years in the case of Thákúr Gumán Singh, and of seven years in that of the Mahmudábád estate."

195. The jama thus assessed comes to Rs. 23,005, which is 39 per cent. of an increase upon the summary jama and which falls :—

On cultivated area,	...	...	Rs.	0	14	10
,, assessable ,,	...	...	,,	0	11	1
,, total ,,	...	...	,,	0	8	8

Per plough Rs. 8-15-6.

196. The khasrah areas are as follows :—

Barren,	...	...	...	...	acres	8,051
Groves less than 10 per cent.,	...			...	,,	1,099
Revenue free,	...	...	...	...	,,	52
Total unassessable,						9,202
Culturable,	...	...	...	...	,,	8,517
Cultivated,	...	...	...	...	,,	24,791
Total assessable,						33,308

of which only 260 acres are returned as irrigated, the reason of which is, that the annual inundations render irrigation by artificial means unnecessary except for the small area occupied by tobacco and opium.

To each head of the cultivating community are 2 acres of assessable land of which half an acre is uncultivated; so that there is not inconsiderable room for improvement here.

197. The Commissioner of the Division, Major Reid, at first considered these assessments of Sadrapur and Kundri too low, and he objected to the theory set up by Mr. Wood that it was not equitable to assess as irrigated land which owed its supply of water to kachcha wells which have to be renewed every year. But after much careful deliberation he decided on approving of the settlement officer's proposals in consideration of the precarious nature of the landlord's income where battai prevails so largely; and because he did not consider sufficient *prima facie* grounds existed for disturbing Mr. Wood's assessments.

198. Other reasons for imposing a very moderate demand upon the parganah under notice are afforded by its liability to devastating floods which often destroy the rice crops, the mainspring of its prosperity; and by the very light jama which has been payable hitherto. We shall further on in these pages see how the somewhat similar parganahs of Kundri North and Tambour have been similarly lightly assessed by another officer; and there can be little hesitation in

expressing an opinion that Mr. Wood's estimates are wisely moderate, and are quite as much as the land can bear or the landholders pay.

199. While the settlement officer was thus busy in the east of the district his assistant was not idle in the west. Simultaneously with Mr. Wood's revision of the Sadrapur and Kundri assessments, Mr Boys inspected the three parganahs of Gondlatau, Karauna and Aurangábád, and submitted his proposals for their assessment to the settlement officer for approval. The revision was thus the joint work of both officers, and we shall now see how that revision was made.

200. GONDLATAU has been described in another place (para. 106) as being but a poor parganah compared with its neighbour Bári, and as being much cut up by the ravines of the river Saráin. The villages in the immediate vicinity of the Gúmti too are very sandy; and the uplands are in some places simply driving sand.

"This being the general nature of the soil," writes Mr. Boys, it follows that the parganah is almost entirely dependent on the winter rains for the rabí crops, while many villages consist almost entirely of kharíf lands.

"There is one peculiarity which as far as my experience of other parganahs goes is particularly noticeable in this, viz., the irregular character of the cultivation. In many villages whole tracts of land are taken under cultivation for a couple of years in order to be deserted for fresh land the next three or four, the land being too poor to admit of continuous cultivation.

"The amíns in recording the amount of land under cultivation have not paid attention to this, and have in many places entered as "cultivated" land which has evidently not been under the plough for many years. The zemindárs complain of this, I think with very good reason.

201. "The waste land of the parganah is generally very poor, and can hardly be taken into consideration in

“assessing the parganah. Much of the waste land is required
 “as a change soil, the cultivation, from the character of the
 “soil, being very wandering.

“The following seems to me to be the correct theory on
 “which to assess waste lands :—

“First, set aside as unassessable such an amount of land
 “as is necessary for the grazing of cattle, stacking of man-
 “ures, &c.

“Next, set aside as unassessable all the land which on
 “calculation the assessing officer considers will not be brought
 “under cultivation within the period of assessment.

“The rest should be looked upon as assessable land, and
 “should be rated upon the following principle. That which is
 “likely from the abundance of population, &c., to come under
 “the plough at once should be assessed at almost full rates ;
 “that which will come under assessment [*sic*] in 15 years
 “time at half rates ; that which will not come under assessment
 “until near the expiration of the period of settlement at the
 “very lowest rates. Care of course must be taken that the
 “assessment calculated in this way does not press too heavily on
 “the village at present, so as to hinder the application of energy
 “on the part of the zemindár. Assessment on this principle
 “will not be an easy task, but I imagine it will be the true one
 “if it can only be applied properly. A consideration of the
 “number and the class of the population, the existence of other
 “large tracts of waste land in the neighbourhood, the character
 “of the zemindár, and the quality of the soil itself will of
 “course be necessary.

202. “Starting on the experience gained in Bári and
 “Mahmudábád parganahs, where Captain Thompson found
 “Rs. 3 for irrigated, and Rs. 2 for unirrigated land to answer
 “fairly, and bearing in mind that these rates had been in many
 “cases reduced by Mr. Wood after careful testing to Rs. 2-12-0
 “and Rs. 1-12-0, I started with the following rates :—

Rs. 2-8-0 for irrigated of all sorts.

„ 1-8-0 for unirrigated domat and matyár.

„ 1-0-0 for unirrigated bhur.

“I reduced the rates fixed for Bárf and Mahmudábád, “because I felt certain from my previous knowledge of the “general character of this parganah that it could not possibly “stand the same rates as those across the river Saráin. I fixed “a different rate for unirrigated domat and bhur, giving the “latter the advantage of 8 annas from a consideration of the “character of the cultivation. Domat lands as a rule are “cultivated continuously and can therefore stand a full rate, “while bhur lands are not so cultivated and are often deserted “for several years.

203. “By fixing my rates thus low, I also allowed my- “self full opportunity of adding to the jama of any village, “which from peculiar circumstances might be able to stand even “more than the full rates. Where I found a village particularly “bad, or where the land seemed more than generally irregularly “cultivated, I have deducted something and thus by keeping “my rates as a kind of medium basis on which to found my “assessment, I have added or deducted accordingly as from my “inspection of the village I judged it capable of bearing more “or less.”

204. Regarding these remarks of Mr. Boys, Mr. Wood wrote as follows in his Annual Report for 1866-67.

“Having finished these two eastern parganahs [Sadrpur “and Kundri] I went over to the three western and found that “Mr. Boys had thoroughly inspected every village save one “that he had overlooked. His notes [mauzahwár in the parganah “note-books] were very full and to the point. He had classified “the villages in three circles, good, average and poor, I quote “from his report.” Then follows a quotation from Mr. Boys’ notes explaining why he adopted Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2-0-0 and Re. 1-0-0 as revenue rates, but which has been quoted above and need not therefore be repeated.

In reference to this Mr. Wood remarks :—

“Here I found he had made a mistake for he had not “seen my subsequent reports, in which I had altered those “rates. I found also that he had one uniform rate for all “three circles.

Having inspected every village save two or three I
“determined on having four circles with rates as follows :—

Circles.	All irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Waste.
		Domat, Matyár.	Bhur.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
I., ...	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	From 2 to 4 annas according to quality of the soil and means of proprietors.
II., ...	2 12 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	
III., ...	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
IV., ...	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	

“and it was upon these rates that the parganah was finally
“assessed.”

205. The khasrah areas of GONDLAMAU are as follows :—

Barren, ...	...	...	acres	4,809
Groves less than 10 per cent.,	„	„		356
Revenue free, ...	...	...	„	49
Total unassessable, ...				5,214
Culturable, ...	...	...	„	7,447
Cultivated, ...	...	...	„	28,280
Total assessable, ...				35,727

of which only 2582 acres, or about 7 per cent. of the assess-
able area, are irrigated ; a very low proportion indeed. Each
head of the cultivating community has 3 acres of assessable
land of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ are actually under cultivation. The per-
centage of first class crops is 3,307 of the whole. The sum-
mary demand was Rs. 27,557, the revised is Rs. 36,401, or 32
per cent. of an increase : and the incidence is :—

On cultivated area	Rs. 1 4 7
„ assessable „	„ 1 0 4
„ total „	„ 0 14 3

Per plough it is Rs. 11-5-3.

206. Upon the same principles, and during the same season (1866-67), were assessed the neighbouring parganahs of KARAUNA and AURANGÁBÁD.

The area of the former is thus distributed :—

Barren,	acres	2,262
Groves less than 10 per cent., ..	„	590
Revenue free,	„	372
Total unassessable,		3,224
Culturable,	„	7,024
Cultivated,	„	16,986
Total assessable,		24,010

of which only 4,269, or about one-sixth of the assessable area, are returned as irrigated. The first class crops are $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole, and, as has been already stated (para. 105), the parganah on the whole is fairly good.

The revised demand is Rs. 27,544, giving an increase of 62 per cent. on the previous demand of Rs. 1,69,544, and an incidence of

Rs. 1 9 11	on the cultivated area.
„ 1 2 4	„ assessable „
„ 1 0 2	„ total „

Per plough it is Rs. 11-11-4.

To each head of the agricultural population there are 2·6 acres of assessable land, of which 1·9 are cultivated.

207. The figures for Aurangábád (para. 104), which we have seen, is but a poor parganah, are as follows :—

Barren,	acres	4,172
Groves under 10 per cent.,	„	722
Revenue free,	„	89
Total unassessable,		4,983

Culturable	...	...	• Rs. 9,838
Groves over 10 per cent.,	...	..	317
Cultivated,	...	..	23,154
Total assessable,	...	..	33,309

of which only 1,416 are returned as irrigated. The first class crops are only $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole. There is, however, room for improvement, as the uncultivated culturable area is comparatively large.

The former demand was Rs. 16,769. The revision has increased it by 68 per cent., bringing it up to Rs. 28,365 and giving an incidence of

Rs. 1	3	7	on cultivation area.
„ 0	13	7	„ assessable „
„ 0	11	10	„ total „

and of Rs. 11-8-9 on each plough.

208. This brings us over the cold weather of 1866-67; and we shall now describe the work of the following season, which was the revision of the assessments of parganahs Machhretah and Misrikh by Mr. Wood, and of parganah Chandra by Mr. Boys.

209. Mr. Wood was transferred from the district before he had time to submit a formal report of his work, but he subsequently recorded a “note” explanatory of the principles that guided him “in the determination of his rent rates and in the revision generally of parganahs Machhretah and Misrikh”: and from this note I shall quote extensively, as it is very desirable that the assessing officer should speak for himself wherever it is possible.

210. “In March 1866 by direction of the Financial Commissioner, I visited certain villages of the Bassaidih t’aluka [parganah Bári] in order to report whether the demand fixed by Captain Thompson, Settlement Officer, was excessive as represented by the t’alukdár.

“After an inspection of the villages I selected three; “good, average, and inferior. In each I had 12 fields of wheat cut, or in all 36 fields; viz., 18 irrigated and 18 unirrigated.

“The fields were selected by myself in different parts of the villages, a few in the presence of the t’alukdár’s agent, the rest in his own presence. I selected them according to their productive powers. A few were objected to, so in lieu of them, I took those pointed out by the t’alukdár or his agent. I picked out a rich crop, not the best ; an average crop ; and an inferior, the very worst.

211. “The average produce having been ascertained I spread it over 30 years *viz.*, 10 years unusually good, 10 years middling, and 10 years inferior ; and obtained the average produce of one year. I converted the grain into money at 30 seers for the rupee. It must be observed that all the villages paid rent in kind. I found that the gross divisible produce per maund was 32 seers, of which the landlord got 16 seers. Thus the Government share was 8 seers or one-fifth of the gross produce. Having converted the average produce per acre into money at an average price of 30 seers the rupee, I got the following result :—

Revenue rate on irrigated,	...	Rs. 2 12 9
Do. do. unirrigated,	...	„ 1 12 9

“I applied Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 ; Captain Thompson’s rates having been Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 ; and found the jamas came to 3½ per cent. short of that officer’s declared assessment. He had reduced the jamas at his rates where he had found it necessary.”

212. Mr. Wood then records how that in the following November he inspected many more villages of the same parganah, Bári, and of Mahmudábád ; and that his proposed reductions in the former were sanctioned, but not those in the latter ; and goes on to say :—

“From extended experience and enquiry I came to the conclusion that the demand on Bassaidih was excessive. I re-inspected the villages, and submitted another report proposing material reductions, and these also were sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner.

“In January following I broke fresh ground, taking up parganahs Sadrpur and Kundri to the extreme east of the district. Having inspected every village most minutely I

“reported my rent-rates for sanction, and went off to the western parganahs to supervise the work of my assistant Mr. Boys.”

213. The settlement officer then proceeds to quote Mr. Boys' remarks as already quoted by me (para. 184) and adds :—

“Having inspected every village save two or three, I determined on having four circles with rates as follows :—”
vide para. 185.

214. On the rates used in MACHHRETAH and MISRIKH, Mr. Wood writes :—

“Finding my rates for Aurungábád, Gondlamau, and Karauna, assessed the year before, would suit Machhretah and Misrikh admirably I intended keeping to those rates. But as on enquiry I learnt that I had under assessed some of the best villages of Karauna ; and finding some equally good and some better villages in Machhretah and Misrikh, I determined on enhancing the rates in them. For instance, the revenue rates on first class villages were—

All irrigated,	...	...	Rs. 3 0 0 per acre.
Domat and matyár unirrigated,	„	1 8 0	„
Bhur unirrigated,	...	1 0 0	„

“The villages found to be as good and better than the best I had seen in Karauna were classified as A. I., and according to their goodness, I applied the above rates plus from 5 to 25 per cent.”

215. The khasrah statistics of MACHHRETAH are as follows :—

Barren,	...	...	...	acres	7,392
Groves under 10 per cent.,	„	...	...	„	1,096
Revenue free,	...	...	...	„	544
Total unassessable,	...	...	...	„	9,032
Culturable,	...	...	...	„	18,490
Groves over 10 per cent.,	...	...	...	„	34
Cultivated,	...	...	...	„	41,434
Total assessable,	...	...	...	„	59,958

of which 9,167 acres are irrigated, or say the one-sixth part of the entire assessable area; a very fair proportion for this district. Indeed the parganah is comparatively a good one, and we have seen (para. 103) that it is the best in the whole tahsíl.

The summary demand was Rs. 39,081 ; the revision makes it Rs. 71,742, or $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of an increase, and the incidence is :—

On cultivated area,	...	...	Rs.	1	11	8
„ assessable „	...	...	„	1	3	2
„ total „	...	...	„	1	0	7 and

per plough it is Rs. 13-1-2.

Each head of the agricultural population has $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres of assessable land, of which 2 are under cultivation, so that there is room for improvement.

216. MISRIKH :—

Barren,	...	...	...	acres	8,612
Groves under 10 per cent.,	...	...	„		1,170
Revenue free,	...	...	„		178
Total unassessable,					9,960
Culturable,	...	...	...	„	26,844
Groves over 10 per cent.,	...	...	„		77
Cultivated,	...	...	...	„	40,754
Total assessable,					67,675

of which only 8,535 are irrigated, or about one-eighth of the assessable area. The parganah as we have seen (para. 100) is not so good as Machhretah ; and the first class crops are only 23 per cent. of the whole.

The summary demand of Rs. 42,053 has been increased by $54\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to Rs. 64,044, which gives the following incidence :—

On cultivated area,	...	...	Rs.	1	9	6
„ assessable „	...	...	„	0	15	5
„ total, „	...	...	„	0	13	5 and

Per plough Rs. 12-9-8.

There is considerable room for improvement in the parganah, for out of every 3 acres of assessable land which each head of the cultivating community has, 1½ are still uncultivated.

217. Parganah CHANDRA has the following khasrah classification.

Barren,	acres	6,079
Groves under 10 per cent.,	„	1,123
Total unassessable,		7,202
Culturable,	„	16,530
Groves over 10 per cent.,	„	13
Cultivated,	„	58,655
Total assessable,		75,198

of which only 8,846 are irrigated.

218. The parganah, we have seen (para. 101), is a very poor one. Only 4½ per cent. of the rents are paid in cash, and only 16 per cent. of the whole are first class crops, the third class being 38. This is the smallest percentage of first class crops, and the largest percentage of third class crops, in the whole tahsil. The uncultivated culturable land, in area acres 16,530, is of the very worst description, and can bear merely a nominal rate. Wells fall in with ruinous rapidity. The proprietors of the parganah are all of them Gaur Rájput, distant relatives of each other, and imbued with a spirit of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, as well against their clansmen and neighbours as also amongst themselves. Indeed in many instances the litigation which has been carried on between various members of the brotherhood has quite beggared one or both parties.

219. Mr. Boys inspected and proposed new jamas for the parganah, which gave an increase of 117 per cent. on the previous demand of Rs. 33,771, and an incidence on the cultivated area of Rs. 1-4 per acre. These jamas were refused by the great mass of the zemindárs, who without considering the present position and actual capabilities of their villages, were alarmed at the great increase upon what they had been

paying for the past ten or twelve years : and they in large numbers declined to sign the kabulyats.

This was in March 1868, when the assessing officer was suddenly transferred to another district: and in the following month Mr. Wood had to vacate his appointment on the return from furlough of Captain Young, who was re-posted to his old district. This officer immediately took up the question, and with the sanction of the authorities revised and reduced Mr. Boys' assessments. I quote as follows from his notes on this revision.

220. "At first I held out no hope of any alteration being made in the jamas as announced by Mr. Boys, deeming that any unnecessary interference would be likely to bring forward frivolous objections, and that no one was likely to accept a jama which there was any hope of getting reduced.

"But as time went on, and I was myself led to believe the assessments high, I decided that they must be reduced; and after obtaining sanction from the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner set about giving relief accordingly; with the result that the amount of the revised demand was left at Rs. 58,546, excluding cesses, instead of Rs. 77,000 as proposed by Mr. Boys.

221. "I am fully persuaded that these reductions were imperatively necessary. I need turn no further than to Mr. Boys' own demi-official note to me to show good reasons. When such a state [of indebtedness and litigation] obtains as he has described in that letter it is out of the question to suppose that so large and sudden an increase as 117 per cent. can possibly be paid, even supposing the new assessments do not really exceed the limit of half assets; which I incline to doubt in this particular instance.

"I do not consider unirrigated bhur can pay Re. 1 per acre [all round, as Mr. Boys had rated it], for though that may not inadequately represent half the landlord's rental when it is under crop it must be remembered that often, indeed generally, only half is cultivated at a time, and hence a lower rate is essential.

222. "The reductions given I believe were adequate, "indeed liberal; but in one case the zemindár persisted in "refusing to engage, and I was therefore compelled to ask for "sanction to farm [under Regulation VIII of 1793] the estate, "which consists of eight villages, the proprietors meanwhile "continuing to receive malikana of 10 per cent. This was "absolutely necessary, for it is no secret that the clan which "holds the parganah between them combined to resist the in- "crease by agreeing not to take up each other's estates; think- "ing that by holding out the authorities would eventually give "in, as they had been accustomed to see the chakladár yield, "when his "tashkhis" was unanimously refused and he saw "the period for realization of the kists drawing on.

"The period of farm has been fixed at five years; and "with a view of giving the proprietor as little annoyance as "possible the farmer has been chosen from amongst the bro- "therhood. For the compact alluded to above dissolved at "once, as soon as it was found that farm was really meant; and "several applications from amongst the clan were received.

"I may add here, that although these eight villages have "been farmed, there are several pattis in other villages left to "the proprietors for which they engaged without further "trouble."

223. The prudence displayed by Captain Young in his revision cannot be called in question for a moment; and from what has been recorded above about the parganah it cannot be doubted that his revised assessment of Rs. 58,546, which is so much as 73 per cent. of an increase upon the summary jama, is quite as much as Government can hope from such a district and from such a body of zemindárs.

The incidence is—

On cultivated area,	Rs.	0	15	11
„ assessable „	„	0	12	5
„ total, „	„	0	11	4

Per plough it is Rs. 12-3-8, which is heavier than in Gondla-
mau, Aurangábád, or Karauna, although the incidence of
the jama per acre in those parganahs is much greater than
that here. There is little if any room for the spread of cul-
tivation; for the waste land is not likely ever to come under
the category of "cultivated."

224. We now come to the last parganah of this (Misrikh) tahsil, MAHOLI, which was assessed by Captain Young, and which we have seen (para. 102) is a good parganah, much better than its neighbour Chandra.

Barren, ... ..	...	acres	4,423
Groves under 10 per cent.,	...	„	1,466
Revenue free, ... ..	...	„	14
Total unassessable,			5,903
Culturable, ... ..	...	„	8,825
Groves over 10 per cent.,	...	„	36
Cultivated, ... ..	...	„	28,029
Total assessable,			36,890

of which a comparatively fair amount, namely 9,569 acres, is irrigated.

The revised assessment is Rs. 43,370, being a rise $45\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the summary demand of Rs. 29,769; and the incidence is:—

On cultivated area,	Rs.	1	8	9
„ assessable „	„	1	2	10
„ total „	„	1	0	3

and per plough Rs. 11-12-9. Each head of the cultivating community has $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres of assessable land of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ are cultivated.

The first class crops are 35 per cent. of the whole, a very good proportion.

225. In the foregoing pages (paras. 169-214) we have seen how eleven parganahs were assessed upon Captain Thompson's system. We shall now see how in the remaining ten, Captain Young striking out a new line for himself, framed his assessments upon a somewhat different system; to understand which large quotations must be given from his report upon the parganah under notice, the first parganah actually assessed by him.

226. He writes as follows :—

“The system of assessment [in Maholi] was the same as that used in all the parganahs I assessed last year [1868-69] and is fully explained further on. The rates used were :—

FIRST CLASS VILLAGES.

Irrigated goind, Rs.	3	8	0	Unirrigated goind, Rs.	2	4	0
Do. manjha, „	2	8	0	Do. manjha, „	1	12	0
Do. bhur, „	1	12	0	Do. bhur, „	1	2	0

SECOND CLASS VILLAGES.

Irrigated goind,	Rs. 3	4	0	Unirrigated goind,	Rs. 2	4	0		
Do. manjha,	„	2	4	0	Do. manjha,	„	1	8	0
Do. bhur,	„	1	8	0	Do. bhur,	„	1	0	0

THIRD CLASS VILLAGES.

Irrigated goind, Rs.	3	0	0	Unirrigated goind, Rs:	2	0	0
Do. manjha, „	2	0	0	Do. manjha, „	1	4	0
Do. bhur, „	1	8	0	Do. bhur, „	1	0	0

227. “With reference to these rates I think it desirable to explain that special considerations induced me to make a specially lenient assessment of this parganah.

“These considerations were :—

“*First*, that the loyal grantees [who own a considerable portion of the parganah] are none of them resident, all, or almost all, having estates elsewhere on which they reside.

“*Secondly*, that there are a set of residents who from long association with the land as *mokaddams* have acquired an idea that they are old proprietors. These men are all inimical to the grantees, and give a great deal of trouble unless judiciously managed. Many of them are Kurmees, to whom in a great measure the prosperity of the parganah is due; and these men being strong in numbers and having, as they think, a common grievance against the grantees, are able to combine to keep down rents and leases.

“For these reasons, then, I considered I was justified in taking a slightly lower rate from this parganah than I should otherwise have been disposed to assess at, to save the estates from deterioration and perhaps sale. Whereas I confidently hope that, by reason of the moderate demand levied, the property which has been bestowed on these men by the Government will rapidly improve and become of great ultimate value.

“Meantime every effort has been made to secure to old *mokaddams* and others who have long had an interest of one sort or another in the land, the most liberal terms which the law allows.”

228. Captain Young then goes on to explain the principles which guided him in assessing this and the neighbouring parganahs of Sitapur, Hargám and Laharpur.

“Rents in the Sitapur district,” he writes, “are as a rule paid in kind and not in cash, the exception being in the case of *Moraos* and *Kurmees*, who are in the habit of paying cash for garden lands, and lands sown with sugar-cane, and in some few instances for grain crops.

“Where these cash rents are found there has been but little difficulty comparatively in ascertaining the amount paid per *bígah*. In the case, however, of lands paying rents by *battai* the work of ascertaining the exact outturn of the crops, and consequently the exact amount of the landlord’s share, and still more of justly estimating the money value of such share, is a matter of much greater difficulty. No one year’s outturn can be safely assumed as the basis of assessment, nor any one year’s price-current as a standard for converting the out-turn into money.

“The landlord’s profits are never constant, but vary proportionately as the season is bad or good. It is true this variation is in a measure balanced by the high prices which usually prevail in bad seasons as compared with those in good; but still it is manifest that for an assessment to work well in a district paying by *battai* it must be based upon a broad system of averages, which taking one year with another shall leave to the proprietor at least as large a share as that which the Government demands.

“Considering the indebtedness of the proprietors as a rule, and the fact that they have no capital to fall back upon when a bad season overtakes them, and remembering the strictness with which the claims of the Government for its revenue have to be met, it is unnecessary I should vindicate the principle which I have endeavoured to observe, viz., that if I made an error in estimating the assets of a village, it should always be rather to the prejudice of the Government than to that of the proprietor.

229. “The system which has hitherto been in vogue in this district has been to assess all the irrigated land at one rate and all unirrigated land at another, and to put a nominal rate of two annas an acre on culturable waste. This sum was of course liable to modification, either in the way of increase or abatement, after the assessing officer had visited the village and made his own estimate.

“For reasons which I need not enter into at length I relinquished this plan, and determined to attempt a rather more detailed system, which I proceed to describe. .

230. “I found in such instances as here and there occurred of a village paying all, or nearly all, its rents in cash, that as a rule the renting value of the land was *ceteris paribus* directly in proportion to its proximity to the village site ; and where the landlord divides the crop, similarly he obtains proportionately a very much larger amount of rent per acre from the inlying lands to that realized from those more distant. Obviously where the site is there is manure ; and there, if any where, well water is sure to be found. Hence the manured and irrigated land can, and should of course, pay a heavier tax than less favoured lands.

“I framed, therefore, six sets of rates, three for irrigated and three for unirrigated lands, according as they might be classed into *goind*, *manjha*, or *uparhar*. I may conveniently here state that I found an unirrigated rate for *goind* to be quite unnecessary, as, except in the case of one village, I always found that at least as much land as I classed as *goind* was irrigated.

231. “But although these six rates were provided they were not always all brought into play. I often found two

“for the irrigated and two for the unirrigated land quite sufficient, as the third *har*, locally called the *bhur har*, whether positive *bhur* or not, was only separated off either when the inferiority of the soil was very marked, or when by reason of the size of the village I found it impossible to apply the medium rate of lands very far removed from the village.

232. “To explain my meaning more thoroughly. In the case of a compact village in which the site is centrally placed, and all the lands within a radius of say half a mile from it, no marked difference being perceptible in the quality of the soil, no *upar har* or *bhur har*, may have been found requisite, and hence only the rates for *goind* and *manjha*, irrigated and unirrigated respectively, would come into operation. On the other hand, in the case of a village two miles long with only one site and that at one end, as soon as I got beyond what I considered might fairly be classed as *manjha*, or middle *har*, I placed the remaining land, whether positively *bhur* or not, into my *bhur har*, as it is impossible that where a man has to go so great a distance with his cattle and ploughs to his field, he can plough it, and weed it as often, or manure it and guard it so thoroughly, as where he has but a quarter of that distance to go. To guard against all possible misunderstanding, I here remark that these observations would not of course apply, or this plan be followed to the same extent, where, as is sometimes the case, these very distant lands are cultivated by *pykasht asamís*, residing in immediate proximity to their holdings but over the border. Nor again where from the presence of a stream on the boundary, in the neighbourhood of which there may lie a tract of fertile *terai* land, as we sometimes find. But these are special features which are specially provided for when found.

233. “So far with reference to the *bhur har* and *manjha*. The manner in which the *goind* was estimated was somewhat different, and I am indebted to one of Mr. Carnegie's reports for the suggestion which I followed in respect to the same.

“The *amín's* classification of this land is always speculative, and very often exceedingly incorrect. Moreover by

“Mr. Carnegie’s plan its amount can be calculated with a considerable amount of certainty. For, given the number of cattle in the village and the amount of the manure may be readily estimated.

“Mr. Carnegie as well as calculating the amount of manure derivable from the cattle, also takes into consideration the dust-heaps and house-sweepings, which of course are proportionate to the population of the village.

“The result of his calculation was that he found he might estimate the goind land at an acre and a fraction per plough, and the house-sweepings and refuse heaps at a rood or a rood and a half per house.

“Availing myself of these calculations, and of the opinion given me by three or four intelligent zemindárs, I decided on one acre per plough as a safe and convenient average at which the goind land might be estimated. I did not add anything to this on account of the house-sweepings, as such are often of little value, being only suited to peculiar conditions of soil.

“In very large villages, where many cart bullocks, were found kept by traders, or cows to any extent, these were taken into consideration in making the estimate, as they contribute of course to the stock of manure. But ordinarily I contented myself with assuming the goind land to exist in the proportion of one acre to each resident plough; i. e., the ploughs of pykasht cultivators were excluded.

234. “Having thus classified the lands of each village into *goind*, *manjha* or *upar har*, by the method above described, and having checked on the spot the return of irrigated land in the presence of the proprietor and putwari, and made such notes as after inspecting the whole of the land suggested themselves, I proceeded to determine in which of the three classes of *first class*, *second class* or *third class* the village should be entered; and first, second, or third class rates for soil were applied accordingly.

235. “To assist in the right classification of the villages as well as being guided by my own judgment after visiting each village, I made use of the following plan. On

“entering each parganah I took the opinions, as opportunity
 “occurred of the kanungo and of three or four of the zemindárs of the parganah, not as to the relative value of particular villages, but as to which ten or fifteen were beyond all
 “others the *best*, and which the *worst* ten or fifteen in the parganah.

“The difference between the very *best* and very *worst*
 “villages is so broad generally, that there was never any difficulty in obtaining this much reliable information. All not
 “in either of these categories were for the time supposed to form the second class, and after visiting them I decided whether as being above or below the average they should go
 “into the first or third class respectively, or as of average capabilities be left in the second class.

236. “In finally determining the assessment of a village, the following information which was previously recorded in the note-book which from the first [see section 170] has been used in this district, was made use of:—

I.—The assets of the village as obtained by translating into cash at liberal rates the jamabandis of the previous five years as given by the patwaris. With regard to these rates, the principle was adopted of taking only the selling rates of each sort of grain at *harvest*, instead of the rates extending over the whole year. In this way the average obtained was of course most favorable to the zemindárs, the cheapest selling price being taken as the criterion.

II.—The caste of cultivators.

III.—The class of crops.

IV.—Proportion of irrigated land to unirrigated.

V.—The number of ploughs.

“With this information on record, and the remarks recorded on the spot at hand for reference; and the rule being observed that the villages inspected on one day should be assessed on the same, or at latest on the next day, while all

“the impressions the visit had left on one’s mind were fresh ;
“a considerable amount of confidence in determining the demand was generally felt.

237. “It is hardly necessary to state that objections preferred were always taken into careful consideration, for this duty is one of the very first inculcated in all treatises on the subject of assessment ; but as I have never assessed a village without personally visiting it first and examining it to the best of my ability, the proprietor or his representative being with me, I found myself as a rule very soon able to convince objectors of the moderation of the demand.

“Whilst visiting the village it was my plan to give the proprietor the satisfaction of showing his worst fields, I taking care to visit his best.

“In spite, however, of careful inspection and of every desire to make a moderate assessment, and in spite also of absolute conviction of the moderation of the demand, I have occasionally found it necessary to abate it on account of the poverty or indebtedness of the proprietor, or the number of months dependent on him, or some such similar reason. But although I have used such discretion not unfrequently, and although I know the standard of half assets in many cases has not been attained, I still fear that the heavy expenses attendant on the litigation in the settlement courts, and the monstrous rates of interest which under the strict application of the law relating to mortgages to t’alukdárs the courts have been obliged to decree, will inevitably lead to the transfer of many ancestral lands by sale or mortgage in the course of the next few years, and when rights have once been defined.”

238. Captain Young then goes on to describe how he determined the rates used by him in assessing this parganah. He writes :—

“I have explained above the manner in which I arranged the villages of each parganah into first, second, and third class, and how I classified the lands of each village into goind, manjha har, and upar har, irrigated and unirrigated, respectively, and how I applied certain rates to each har as thus determined on.

“I now proceed to record some of the reasons which led me to adopt the particular rates noted.

“The object of striking such rates at all, as I understand, is less to serve as a basis of assessment than to use as a means of check after the assessment has been arrived at from consideration of the general capabilities of each village. In practice, however, it is convenient to apply these rates in each case, and bearing them in mind and regarding them as an index of what under ordinary circumstances the lands, if they have been rightly classed, ought to pay, to consider then the individual and extraordinary circumstances of each village, and determine whether the assessment shall exceed or fall short of this standard, recording the reasons for the increase or the abatement as the case may be.

“I have been accustomed to work with revenue, rather than rent rates; and all that I aim at or claim for the rates selected is that they represent, as nearly as may be, half of what the zemindár's share of the produce of the several *hars* they are applied to, may be expected to amount to on an average of years when converted into cash.

239. “Were it possible to assess in the closet by multiplying the average of the land, as classified by the *amíns*, by rates either ascertained to be paid or estimated as what ought to be paid, it would of course be essential that the rates to be thus applied should be elaborated with the greatest diligence and care. But I regard such a system impossible, and look upon the inspection of the village and the careful appraisal of its capabilities of future extended cultivation, irrigation, &c., and the consideration of the circumstances of the proprietors, the caste and number of the cultivators, and so forth, as a far more important part of a settlement officer's business: and hence in deciding on the rates used, I only attempted to select such medium rates as appeared to me after diligent local enquiry and after the experience of other parts of the district, to represent a fair medium in the long run, without attempting any very exact arithmetical calculations or deductions.

“Seeing that though past prices are known to us we have absolutely no guide as to what they may be in future, ”

“ had three rates to determine for dry, and three for irrigated lands, in each of the three classes into which I divided the villages of the parganahs to be assessed.

240. “ With regard to that for goind land, the mode of calculation of the extent of which has been explained above, I found that, in the case of parganah Maholi, with which I commenced and in which cash is paid for nearly all goind land, the average of the actual cash rents as given in the jamabandis was Rs. 7-6-8 per acre irrigated, which would give a revenue rate of Rs. 3-11-4.

“ The highest rate which on personal enquiry I elicited as that paid was Rs. 2 per kachcha bigah, or Rs. 9-9-0 per acre, which would give a revenue rate of Rs. 4-12-6.

“ But this last rate is only paid for the most expensive style of sugar-cane cultivation (that called *pureal* here) [para. 52] where the crop occupies the land for two whole years: and it was not therefore a safe guide.

“ But Rs. 1-8-0 per kachcha bigah, or Rs. 7-3-0 per acre, giving a revenue rate of Rs. 3-9-6, I found to be quite customary, and I accordingly determined on Rs. 3-8-0 per acre as my highest revenue rate for irrigated goind land; while in second and third class villages I adopted Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 3 respectively for these lands. I have before explained that though I struck a rate for unirrigated goind, I did not find occasion to use it. The rates thus struck, however, were Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 respectively, for such land in first, second, and third class villages.

241. “ In the case of the next *har*, the *manjha* or middle har, I found very few instances of cash rents, and hence had to determine my rates from other sources.”

“ On taking twelve or twenty acres from amongst the middle har of nine villages chosen from all parts of the parganah by random and not design, I found that the outturn of grain on those paid as rent converted into cash at the price-current calculated at *harvest prices* of the five years preceding survey, gave the following results:—on taking the average of the whole on irrigated land Rs. 4-9-7, and on unirrigated land Rs. 2-14-0; giving revenue rates of Rs. 2-5-0 and Rs. 1-7-0 respectively.”

“The fields thus chosen, it must be remembered, were “picked from the maps at random; and not from selected “villages but from villages of all sorts: and in fixing, therefore, “on Rs. 2-8-0 for villages in the first class, and Rs. 2-4-0 “and Rs. 2-0-0 for those in the second and third classes, for “irrigated lands; with Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 “for unirrigated; I do not think I was otherwise than on the “safe side.

242. “For the upar har, or *bhur har* as [it is often “called without reference to whether the soil is actually *bhur* “or not, I made no separate calculations, but assumed the fol- “lowing:—for irrigated first, second, and third class Rs. 1-12-0, “Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 (for irrigated *bhur* where found is “capable of producing very good crops); while for unirrigated “I took Rs. 1-2-0, Rs. 1-0-0 and Rs. 1-0-0 respectively. These “rates were considered tentative for some time; but as reliable “information of the assets of a good many villages was obtained, “and the rates appeared to work satisfactorily, confidence “was gradually gained, and they were finally adopted.

“But in applying these last rates to *bhur* lands I found “it necessary often to make a reduction where the tract was “large and irrigation not feasible. For as a fact where the “population is sparse and other land is available, these lands “are only resorted to for the purpose of growing fodder and “the poorest class of crops, and that only every other year, “as they require an alternate year’s rest; and in this way as “only half is under cultivation at a time, only half can be “fairly assessed; or which is the same thing, only half rates “can be paid; and so it came to pass that Rs. 0-8-0 per acre “was often used by me in estimating the revenue demand “on large tracts of *bhur*.

“I am sure that this is not too low and is necessary; “for I have long been convinced that where a large percentage “of the cultivated land is unirrigated *bhur* and without “facilities for irrigation Rs. 1-0-0 per acre cannot be paid.”

243. The assessment of parganah Maholi completed the work in tahsíl Misrikh; and Captain Young with his Assistant Mr. Williams [para. 164] now proceeded to take up the assessments of tahsíl SITAPUR. This they did with

great energy, the result being that in one season, the cold weather of 1868-69, the entire tahsil comprising six parganahs was assessed, and assessed carefully. Mr. Williams inspected and framed jamas for three of the parganahs, which jamas after having been reviewed, tested and checked by the settlement officer were with occasional slight modifications generally accepted by him.

Captain Young's method and principles of assessment have been explained in detail above, and need only be touched on lightly here.

244. To quote his own words.

"I need not go over those principles again further than to say that no village is ever assessed till it has been visited personally by either myself or my assistant; and every pains is taken to classify each village as either of first, second, or third class capabilities as compared relatively with the rest of the parganah.

"The area of each village is divided at the time of inspection into the several *hars* on the principle which Mr. Elliot of Furrukhabad has expressed in a late report in these words:—

'I have carried out this classification on the same principle I have adopted before, namely that in these parts man has to a great extent subdued nature: the artificial distinctions of soil created by the system of cultivation are of more importance than the original natural distinction: and that as a rule the goodness of soil and its rent paying capacity varies inversely with its distance from the village site.'

"I have already" continues Captain Young, "expressed these views in very similar terms in my report on Maholi [*vide* sections 230-233], and the more I see of village cultivation the more confirmed am I in holding this opinion, and which is one understood and recognized by the people.

245. "The revenue rates selected for that particular class are then applied to the *goind* lands, the *middle* and *outlying* *hars*, irrigated and unirrigated respectively; and

“ the amount so obtained is compared with the gross assets as
 “ computed from the jamabandis : with the declared assets :
 “ the amount of any leases which may have been given : and
 “ the opinion of persons competent to form one as to the
 “ worth of the village ; and checked by the various test of
 “ ploughs, number of and capabilities of cultivators, facilities
 “ for making wells, and the other information recorded in the
 “ note-book ; and thus the demand is determined. When the
 “ whole parganah is completed the jamas thus obtained are
 “ announced and objections listened to and disposed of.

“ My custom is to declare the jamas on or prior to the
 “ 15th March and tell the zemindárs to go home and think
 “ them over for a month or so, when they are again sum-
 “ moned to sign or file such objections as they may have to
 urge.”

246. The revenue rates used here were almost identical with those used in Māholi, as will be seen from the appendix in which they are recorded ; and with respect to the waste land the settlement officer writes as follows :—

“ Waste land, after setting aside an acre per plough for
 “ grazing, was assessed at two annas per acre, unless I consider-
 “ ed that from paucity of labour, impoverished condition of
 “ proprietors, or from some other reasons, there was no likelihood
 “ of its being brought under the plough for some years, when
 “ I often omitted it from calculation.

“ Where the outlying poorest bhur har was very
 “ extensive, and used, as is often the case, only half at a time,
 “ half being left fallow each alternate year, I found even the
 “ lowest rate of rupee one per acre too much, and in such cases
 “ have generally only put annas eight per acre on such lands,
 “ but as this practically introduces a fourth rate (which is not
 “ convenient), I reduced my lowest rate from one rupee to
 “ twelve annas in third class villages for the worst lands of the
 “ parganah subsequently assessed on otherwise similar rates ;
 “ viz., *Laharpur &c.*”

247. The new assessments aggregated Rs. 66,079, giving an increase of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the summary jama, which is considerably less than the increase in any other parganah

of the tahsil. This is to be accounted for by the fact of the former jamas having been higher proportionately than elsewhere.

The incidence of the revised demand is :—

On cultivated area,	Rs. 1 9 6
On assessed, „	„ 1 3 2
On total, „	„ 0 15 11
Per plough, „	„ 12 0 4

The percentage of first class crops is 40, and of third class 21 ; which shows that the parganah is something above the average of the district. The rents are generally paid in kind, only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being paid in cash.

The area is classified in the khasrah thus :—

Barren,	acres 7,678
Groves under 10 per cent., „	2,116
Revenue free,	„ 1,345
<hr/>	
Total unassessable, „	11,139
Culturable,	„ 13,630
Groves over 10 per cent., ...	„ 212
Cultivated,	„ 41,408
<hr/>	
Total assessable,	„ 55,250

and of this acres 12,159 are returned as “ irrigated.” To each head of the cultivating community are 2·4 acres of assessed land, of which 1·8 were actually cultivated at the time of assessment.

248 The assessment of Sitapur Khas the chief town of the parganah, was a matter of much anxiety to the settlement officer ; and “ gave a great deal of trouble,” writes Captain Young, “ owing to the number of petty holdings in the form “ of chaks, the proprietors of which are very poor as a rule, “ and cannot pay even the moderate rate imposed on the village “ as a whole. In these cases I have had to allow reductions.

“ The assessment of the groves over 10 per cent., too, “ has caused a great deal of trouble, and is a source of such “ dissatisfaction and hardship very often that I propose to

“remit the sum thus imposed and which amounts to Rs. 132, “if the authorities will sanction the step ; it being thoroughly “well explained and understood that this immunity from as- “sessment lasts only as long as the grove lasts, a grove cut “down being immediately assessed at the highest rate of irri- “gated or unirrigated land, according as the land cleared can “or cannot be watered.

“The loss of revenue this would entail will be Rs. 3,960 “in thirty years ; but as the area under groves in the parganah “is only 3·507 per cent. of the whole area, whereas Govern- “ment has sanctioned exemptions up to 10 per cent. in indivi- “dual villages, there can hardly be any objection in a special “case of this sort, I imagine, to the demand being remitted to “save the groves, which will otherwise assuredly fall before “the axe.”

249. This proposal, I regret to have to record, was negatived ; but I would most respectfully add my voice to that of my predecessor and ask for a further consideration of the case. .Precedents, I have little doubt, can be found for the remission. My own memory supplies one at least in the Lucknow district : for if I am not mistaken the groves of kasbah Kursi were exempted from assessment on grounds similar to those upon which Captain Young has based his proposal here.

250. The assessment of parganah HARGÁM was then taken up and completed on exactly the same principles as that of Sitapur, the revenue rates being very similar to those used there, as will be seen from the appendix (V. A).

With 30 per cent. of third class crops, it is not such a good parganah as its neighbour with only 21. Its irrigated area is also proportionately less : and there are very few Kurmis and Muraos among the peasantry.

The revised assessment is Rs. 37,651, or 27·651 per cent. of an increase over the summary demand ; and its incidence is as follows :—

On cultivated area,	Rs. 1	6	7
„ assessable, „	„ 1	1	4
„ total, „	„ 0	14	3

and on each plough Rs. 11-15-2.

The figures in appendices V. and V. B. will show that there is but little room for extending the cultivation. Much of the uncultivated land consists of groves which will never be cut down, and much of it is required as a "change-land," that is for land which must lie uncultivated one year, and change to cultivation in the following year.

251. Having assessed Hargām Captain Young proceeded to parganah LAHARPUR, the physical features of which we have seen described in another place (para. 91). The assessments here were calculated on exactly the same principles as those upon which all Captain Young's assessments were based, and which need not be recapitulated.

As to the parganah itself it is but an indifferent good one. The irrigated area is small as compared with other parganahs, being not quite one-seventh of the cultivated area. The first class crops are proportionately the smallest, and the third class proportionately the largest of all the six parganahs in the tahsíl. There are considerable tracts of what, while not actually the conventional bhur of the North-West Provinces, is locally known under that name and is a hard uncompromising soil; irresponsive to the calls upon it of the husbandman; and where irrigation by artificial means is impossible for the ordinary cultivator, as the water lies at a great depth and kachcha wells fall in as soon as excavated, owing to a substratum of sand which underlies the whole.

252. Again, too, although the figures in the appendix show for Laharpur a larger proportion of cultivated land than that which is found in the other parganahs of the tahsíl, there is as a fact only one plough to every Bs. 15 standard measurement. This is caused by the excess of pykasht holdings, where the land is simply scratched over, so to speak, with the common country plough and *tíl* (para. 48) sown broadcast and left to take its fate.

The parganah would be indeed a very poor one were it not for the presence in it of a large number of those industrious cultivators, the Kurmis, who do much by their careful attention to wheat and sugar-cane to bring it up to the general standard of the collectorate.

But much of the cane grown by them receives no irrigation from the hand of man. Of an inferior description, locally called *rumwi* (a word, it may be remarked by the way, strangely resembling the sugar-cane "*run*" of the West Indies) the only care bestowed upon it after it is sown is the covering it loosely with *arhar* stalks, or any kind of brushwood which may be readily obtainable, to keep off the direct rays of the sun for a time, and thus keep in the moisture of the earth as long as possible.

253. The revenue rates used by Captain Young in assessing this parganah are recorded in the appendix, and are very nearly the same as those used with success in the neighbouring parganahs of Sitapur and Hargám. That they were determined with great care and circumspection may be judged by one fact among many which might be adduced in their favor; and that is this:—the settlement officer's parganah note-book contains many instances of extraordinary corroboration of their correctness, as shown in the case of villages where the actual assets were ascertained beyond all doubt.

The result of the revision of the summary demand has been to raise it from Rs. 68,103 to Rs. 1,16,654, giving the large increase of 71.29 per cent., the largest proportionate increase in the tahsíl.

But this should not alarm us. For the incidence of this revised demand is light; lighter than the average of the district, and is as follows:—

On cultivated area,	...	...	Rs.	1	6	10
„ assessed	„	...	„	1	1	11
„ total	„	...	„	0	15	3

Per plough it is Rs. 12-15-6.

Indeed it has been paid with commendable regularity for the past three years: and has not been the cause of any estate being brought under Government management or otherwise removed from the management of the proprietor.

254. We now come to the work done by Mr. Williams in parganahs Rámkot, Pírnagar, and Khairábád.

255. The first mentioned, as we have seen (para. 88), is a small parganah of twelve demarcated mauzahs or halkas, containing some forty villages, all belonging to the t'alukdár of Rámkot: and from Mr. Williams' note on the assessment I extract the following paragraphs.

"Rents are every where paid in kind except for land
"on which sugar, cotton or vegetables are grown.

Kachiana Rs. 1-4-0, Rs. 1-10-0, Rs. 1-12-0,
per kachcha bigah.

Cotton, Re. 1-0-0, per kachcha bigah.

Sugar, Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 2-0-0,
per kachcha bigah.

"To these rates are added one anna per rupee for village
"expenses so that they really vary from Rs. 1-1-0 to Rs. 2-2-0
"per kachcha bigah, or from Rs. 5-1-7 to Rs. 10-3-2 (within
"a fraction) per acre. Where rents are paid in kind the land-
"lord and cultivator share in equal parts, as is the usual custom.

256. "On the best *goind*, then, the average rent rates
"will be somewhat over Rs. 7-0-0: and I have adopted Rs.
"3-8-0 as the revenue rate on this land on which the above
"crops are grown. On the irrigated land other than the *goind*,
"and which every where bears excellent crops of wheat,
"linseed, barley, &c., I have assumed Rs. 2-8-0 per acre as the
"rent rate. I feel quite confident it will bear this rate. The
"average outturn on these crops is put at two pakka maunds
"per kachcha bigah, or say ten maunds per acre, of which the
"Government share being one-fifth, is maunds 2 or Rs. 3-3-2
"at seers 25 per rupee for wheat, and Rs. 2-4-7 at seers 35
"per rupee for barley. But in fact maunds 12 per acre is
"the least outturn that can be assumed as an average for
"irrigated lands in this parganah, which is certainly better
"on the whole than Maholi [sections 225 sqq.] where Captain
"Young has recently assumed maunds 12 per acre as fair
"average on irrigated lands.

"At this estimate the Government share would be
"Rs. 3-13-5 on every acre of wheat, and Rs. 2-12-0 on every
"acre of barley. I am using the prices quoted in the
"report on tahsil Bári [*vide suprà* section 169-185] as the

“average prices in this district from the years 1859 to 1863 ;
 “and these prices are gradually but certainly rising, to the
 “great benefit of the landlord.

257. “The unirrigated land I have divided into two
 “kinds. The better kind growing the *rabí* crops I have
 “assessed in five villages at Rs. 2 per acre ; and unirrigated
 “lands (in these villages) producing the *kharif* crops at Rs.
 “1-4-0 per acre. In the remaining seven villages I have
 “employed Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-0-0 as my revenue rates on
 “these two kinds of land respectively.

258. “To take first gram, a *rabí* crop, the outturn
 “is acknowledged to be more than eight maunds an acre ; but
 “I put it at that, which was assumed as a fair average for
 “unirrigated *rabí* in Maholi [section 225]. At the usual
 “price of gram, seers 29 per rupee, the Government share,
 “one-fifth, of eight maunds, would be Rs. 2-3-4. If we assume
 “ten maunds as the outturn the Government share would be
 “Rs. 2-12-4. It will in any case be more than either Rs. 2
 “or Rs.*1-4-0.

259. “Secondly I take the two cheapest *kharif* crops,
 “and estimate the produce as only seven maunds per acre.
 “The Government share is seers 56, or Rs. 1-3-6 at seers 46
 “of *kodo* per rupee, and Rs. 1-0-4 at seers 55 of *sawan* the
 “rupee. In either case it will be more than Re. 1 even for
 “the two cheapest crops.

260. “I have therefore assumed the following rates:—

A. Rs. 3-8-0 per acre on irrigated and manured goind.

B. Rs. 2-8-0 per acre irrigated *rabí* crops, *manjha* and
bhur.

C. I. Rs. 2-0-0 per acre, both *manjha* and *bhur*, and
 unirrigated generally, *rabí* crops in five villages.

II. Rs. 1-8-0 per acre, ditto, ditto, in seven villages.

D. I. Rs. 1-4-0 per acre, both *manjha* and *bhur*, and
 unirrigated generally, *kharif* crops in five villages.

II. Re. 1-0-0 per acre, ditto, ditto, in seven villages.

“ I assess irrigated crops the same in all villages ; but
“ unirrigated crops are better in some villages than in others.
“ There are various well known causes, such as soil, caste of
“ cultivators, distance from village site, &c., and I need not
“ say more than that I visited every single village before I
“ classified them, and assessed five at higher rates than I did
“ the other seven. I have not thought it necessary to make
“ more minute classifications in so small a parganah.

261. “ In inspecting the villages I took great pains to
“ rightly estimate the irrigation (A and B) ; and to determine
“ how much of the unirrigated land, whether manjha or bhur,
“ should be assessed at first class, and how much at second
“ class rates. The difficulties I encountered were caused
“ principally by the large size of the *halkas* in which the villages
“ have been demarcated, and by the severe drought of last
“ season.

“ The first prevented me from testing areas with the
“ parganah note-book as satisfactorily as I could wish. *E. g.*,
“ I find in a certain village acres 124 entered as *goind* :
“ but I really have to inspect six different villages and ascer-
“ tain whether the aggregate amount of *goind* in all of them
“ amounts to acres 124 or not ; and this is difficult.

“ Then the drought of last season has rendered it very
“ hard to ascertain the irrigation. The year of the survey was
“ after a very rainy season. It is quite certain that fewer wells
“ by far are at work now than there were in that year ; and I
“ found dry wells all over the parganah that had evidently
“ been reckoned in the year of survey as good and serviceable
“ ones. The survey department have put down acres 2,369,
“ or 32·5 per cent. of the cultivated area as irrigated. I have
“ only assessed 1,737 acres, or 23·8 per cent. as irrigated.

“ Another difficulty caused by the size of the *halkas*
“ is the great variety of soils and crops found in the same
“ *mauzah*, which renders it very difficult to classify it. Thus
“ both Rámkot and Kuryamow contain, each of them, one of
“ the best and one of the worst villages in the whole parganah.”

262. The proportion of irrigated to unirrigated soil is
given in the appendix. “ There is not much irrigation from
“ *jhíls* or tanks, and none from the river or from *pakka* wells.

“Thekachcha wells are reckoned at 297, but this year there are not near so many. The average area irrigated by a kachcha well is acres 10. The depth of the water is 8 feet on the average, the maximum depth of the surface of the water from the soil being 26 feet. The cost of making the well is two or three rupees.

“About 36 per cent of the total produce consists of the better sort of crops grown for the *rabí* harvest. Rotation of crops seems to be understood and regularly practised ; manuring is not so general as it might be ; there are very few cows or buffaloes, except in one or two of the largest villages ; and all the plough cattle are poor and ill-fed. Cattle are not used for irrigation at all, and the buckets are drawn from the wells by manual labour, six or four men being employed according to the depth of the well.”

263. On this note of the Assistant Settlement Officer, the Settlement Officer remarks as follows :—

“Mr. Williams’ proposed assessment amounted to Rs. 13,172, exclusive of cesses ; giving an increase of 81 per cent. on the demand hitherto paid, *viz.*, Rs. 7,300.

“The proprietors Kalka Baksh and Ganga Baksh, objected to this jama ; and after hearing and recording all their objections, I reduced the demand to Rs. [12,194 without cesses or] 12,500 including the cesses ; being a rise of 67 per cent. above what they have hitherto paid: and this was accepted.

“My reasons for this reduction were :—

“*First*, that I consider Rs. 2-0-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 as too high revenue rates to be safely applied to unirrigated land in this part of the district where such lands are of large extent.

“*Second*, that no allowance had been made out of the *bunjur* and *jungle* for grazing purposes.

“*Third*, that the very large extent of avenues, in addition to the ordinary groves, throwing their shade over a large area of cultivated land, is a source of serious injury to the crops.

“*Lastly*, that the rise of 81 per cent. is very great and sudden.”

There cannot, I think, exist any doubts as to the propriety of Captain Young's modification of Mr. Williams' proposals and the prudence displayed by him in thereby doing his best to secure the revenue of the State, the income of the proprietors, and the happiness and means of subsistence of the ryots, who under a heavy assessment must necessarily have been rackrented. And after all the revised assessment besides being 67 per cent. of an increase falls the heaviest of all the six parganahs in the tahsíl, being

On cultivation,	...	...	...	Rs.	1	10	9
„ assessable area,	...	...	...	„	1	2	0
„ total,	„	...	...	„	0	15	7

more than which it would be a hopeless task to attempt to collect in such a backward parganah as Rámkot.

264. Mr. Williams next took up the assessments in PÍRNAGAR (para. 89) a poor parganah; the poorest, indeed, in the whole tahsíl. The villages in the north, south and west are much cut up by ravines: have a poor sandy soil in which wells do not last: and are much ravaged by the nilgai which abound in the jungle of the Sarain naddi. The centre of the district is, however, much better, as the assessing officer has recorded in his notes, from which I extract the following remarks.

“For assessment purposes I have divided the parganah into two circles. The first contains the southern and western villages and the greater part of those in the north-eastern quarter. The second contains the central villages with one or two of those in the north-east.

265.- “I have said enough already to show that the parganah is a very poor one. There are none of the best crops, sugar-cane, opium, vegetables, cotton, &c., any where growing. None of the castes who stand highest as cultivators reside in the parganah, there being absolutely no Kurmis whatever, and no Mallies; and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the agricultural population are Muraos.

“All over the villages included by me in the first circle, and covering an area of two-thirds of the cultivated land, the irrigation is very bad, the jhíls being few, small, and

“shallow, and the wells made with great difficulty and at considerable cost, since they never last more than one season. In some few of these villages there is absolutely no water whatever; and that which is required for drinking purposes is brought from the river at the distance of perhaps a mile.

“The proprietors of 51 villages are Bais Rájputs. One village is now held by [so called] Patháns, formerly Rájputs and proprietors of a great many villages, having now lost all except this one. Of three villages Brahmans are proprietors; and Pírnagar Khás belongs to a Kayeth family. None of these castes stand high as cultivators.

266. “The cultivation is in some places miserable. I saw wells being worked by two men which ought to have been worked by eight or at least six; and fields most wretchedly ploughed. In other villages it is better, but it is nowhere good. The plough cattle are poor and ill-fed; and the population is most evidently decreasing in the south and west. I saw everywhere the remains of ruined hamlets which had plainly been inhabited up to a year or two ago, and which are now utterly deserted. As a general rule the zemindárs are very heavily in debt, and this is especially the case in nine or ten villages in the extreme south-west. In these and in many other villages there are whole pattis, as well as a great number of individual fields, mortgaged to mahájans or to other zemindárs in better circumstances.

“Even the groves themselves have here and there been cut down; and in one instance I saw this actually being done. There is a general complaint of the scarcity of cultivators, who refuse to remain in many of the villages on account of the scarcity of water and the poorness of the soil.

267. “Almost everywhere I have heard the most bitter complaints of the heaviness of the summary jama; and these complaints are unfortunately but too well founded. I will take a few instances. Pertab Chand with acres 51 of cultivated land was assessed at Rs. 100, or Rs. 2 all round cultivated acre. This is a most miserable little village with no water whatever, the people drinking the water of the next village. The zemindárs are now reduced to a most destitute condition and almost ruined. Ganeshpur, a wretched

“place on the banks of the Sarain with two villages, one
 “of which was absolutely without water, was assessed at
 “Rs. 2-4-0 per cultivated acre. Gurri, another very bad
 “village, at Rs. 2-9-0; Hurdi at Rs. 2-13-9; Bhanpur at
 “Rs. 2-6-0; and Churassi at Rs. 4-0-0.

“In many cases the zemindárs are so heavily in debt,
 “and so much land has been mortgaged, that I believe that
 “another one or two years of the summary jama would have
 “completely ruined them, and their estates would have been
 “sold outright. And there is no doubt that all these embar-
 “rassments are due to the heaviness of the jama. The evidences
 “of it are plain. It is in the villages that have been most
 “heavily assessed that I have seen the hamlets in ruins: the
 “population decreasing: the lands mortgaged: the groves cut
 “down. Litigation has had nothing to do with it, for investi-
 “gations into rights have not commenced. But if other proofs
 “were wanting I might add that the zemindár Rájputs of
 “many villages have been obliged to get rid of their asamis
 “and to plough with their own hands; and that these zemín-
 “dárs and a few others were in such destitution that they
 “were scarcely respectably dressed.

“There are indeed, nowhere any signs of wealth beyond
 “a few pakka wells for drinking purposes: there is nothing
 “built of masonry in the whole parganah: I do not remember
 “seeing a single decent Hindú temple: and the only mosque
 “is built of mud.

268. “The circumstances that I have detailed in the
 “foregoing pages have induced me to fix what are in compa-
 “rison with other parganahs in this district low revenue
 “rates.

“For the first [or inferior] circle I have adopted Rs. 2
 “per acre on irrigated, and Re. 1 on unirrigated land; and in
 “some of the worst villages annas 12 on the worst land.
 “For the second circle I have adopted Rs. 2-8-0 per acre on
 “irrigated, and Rs. 1-4-0 per acre on unirrigated land. In
 “the rates for irrigated land I have made no distinction
 “between the *goind* land and the *har*, because the best crops
 “that are generally grown in other parganahs in the *goind*
 “land are here nowhere grown at all.

"These rates I did not finally determine on until I had seen about four-fifths of the whole parganah, and was therefore able to form a pretty good idea of the relative capabilities of the villages I had visited. I have felt so much the responsibility of recommending these low rates, the adoption of which involves so considerable a decrease in the jama, that I deemed it necessary to do the work of inspection with some minuteness; and I do not think that there is any where in the parganah a tract of thirty acres of cultivated land that I have not seen."

269. Mr. Williams then goes on to state the results of his proposed assessment. In the worse circle he would fix the new demand at Rs. 11,833, or 29·8 per cent. less than the summary jama and giving an incidence of Rs. 1-0-9 per cultivated acre; and in the other, the better circle, he would bring the summary jama of Rs. 9,810 down by 9·4 per cent. to Rs. 8,882, with an incidence of Rs. 1-8-3 per cultivated acre: and on the whole parganah the reduction would thus be Rs. 22 per cent. In other words, the proposed assessment being estimated to be exactly "half assets," the State had, the assessing officer was of opinion, during the ten years preceding this revision of the summary demand, exacted from the zemindárs some Rs. 60,000 over and above what they were legally liable for; and to remedy this hardship Mr. Williams proposed that for the first ten years of the new settlement the landowners should be let off 20 per cent. of the demand, and during the following ten years 10 per cent. of it: paying the full amount during the last ten years only. By this means the zemindárs would be recouped Rs. 15,225, or about one-fourth of the excess paid by them during the summary settlement. "The reduction should be made," writes the assistant settlement officer, "on the express ground that in consequence of the extreme severity with which the summary jama pressed on the zemindárs they are unable at present to pay full half assets. This course appears to be in accordance with both justice and expediency. It is just that Government should now give back that which it has taken in excess of its share. It is expedient that every means should be taken to preserve lands in the hands of their ancestral owners and prevent them passing into the hands of mahájans."

270. The settlement officer on reviewing his assistant's proposals felt himself unable to agree altogether with them.

“I need hardly say,” he writes, “that I am entirely in favor of a liberally easy jama ; more especially in this parish, inasmuch as I concur in thinking that many villages have hitherto had to pay a far heavier demand than they are fairly assessable with and than their neighbours have been paying.

“In the degree of relief which should now be awarded, however, I find myself unable to agree wholly with the assistant settlement officer.

271. “After applying a series of very low rates, Mr. Williams proposes that Government shall, by abandoning its demand for a certain period of years in certain proportions, repay a portion of the sum which he considers has been illegally collected from the zemindárs during the last ten years, and thus afford them the only measure of justice which remains and save the estates from the hands of the bankers.

“I dissent from this proposition, and do not think that any illegality has been committed, or that the pressure of over assessment has been so heavy as Mr. Williams thinks, or that to give the redress proposed would be either politic or expedient.

“On the first head it may be fairly pointed out that it is only within the last few years that the Government has decided on limiting its demand to half assets. The whole of the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub having been settled on the principle that two-thirds was the share the Government was entitled to—though a more liberal policy has now been announced and is being acted upon—no one dreams of Government refunding any portion of the sum in excess of the half they have now pledged themselves to, which has been collected during the last settlement.

“On the second point, it is to be noted that no coercive processes have been issued during the last ten years for realization of arrears ; and only one case of remission has been found necessary, and the amount thus remitted was only Rs. 231-5-3.

“ On the question of policy and expediency, it is obvious that an awkward precedent would be established by any such system of refunding, and I think without any just cause ; while anything more inexpedient, with half this large district still to assess, than so exceptional a favor in one paraganah can hardly be imagined.

“ As to saving indebted proprietors from sale, I greatly question if a very low assessment will be of the smallest use. On the contrary it is by no means certain that it would not precipitate the event, which may be tided over if the demand is moderate without being extraordinarily low. I mean, of course, that the prospect of unusually large profits from the land would be liable to tempt the maháján to press his suit and insist on the sale of the land in execution of decree, instead of being satisfied with yearly payments made by the zemindárs.

“ Considering, then, that the proposal of rassadi jama would be a needless sacrifice of Government revenue with no adequate advantage and for no good cause, I cannot agree in recommending the course suggested for adoption.

“ With the exception of non-concurrence in this scheme, the extent of the alterations I have made is really very trifling. I have increased the demand [proposed by the assistant settlement officer] in the case of 16 villages by Rs. 1,161, and have lowered it in the case of 6 villages by Rs. 487 ; the net result being an increase of Rs. 674 over Mr. Williams’ calculation.

272. “ It is due to him that I should express the sense I entertain of the ability and interest he has exhibited in the matter of these assessments. If he has been led into an error on the side of too great leniency from a generous desire to redress supposed past wrong, it must be remembered that an error on this side is a thousand fold less mischievous than a very much smaller mistake in the opposite direction.”

273. The assessment, as finally determined by Captain Young, came to Rs. 21,057, excluding cesses, which is some 22 per cent. less than the summary jama, and gives the following incidence :—

On cultivated area,	...	...	Rs.	1	3	8
„ málguzárí „	...	...	„	0	15	4
„ total „	...	...	„	0	12	1
„ each plough „	...	...	„	7	12	5

an incidence considerably lower than that of any other parganah in the tahsíl, but clearly quite as much as the landowners can be expected to pay with any regularity and without being forced to borrow.

274. The assessment of this parganah has been most instructive. It shows how utterly uneven, and consequently how very unfair, a summary settlement of jamas can be : in illustration of which two cases may be mentioned. Churassi had an incidence of Rs. 4 per cultivated acre, and Salempur Rs. 0-11-6 ; whereas the revised incidence gives Rs. 1-6-6 and Rs. 1-3-0 respectively : and we have seen (para. 267) how some other very inferior villages have had to pay on each cultivated acre so much as Rs. 2-13-9, Rs. 2-9-0, Rs. 2-6-0, and Rs. 2-4-0.

275. The assessment shows further how infinitely more trustworthy than a bare figure statement is the careful personal inspection of an intelligent officer. Had this parganah been assessed in the closet, with nothing to guide the assessing officer but the rows of figures in appendices V and V A, we should probably have had such an assessment as would by this time have altogether ruined the landowners and possibly driven them to crime.

276. To explain what I mean. Those figures would make out that the parganah is an excellent one, with more "first class" crops than there is in any other parganah in the tahsíl, and with almost one-fourth of the cultivated area under irrigation. But Mr. Williams, as we have seen (para. 265) records that after a minute inspection of the whole district he found "none of the best crops, sugar-cane, opium, vegetables, cotton, &c., any where growing;" and no Kurmis whatever, no Mallies, and very, very few Muraos. As to the irrigation he thought that the amíns had greatly exaggerated it in the villages to the south and west ; but in this opinion Captain Young was unable to concur because the returns of irrigation had been prepared with great care, and were narrowly scrutinized by the superior officers of the department.

277. This assessment also shows that we should never forget that we have to assess *not land only but men*, and in this particular instance men who had been reduced to penury by a summary assessment hastily made ten years before.

278. The next parganah assessed was KHAIRÁBÁD (para. 87) and this was also primarily the work of the assistant settlement officer, the final orders on his assessment being passed by the settlement officer.

From Mr. Williams' note on the parganah I make the following extracts.

279. "The parganah is bounded on the west and south "by the Sarain naddi, which is joined at the southern "corner of the parganah by the Gond naddi, the boundary of "the parganah on its eastern side.

"In the upper part of their course these two streams "flow in shallow beds, at about the same level as the neigh- "bouring soil. In the lower part of their course the beds of "these streams become gradually deeper and deeper, and in "consequence their sides are intersected with ravines extend- "ing in some places to a couple of miles into the interior of "the parganah. The ravines that bound the Gond are full of "jungle, and form a secure shelter for nilgai, pig, and other "animals. The ravines that bound the Sarain are more open "and barren, with very little jungle. Everywhere, however, "the ravines are gradually encroaching on the cultivation "unless where the fields are protected by being embanked.

"The land that lies between these two belts of jungle "and ravines is generally speaking a flat rich plain of good "domat soil. Near the city of Khairábád, however, in the "middle of the parganah, there are some large barren plains "of *usar* land. A few miles to the north of the city there "is a slight depression in the soil, and here a chain of jhíls "running into each other crosses the parganah from east to "west. Further to the north and east there lies a very large "and dense jungle extending from the Gond naddi about two- "thirds of the way across the parganah. A great many of "the north-eastern villages stand in tracts of cultivated land "surrounded on all sides by this forest."

280. The irrigated area is only one-fifth of the entire cultivation. There is not a Kurmi in the parganah. The third class crops are 27 per cent. of the whole: and rents are generally paid in kind.

"The division of the crops," writes Mr. Williams, "is made thus. In every maund three sers are first given to the zemindár as wages of patwári and village expenses; then $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers to the cultivator as *koor*; and the remaining $29\frac{1}{2}$ is shared between the cultivator and the zemindár. Even low caste cultivators get *koor*; for if not allowed it they find it more profitable to accept work on the roads or the barracks, a striking proof," if proof were wanted, "of the levelling effects of British rule on the caste system.

"Thirty kachcha bígahs are cultivated by one plough. Of these, wheat is sown in ten bígahs; and some other rabí crop, but which does not require irrigation, such as gram or *úrd*, is sown in five bígahs. In these five bígahs kharíf crops are also grown; rice in the field which afterwards grows gram, kodo in the field which afterwards bears *úrd*. There are fifteen bígahs left, and in these kharíf crops of all sorts are grown."

Thus one-half of the cultivated area is under rabí and one-half under kharíf, two-thirds of the former being under wheat. As a general rule about two-thirds of the wheat area is irrigated. In other words only two-ninths of the entire rabí area under crops is irrigated.

281. By enquiries in some thirty villages the average outturn of the principle crops was found to be as follows:—

First rate *wheat* irrigated and manured :

9 kachcha maunds, per kachcha bígah ;

Second class 7, ditto.

Third class 5, ditto.

Best *úrd* : 6, ditto.

Second class 3, ditto.

Third class $1\frac{1}{2}$, ditto.

The three qualities of *rice* and *kodo* : 5, 4, and 2 maunds.

The three qualities of *gram* : 5, 3, and 2 maunds.

The three qualities of *bájra* : 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds.

282. Mr. Williams then turned this produce into cash at a fair average price for each grain, and was thus enabled to determine the following scale of revenue rates in rupees per acre, which rates he called "produce rates."

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Wheat,	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
Urd,	2 14 0	1 7 0	0 12 0
Gram,	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 8
Rice,	1 8 0	1 3 0	0 10 0
Kodo,	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Bájra,	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0

But he found the outturn to vary considerably in different villages, and he therefore deemed it necessary to divide the parganah into three circles, and to include every village in one or other of them.

In some few villages cash rents were paid, or the village had been let out on lease, and the *kachcha nikási* was here ascertained without much difficulty. "In these villages," he writes, "I ascertained the total area of land under each of these six crops and applied the rates I have mentioned above; and the estimate of the *kachcha nikási* thus obtained generally fell a little short of what I had previously ascertained that it actually was.

283. "It is, however, of course practically impossible to put a separate rate upon land under each kind of crop." Indeed, as we have seen in another place (para. 178) such a procedure has been condemned by the most eminent settlement authorities and actually forbidden by Government. "All that can be done, therefore, is to attempt to devise for each circle of villages such rates as when applied to each description of land will give the same results as would be obtained by applying the *produce rates*.

284. "The rates I finally adopted were as follows, and
"I believe them to fulfil the foregoing conditions :—

FIRST CLASS VILLAGES.

Irrigated land, ...	...	Rs.	3	8	0
Unirrigated, ,, ...	...	,,	1	12	0
Waste, ,, ...	...	,,	0	4	0

SECOND CLASS VILLAGES.

Irrigated land, ...	...	Rs.	2	12	0
Unirrigated, ,, ...	...	,,	1	4	0
Waste, ,, ...	...	,,	0	4	0

THIRD CLASS VILLAGES.

Irrigated land, ...	...	Rs.	2	0	0
Unirrigated, ,, ...	...	,,	0	12	0
Waste, ,, ...	...	,,	0	4	0."

Mr. Williams then goes on to explain how he arranged his three circles, after a careful and minute inspection of each village ; and adds :—"The Settlement Officer's suggestion to "make enquiries as to the shankallap and jagir land I found "very useful, and I never failed to cross-examine chaukidárs "especially as to the situation, outturn, and value of their little "plots. They are shrewd fellows and are quite able to estimate "the letting value of their lands, and they have no inducement "to lie. I think no one of them ever put a lower value on "his land than annas 5 a kachcha bigah, which is exactly "annas 24 an acre, or a revenue rate of annas 12. This is "the lowest rate used by me. The chaukidár's lands may "generally be taken as a fair sample of the worst land in the "village."

285. The assessment thus proposed came to Rs. 79,931, or 61 per cent. of an increase over the summary jama, and giving an incidence of Rs. 1-11-4 per acre of cultivation. But this was modified by Captain Young, as explained by him in the following words.

"With regard to Mr. Williams' revenue rates I do not wholly approve of them, as I prefer working by *hars*:" that is by assessing the land as goind, middle har, outer har: "but in checking his calculations I used my own rates adapted to his estimate of whether the village belonged to the first, second or third class. With my own knowledge of the parganah and Mr. Williams' notes I was able to satisfy myself of the adequacy and moderation of the demand in each case. The revenue demand as finally declared and engaged for is Rs. 69,766, being Rs. 8,215 short of the sum assessed by Mr. Williams. The incidence of this is :—

On cultivation,	Rs.	1	8	9
„ málguzári,	„	1	1	6
„ total area,	„	0	13	8
„ each plough,	„	12	4	10."

From the khasrah (appendix V B.) we learn that in this parganah between a fourth and a fifth of the cultivated area is irrigated: that only 4·9 per cent. of the rents are paid in cash: and that the first class crops are 41 per cent. and the third class 27 per cent. of the whole. The new jama is 42 per cent. more than the old.

286. There now remained to be assessed only one tahsíl, that of Biswán (para 82), forming the north-east quarter of the district and comprising the three parganahs of Biswán, Tambour, and Kundri North.

287. We have seen (paras. 3, 4, 97-99) how different from the rest of the district are the lands of this tahsíl, and how precarious landed property is in it: and we are therefore in a position to judge of the difficulties experienced by the Settlement Officer in framing his assessment of it.

The assessment of parganah Biswán was the work of two officers. Mr. Williams inspected and proposed jamas for three-fifths of it, which were generally approved of by the Settlement Officer, who himself inspected and assessed the remaining two-fifths.

288. Enough has been written in the foregoing pages to show how intelligently and thoughtfully both these hard-working officers applied themselves to the difficult task of assessment; and it would almost appear superfluous to make any extracts from their notes on the Biswán assessments. But considering the peculiar physical features of the parganahs in question something more than a mere passing notice must be given to the manner in which their assets were estimated and the public demand fixed.

289. Taking up parganah Biswán first, we find Captain Young writing about it thus :—

“On entering the parganah for assessment purposes I at once divided it into three broad tracts of *uparhai*, *tarai*, and *ganjur* (section 3) lands; which were obvious and necessary divisions. The first of these I found to be very similar in general features and capacities to similar lands in Laharpur, and I therefore made use of the rates used in that parganah and which had worked to my satisfaction.

“In the tarai chak, however, the fact that irrigation is not required, and that the crops are grown without it, showed that some other than the rates and arrangement I had been accustomed to was necessary, amongst which the division into *irrigated* and *unirrigated* was the chief; for in fact many villages present the features of land always moist without any of the expense of irrigation, and producing the richest crops. On the other hand this moist land has many disadvantages peculiar to itself: viz., its liability to inundation from the many little streams [section 13] which cross the parganah in all directions, and which all are more or less given to flooding in the rains: also its tendency to become too moist in years of heavy and late rains, thereby putting back the *rabí* sowings to a later season than is desirable, and in some instances rotting the grain when sown: as well as tendency in parts where there is much clay to bake under a hot sun into a hard cracked surface most difficult to work.”

290. The rates thus used will be found in the note (paras. 251-253) on the Laharpur assessment and need not be recapitulated here. Suffice it to say that they were applied

without variation to the uparhai lands, and the following rates were used for the tarai and ganjur chaks :—

Tarai chak.						
Good villages.				Poor villages.		
Goid,	Rs. 3	8	0	Rs. 3	0	0
Har,	„	2	0	0 and Rs. 1	4	0
Ganjur chak.						
					Rs.	A. P.
Goid,	...	...	...	...	2	8 0
Manjha,	...	...	...	...	1	4 0
Outer,	...	...	...	...	0	12 0

291. These two chaks are thus graphically described by Mr. Williams :—

“ The name *ganjur*, as applied to this parganah, means the “ doab formed by the Chowka and its tributary the Kewani “ which flows into the former stream on its right, or western “ bank, at the eastern extremity of the parganah.

“ The whole of this tract was evidently at no very “ recent period (speaking with reference to geological periods “ of time) the bed of a river. It is even now below the level “ of the water in the neighbouring rivers during the rainy “ season, and is then regularly flooded and presents the “ appearance of an enormous lake. All the villages are pro- “ tected by embankments rising some times to the height of “ ten or twelve feet and completely hiding the cottages from “ view at a distance of three or four hundred yards. The “ hamlets are very numerous, but generally only consist of

“two or three cottages built on a little bit of rising ground. “Not being protected by embankments they are continually “submerged and swept away. The Chowka is a very “uncertain river, seldom adhering long to the same bed. It is “now encroaching in some places on villages in this parganah, “and in other places receding from them and encroaching “on the villages on the opposite bank in parganahs Tambour “and Kundri.

“The staple crops are, for the kharíf, rice, kodo, til ; “and for the rabí, mustard, sarson, láhi, barley. Wheat, úrd, “gram, and arhar, are seldom sown.

292. “The *tarai* chak was also, I think, at one time a “part of the bed of a river. It extends to a distance of “some miles from the Kewáni river, which bounds it on the “east. The boundary between it and the higher lands on the “west, called in this parganah the *uparhai*, is everywhere “most plainly visible. It consists of a belt of land varying “in width from 100 yards to 1,000 yards, composed principally “of sandy ridges having a gradual descent of from 25 to 50 feet “from west to east. In some places the fall is remarkably “sudden, in others almost imperceptible. The ridge is mark- “ed in most large maps of Oudh, and extends for hundreds “of miles through the Bára Banki, Sitapur and Kheri “districts.

“The *tarai* chak is intersected in all places by little “nullahs running into the Kewáni ; and some times in the “rains these nullahs overflow their banks and inundate the “neighbouring fields. In such cases the villages through which “these nullahs pass are less valuable than the neighbouring “ones not liable to these inundations, and they have there- “fore been selected by me to form the second class of *tarai* “villages. Another feature of the *tarai*, and indeed of the “*ganjur* also, is the appearance here and there of a sandy “ridge of thin soil a few feet higher than the neighbouring “land, and invariably much poorer, and probably owing its “formation to fluvial action hundreds of years ago. Villages “with these ridges have generally been included by me in “class II.

“Of the rest of the *tarai*, composing class I., it suffices “to say that it is an exceedingly fertile plain, most richly

“and magnificently cultivated, and containing the best villages by far that I have yet seen in this district. There is no appreciable difference here between irrigated and unirrigated land, for water lies at a depth of only four feet or less below the soil. The soil is an excellent *domat* or *matyár*, and the staple *rabí* crop is wheat. Sugar-cane and vegetables, opium, tobacco, and *pán* are also found in great quantities, but especially sugar-cane. There is very little land indeed exclusively under *kharíf*; for it is the custom to sow *arhar* with some of the *kharíf* crops, and thus get a double crop from the same land. Every village contains large *hars* producing *arhar*, which have already produced a crop of *kodo* or *júndri* in the *kharíf* harvest.”

293. The revenue rates used by Mr. Williams were fixed by Captain Young, and with reference to them the assistant settlement officer writes as follows, addressing the Settlement Officer :—

“I need say little of the rates used by me for assessment, as they were in all cases suggested to me by yourself, the only alteration that I have made being to employ Rs. 1-4-0 instead of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre as the revenue rate on the *manjha* and *har* lands in second class *tarai* villages; and to employ Rs. 1-4-0 instead of Rs. 2-0-0 as the revenue rate on the *har* lands in first class villages; alterations that have been approved of by you.

“I feel sure these lands will never pay with safety more than Rs. 1-4-0 per acre, growing as they do only the poorest *kharíf* crops. The table of rates, calculated on prices of crops, which I made up for *parganah* *Khairábád* [section 282] will, I think, show this at once. Including the crop of *arhar*, cut with the *rabí* but sown with the *kharíf*, they will always pay quite Rs. 1-4-0 per acre or more; but this second crop is so much a matter of chance, depending as it does entirely on the later rains, that it is hardly fair to take any account of it. Agriculturists themselves do not do so, and they bestow no care or attention whatever on this second crop. If it comes up, well and good; they have been so much the more fortunate. If not, why they content themselves with their profits on their *kharíf* crop grown on the same lands.

294. "A great many villages in this parganah are in the estates of Seth Rughbur Dyal, t'alukdár of Mozíddín-pur, and Rájah Amír Husen Khán of Mahínúdábád; and these villages are generally let out on lease, and have been so regularly for many years.

"With regard to the estates of these two gentlemen there has seldom been, therefore, much difficulty in ascertaining the total assets. Concealment was known to be useless, as both estates had been so long under the Court of Wards that it was of course known that the amount of the leases could be at any time verified by a reference to the Deputy Commissioner. The jamas which the rates recommended by you give in many of these villages can therefore at once be tested by looking at the amount of the lease, and adding ten per cent. to that as the ticcadar's profits to find the kachcha nikási; and it is surprising how often the jama is found to be, by this calculation, just about half the assets. In some of the best villages the jama ascertained by your rates does not come up to one half of the assets as acknowledged: and in that case I have never hesitated to recommend an addition to bring up the jama to half assets; but as a general rule I believe your rates will be found to give as nearly as possible half assets all over the tarai and uparhai chaks.

295. "As regards the ganjur lands, I understand your principle to be, to leave a wide margin in good years to cover heavy losses in those years where the floods are so deep and lie on the land so long that the kharíf crops are completely carried away: and for this reason the rates recommended by you are so low. I believe the principle to be perfectly correct, but I hesitate to give a decided opinion as to how far the rates used by us represent fair jamas on a long average of years. It really appears to be almost impossible to come to a conclusion on such a point by taking merely the assets in one or two years and checking the results obtained by a personal inspection in any one year. It is certain that the variations are very wonderful. If the rice gets into ear before the water rises very high, it continues to grow the higher the water rises, and on the subsidence of the inundation a magnificent crop is produced. If the water rises over the rice before the rice gets into

"ear the whole crop is submerged and irreparably lost. It is not too much to say that the assets of these villages frequently vary from year to year in the ratio of one to five or one to four. Then, again, it must be remembered that it is never absolutely certain that a field will be in the same place this year that it was in last year; or that a hamlet founded this year will not be swept away next year. Taking all this into consideration I think we find ourselves amply justified in proposing what may at first sight seem to be a very low jama."

296.* The revised demand as finally proposed by Captain Young comes to Rs. 1,52,539, or 20·1 per cent. of an increase on the previous demand, giving the following incidence :—

On cultivated area,	Rs. 1	8	9
„ málguzárfi, „	„ 1	4	3
„ total, „	„ 1	1	4
„ each plough, „	„ 12	14	7

297. Cash payments of rent are rather more common here than in the rest of the district, there being so much as 17·85 per cent. paid in that manner against 82·15 paid by battai. The first class crops are 36 per cent. of the whole. Each head of the agricultural community has acres 2 of málguzárfi land, of which acres $2\frac{1}{2}$ are actually cultivated, so that there is little room for the extension of cultivation, the greater part of the uncultivated area being grove and grazing lands, to the breaking up of which the people naturally are most averse.

298. Parganah KUNDRI NORTH was next taken in hand, and was assessed by Captain Young in the cold weather of 1870-71.

299. In another place (paras. 3 and 97) we have seen what a very poor parganah this is, and how subject to devastating floods. We need not therefore quote here from the assessing officer's notes anything but what bears immediately upon his assessment: and that we shall do as briefly as possible, premising that much of what has been written above about parganah Biswán will apply here.

300. "The principal products," writes Captain Young, are :—

Rice of several sorts.	
Kodon.	Gujai.
Merwa.	Bājra.
Joár.	Alsi.
Barley.	Tobacco.

"The rice crops in parts of the parganah are of extraordinary luxuriance when timely and moderate inundation takes place. At such times, in the best cases, 20 maunds kachcha per kachcha bígah and over, equivalent to upwards of 38 to 40 maunds pakka per acre, are produced.

"On the other hand floods too early or too late or of too long continuance are disastrous, and destroy the kharif crops which are looked upon as a rule as the source from which two-thirds of the revenue demand may be met.

"Thus enormous risk attaches to the possession of property in this part of the district. Variations to the extent of from five to eight hundred per cent. between the outturns of successive years are quite common.

301. "There is a singular but deeply rooted superstition throughout the greater part of this and the neighbouring parganah of Tambour against growing sugar-cane. This superstition attaches to so much of these parganahs as is traditionally known as *garh ku ilaka* [*vide* para. 97]."

302. Speaking of the various streams of the parganah (para. 13) Captain Young writes :—

"The vagaries of these streams are very surprising. They silt up level with the surrounding country in a single season in one direction, and force their way through lands not visited by them in another, in a singularly capricious way.

"I walked over what had been a deep and rapid stream when inspecting the village of Runnooapur the other day, and found it flush with the fields on either side, while six years ago I shot crocodile and porpoise on the same spot.

“The Chowka of late years has exhibited this disposition in several places, completely leaving its old established bed and striking out new paths for itself where least expected.

“There have been a good many instances of serious alteration of area by fluvial action since survey, which have rendered re-measurement and re-adjustment of the areas necessary. This is of course to be expected in a parganah bordered by the Ghogra. The assessments now framed have been based on what existed at the time of inspection, *viz.*, in November and December 1870, but it will be necessary for a tahsildár or competent official to visit these villages and check alluvion and diluvion after every rainy season.

“The usual entry in the kabulyats regarding the remission of jama when 10 per cent. is cut away, &c. &c., will be entered in the case of all these villages, which abut upon any of the rivers.

“The Daháwar threatens to do infinite mischief to part of the Mullánpur estate, including the town itself, unless some unforeseen change leads it to take a direction other than the one it has lately assumed.”

303. The parganah contains 129 mauzahs, which for purposes of assessment were grouped into three classes, and the revenue rates applied to each class were as follows:—

	Class I.			Class II.			Class III.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Goind,	3	0	0	2	6	0	2	0	0
Manjha,	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	4	0
Outer har,	1	2	0	0	12	0	0	8	0

Of the whole number only ten were good enough to be put in class I. No separate rates were made for irrigated and unirrigated lands, as the distinction is not known here, no land being irrigated by artificial means excepting the very small area under tobacco and poppy, which is returned at

three-fourths of an acre out of every hundred. Rents are generally paid in kind, the cash payments being only 15·37 per cent. of the whole. The great majority of the crops are third class, the first class being only 22·15 per cent., or less than a fourth part, of the entire produce. In many cases the tenants pay only one-third and one-fourth of the outturn as rent.

304. The summary jama has now been raised 52½ per cent. to Rs. 72,070 exclusive of cesses, with an incidence—

On cultivated area,	...	...	Rs.	1	0	11
„ málguzarí „	...	...	„	0	13	5
„ total „	...	...	„	0	10	10
Per plough,	...	...	„	10	5	7

This, though apparently a lighter incidence than we find in some of the other parganahs of the district, is yet higher than that in the very similar parganah of South Kundri assessed some four years previously by Mr. Wood (*vide* paras. 193-195), whose remarks on the assessment there may be advantageously read in this place.

The following is a list of the mauzahs which Captain Young was of opinion should be re-assessed every five years as being liable to suffer great changes from the vicissitudes of seasons.

They are all the property of Government with the exception of Mánpur, which belongs to the Mahmúdábád t'alukdár : and in Captain Young's proposal I entirely concur.

Jumni (included in Rujha),	...	No.	93
Bahirpur,	...	„	93
Hosainpur Khánepur,	...	„	198
Sipatpur,	...	„	314
Mánpur,	...	„	479
Nasírpur,	...	„	494

305. We now come to TAMBOUR, the last remaining parganah in the district, which was also assessed by Captain Young in 1870-71, and which in physical features and capabilities very much resembles, while it is something better than, its neighbour Kundri.

306. From the assessing officer's note-book I make the following extracts :—

“The principles of assessment followed in the case of parganahs Kundri and Tambour differ chiefly from those adopted in the higher portions of the district in the following points :—

“That the distinction between irrigated and unirrigated land has not been adopted for the reason that, except the garden lands of Muraos and others growing tobacco and vegetables, no irrigation exists or is required, and in many parts at least would often do positive harm.

“Secondly, that allowance has been made on a liberal scale for the risk which these villages run in having the whole of their kharif crops, which is the principal crop of the year, swept away by the floods which annually submerge the greater part of the parganah.

“Thirdly, that unusual allowance has been made in the case of parganah Kundri for the fact that the zemindár's share of the rent is one-third or one-fourth of the crop instead of one-half.

“Fourthly, that the nikási as found from the patwári's papers (with addition for sár and rent free lands) has been taken into more than ordinary consideration as a guide to the relative value of villages, for the reason that the whole features of the country as they appear in the cold season are so different from what they are at the time the kharif is standing that personal inspection at the former season is very little guide to the capacities of a village in the latter ; as it is impossible to tell by the eye the extent to which a village is subject to flood ; and hence necessarily in appraising its value it is essential to consider all the evidence attainable as to its liability to destruction or its prospects of fertilization by the inundations which occur annually.

307. “The rent rates used as a standard of comparison, and as a check on the value of the several villages as deduced by other means, were framed from the actual cash rents found to be prevalent in parganah Kundri ; and they were extended to Tambour, which is physically very similar though better

“in the fact that it possesses a better class of cultivators and
“that the produce rates are higher ; with the result that the
“first class rates, which were used comparatively rarely in
“parganah Kundri were used much more often in Tambour.
“In fact the assessment of Tambour is pitched a degree higher
“than Kundri by reason of the advantages indicated.

308. “Of course there is great scope for difference of
“opinion as to the margin which should be left for bad
“seasons ; and I can only claim for my choice of the sums
“thus granted that they are the result of the best opinion
“that my experience can bring to bear on what must be
“admitted a singularly difficult task, as it is nothing for the
“outturn of a village to vary by as much as from five to
“eight hundred per cent., as the ensuing seasons are bad or
“good. And these variations are not constant as a rule and
“of general application all over the parganah ; for the flood
“that ruins one village or circle of villages makes another.
“If the inundation comes a few days too early for the rice
“in one village it perhaps just suits the crops in the next
“which were sown a week earlier ; and while the first village
“is beggared the next cuts its 15 or 16 or 20 maunds of rice
“to the bigah.

309. “Again, the flood which sweeps all before it in
“one part gradually subsides as it reaches another, and leaves
“a deposit of *punn*, as it is called, which enriches the soil for
“several years as if it had been manured ; while in other
“parts a foot or more of sand perhaps is spread over an area
“of many hundred acres, burying the standing crops and
“utterly ruining the land for many years.

“With such large element of risk to deal with, it is
“manifest that any elaboration of a system of rent rates
“would have been useless, and that a very large discretion
“must be given to the assessing officer, who, on the spot and
“in daily intercourse with the people who pass their lives in
“these regions, is in some sort in a position to form an
“opinion : and that any squabbling about Rs. 5 or Rs. 10
“is a mere farce where the variations are so extensive.

310. “Time alone can show whether in this instance a
“wise discretion has been used ; but as I am on the eve of
“leaving the district with whose future prosperity my work

“ will have had so much to do, I desire to impress on my
 “ successor and on all who may have anything to do with
 “ these jamas, not to be in hurry to form an opinion on the
 “ matter from the result of one year’s or two years’ harvests.
 “ The assessments, such as they are, have been framed (entirely
 “ against my reason but under orders from Government) on
 “ the supposition that they are to work for thirty years ; and
 “ hence they must not be judged of hurriedly as too high,
 “ because of the occurrence of very bad seasons, or too low,
 “ because high prices show more than an eight anna profit to
 “ the zemindárs.”

311. To this note of Captain Young’s I will add the following quotation from a memorandum written by myself just two years ago (September 1871) when reporting the assessments of the tahsíl.

“ That Captain Young’s assessment is a just and equitable
 “ one I entertain no doubts. I have travelled over and
 “ remained in much of the country under notice. I have seen
 “ its *úsar* plains, its tracts of *reh*, and the marks of the floods
 “ where they had subsided. I have found that the landlord
 “ has no power to raise the rents of a large portion of his
 “ tenants, the Amneks of Kundri in especial, who with no
 “ proprietary rights of any description hold their land on very
 “ low rates. I have seen the diluvion of the rivers and the
 “ sandy chars thrown up there in lieu of good lands cut away.
 “ I know that during the two rainy seasons which I have
 “ spent in Sitapur the kharif crops of these parganahs have
 “ suffered exceedingly, and that the landlords have found it
 “ impossible to collect their rents. I have in the course of
 “ my duties examined many of the jamas proposed by Captain
 “ Young, and have listened to the objections urged, according
 “ to the custom of the country, against them : objections, it
 “ should be recorded, which he himself had not time before
 “ his departure to go into. And the result of my enquiries,
 “ and of what I have seen of the district, is what I have
 “ stated : the assessment is a just and equitable one. It is
 “ not an excessive one although having an increase in this
 “ tahsíl of 36 per cent. upon the former demand. Nor should
 “ it be deemed an insufficient one because its incidence per
 “ acre is less than the incidence which falls on the fertile
 “ acres of south-western Oudh.”

And I can now add to the above that I again, in November-December 1871, visited these parganahs, after they had been inundated far and wide by the rains of that year. What I then saw has been noted in another place (paras. 4-15) and need not be repeated here.

312. The revised assessment comes to Rs. 93,604, or 57 per cent. of an increase upon the summary jama, and giving an incidence—

On cultivated area,	...	Rs.	1	2	2
„ málguzárí „	...	„	0	14	3
„ total, „	...	„	0	12	5
„ each plough „	...	„	11	1	4

which is something higher than in Kundri, the parganah being, as we have seen, a somewhat better one. Its Kurinis number 4,440 against 681 in the other parganah, and this accounts for the first class crops being more here than they are there. Payments in cash, however, are less, the percentages being 3·34 and 15·37 respectively: and this if tells any way tells against the landlord.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE PRECEDING.

313. We have now seen how the entire district of twenty-one parganahs has been assessed ; and if in my story of the process I may appear to have been tedious, I must urge as my apology the magnitude and importance of the subject, and the absolute impossibility of doing justice to it, and to the labours of the assessing officers, without going into at least as much detail as I have done. Indeed on looking back upon what I have written I feel as if I might in places have made longer extracts from some of the parganah note-books. But as this would have swollen the present report to undue proportions, I can but refer the Commissioner, if he is curious on minute points, to the separate reports which from time to time have been submitted to the authorities as the assessments in each *tahsil* were completed ; assuring him at the same time that I have omitted nothing here which was necessary for an intelligent comprehension of the entire settlement.

Had the district of 2,214 square miles been a tract of homogeneous soil, with similar physical features and with land-owners equally well off throughout, and with an even summary jama, the task of assessing it would have been easy. But when we find its western parganahs clogged with sand and gasping, as it were, for water ; its central parganahs happy in a loamy soil growing wheat and sugar-cane ; and its eastern parganahs water-logged and often ruined by a heavy inundation. And when in the proprietors of one parganah (*Pirnagar*) we meet with a community of ignorant and poverty-stricken *Rájpúts*, whose "occupation is gone," and in the proprietor of another (*Mahmúdábád*) an intelligent *t'alukdár*, the sole master of his estates. And when we find the summary jama to have been so uneven as we have seen it to have been : we can easily understand how difficult has been the work of the Settlement Officer, and how necessary it was to report fully now that work has been effected. This, I think, I have done ; and I shall now bring my remarks to a close with a few observations on the assessments of the entire district.

314. From appendix No. V. we copy the following figures, showing the incidence per acre of the demand for each tahsil and for the district :—

Tahsil.	Cultivated.			Málguzári.			Total.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bári,	1	10	7	1	5	1	1	1	4
Sitapur,	1	7	7	1	1	10	0	14	8
Misrikh,	1	6	4	0	15	11	0	14	0
Biswán,	1	4	8	1	0	4	0	13	10
Total,	1	7	2	1	1	9	0	14	11

Now this rate, although about the same as we find the new assessments to fall in our district's northern neighbour, Kheri ; and something greater than we find in its eastern neighbour, Bharaich ; is yet considerably lower than what it is in its other neighbours, Lucknow, Bára Banki and Hardui : and the cause of this difference had to be explained. This again was another reason for my dwelling at such length as I have done on the assessment of each parganah.

315. The summary jama has been raised from Rs. 9,39,897 to Rs. 13,18,056 or by so much as 40·6 per cent.; and that too all at once, with the exception of the small estate of Nilgáon where a rassadi jama has been sanctioned (*vide para.* 183). This is a very considerable rise, and it will give the landowners as much as they can do to pay it during the next few years. They have up to the present time, the Collector of the district informs me, paid it with tolerable punctuality : but they have had to borrow more or less to do so, and this not owing to the assessment being heavy, for the Collector is of opinion that it is actually light, the Government share being if anything less than the full "eight annas;" but mainly through the expenses incurred by them in conducting the litigation which was in a manner forced upon them by the settlement department. A

succession of three bad seasons, too, has driven men to the money-lender ; and on the whole numerous encumbrances on the land have been formed in the shape of mortgages and conditional sales. Indeed the Deputy Commissioner expresses his apprehensions that at no very distant time a great deal of the landed property in the district will have passed into the hands of the money-lenders, and that the zemindárs reduced to poverty will be driven to crime they cannot dig, to beg they are ashamed :—

But Sitapur is not alone in this respect, very many of the zemindárs throughout the province being involved more or less in difficulties. The question as to how they can best be relieved is, however, engaging the anxious attention of Government, and we may expect a brighter future for the Oudh landowner than one of indigence and despair resulting in crime. He cannot be spared ; his existence is absolutely necessary for the common weal.

- “ Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
- “ Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.
- “ Princes and Lords may flourish, or may fade ;
- “ A breath can make them, as a breath has made :
- “ But a bold peasantry, their country’s pride,
- “ When once destroyed can never be supplied.”

316. I leave it to the authorities to express their opinion on the far-seeing prudence displayed by Captain Young in his assessments of the district generally and of the “ river parganahs ” in especial. It would be unbecoming perhaps for me to record how great I think the meed of praise due to him ; and, I shall conclude this note on his assessments with a few quotations from an important Resolution of the Marquis of Hastings, when Governor General of India, dated 1st August 1822, and reprinted lately by the Allahabad Board of Revenue.

317. “ Para. 72. With respect to the amount of jama “ to be assessed, His Lordship in Council doubts whether any “ universal rule can yet safely be prescribed, beyond the general “ injunction to observe great moderation, and not to allow the “ discoveries to which a minute enquiry may lead, to induce “ a hasty and largely enhanced demand beyond the scale of “ past collections.

“ Para. 73. The Honorable Court have constantly urged the propriety of moderation in assessment, and of a careful attention to the circumstances of the individual classes affected by our revenue operations. Even where the means of raising the revenue are most abundant—where the strict right of Government to demand an increase is undoubted, and where the ultimate enforcement of such a demand may be of clear expediency, they have urged the necessity of avoiding any sudden enhancement.”

“ Para. 75. A light assessment having long prevailed [in parganah Khoordah], the sudden demand of a full revenue operated to reduce to penury and to drive to acts of violence a numerous body of men who under a more gradual course of measures would be converted into industrious and peaceful cultivators.”

“ Para. 101. Especial caution is necessary to guard against an excessive demand ; for there must always be great danger lest, while we imagine that we take only a fair share of the net rent, we in fact encroach on the fair wages of labour and profits of stock, &c.

“ Para. 102. It is essential that in all cases the agriculturist should enjoy a liberal return for his labour and capital ; and that all authorities should bear in mind that the evil of an excessive demand through which the growing prosperity of the country may be checked, is far more serious and extensive than that of a temporary sacrifice of the full dues of Government.”

(The settlement in question, it should be noted, was to be a Regular Settlement for a term of years ; and thus exactly resembled this settlement of the Sitapur district).

318. Again, on the 22nd July 1831, the members of the Western Board of Revenue wrote as follows to the Supreme Government, as quoted in “ *Selections from Revenue Records, North-Western Provinces, 1872.*”

“ Some discretion should always be left to the local officers in fixing the jama, when an increase of revenue is demanded. Considering how severely a sudden deprivation of income long enjoyed, whether the person receiving it have a legal

“title to its continuance or not, must be felt by individuals, “we think some indulgence ought to be extended to proprietors who, by the improvement of their estates, or other causes, have been left for a long period in the possession of incomes which now expose them to enhanced demands.”

319. Again, and bearing more especially on the question of the margin left by Captain Young in the river parganahs to cover the losses from bad seasons, we find (*Selections*, page 117). Mr. Holt Mackenzie in reviewing the assessment of Allygurh recording as follows :—

“I do not observe that in this or any other instance of a jamabandi, formed upon the estimate produce, there is any allowance made in fixing the assessment for casualties of season, which should, I think, be considered in every settlement for a term of years.”

And to come to our own times, a recently printed report of the assessment of the Godavery district shows us that this principle was carefully followed there, so much as 16 per cent. in some estates, and 25 per cent. in others being deducted from the rent roll on this account; which deduction was sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

320. Writes the great *maestro* Mr. Thomason :—

“It is a more fatal error to over-assess than to under-assess. The Government will not test the settlement by the mere amount of direct revenue which it brings into the Treasury. If the Settlement Officer is in doubt which of two jamas to fix, a high one, or a low one, he should always incline to the latter. Over-assessment discourages the people and demoralizes them by driving them to unworthy shifts and expedients, and it also prevents the accumulation of capital, and dries up the resources of the country. Viewing the question simply in a financial light, an assessment which presses hard upon the resources of the people is most injurious. It checks the population, affects the police, and is felt in the excise, the stamps, and the customs. It is evident that the prosperity of the people and the best interests of Government are bound up together.”

321. And I shall now end with repeating in the words of Colonel Galloway in 1829, as quoted in the "*Indian Statesman*" of the 1st February 1872, what may be a truism, but which nevertheless cannot be too often repeated.

"There is in truth no security for a land revenue in India, but the security of a moderate assessment fairly distributed."*

* *Apropos* of the above remarks, I may note that in the printed Annual Report of the progress of the settlement operations in Oudh, for the year 1864-1865, the Financial Commissioner Mr. Davies, now Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, writes as follows, on the question of suddenly increasing existing jamas :—

"It will be observed that the Settlement Officer was obliged to assess the Birhar t'aluka [in Fyzabad] considerably below his estimate of half assets. But he has still raised the revenue 60 per cent. I quite approve of his moderation so far as it goes. The settlement is a political as well as a fiscal measure ; and one of its conditions is, that the retention of their estates by the proprietors in possession shall not be rendered impossible. To raise the demand suddenly and excessively on persons accustomed to a certain style of living, is often, to ruin them. Their cases should be treated with exceptional indulgence."

CHAPTER X.

TENURES OF THE DISTRICT.

322. The landed tenures existing in Sitapur resemble generally those to be met with all over the province; and as they have been described in an earlier part of this report (para. 59) they need not be discussed further here. It only remains to record the proportions in which the larger and more important of them are held, and to detail the measures taken by the courts in determining the rights of persons claiming an interest in the land. This I shall do in as few words as possible, premising that I shall confine myself to a plain record of facts and avoid all political disquisitions and criticisms on the measures adopted by the Government in *settling* the district. Those measures have been good or they have been bad. If the former, any praise from me would be superfluous: if the latter, it would be the height of presumption for a mere tyro in the science of Government to cavil and carp at the work of such experienced Governors as Lord Lawrence, Sir Charles Wingfield, and the other distinguished officers who were connected with the province in the earlier days of the British administration. Indeed in any case it would be rash to form an opinion now upon the question. For it will not be until the results of the Oudh policy shall have been seen and realized, that an opinion to which any weight could be attached can be formed; and that will not be in our time but in the time of our successors.

323. Appendix No. IV. shows us at a glance how many mauzahs in the collectorate are zemindári and how many t'alukdári (para. 61); noting at the same time how many of the latter are held in sub-settlement (para. 59).

From it we learn that 937 villages, being 36 per cent. or a little more than one-third of the entire number, are in t'alukás, and that of these only 43 have been decreed in sub-settlement. But this does not represent the entire under proprietary rights of the ex-zemindárs; for column 4 of the

same statement informs us that in 146 other villages "smaller holdings," that is to say *sír*, *dihdári*, and *nankar* lands, have been decreed.

In every instance, whether of an entire village, a portion of a village, or a *sír* &c., holding, the rent payable by the sub-proprietor to the *t'alukdár* has been fixed for the term of the present settlement, at an amount in the computation of which the two principal factors are the rent payable under Native rule, and that now assessed by the Settlement Officer as payable by the *t'alukdár*. Speaking generally, no under-proprietor pays for his tenure more than 75 or less than 60 per cent. of the estimated gross rental (*nikási khám*). In some cases we find the ex-zemindárs with rent-free *nankár* and *dihdári* lands, but this is exceptional. From appendix No. VII. we gather that the profits of the general body of under-proprietors amount to Rs. 27,531 for the whole district.

324. Of *sír* land, the statement would show that each sub-proprietor has acres 36. But this is not quite correct, for each of these "sub-proprietors" has a number of *pattidárs*, or co-sharers, perhaps ten, or even fifteen, on an average, which would bring each *actual* sub-proprietor's holding down to ten or fifteen *kachcha* *bíghas*. And as these ten or fifteen co-sharers in the natural order of things increase and multiply, their tenures will be further split up; so that we may expect in the course of another generation to find a very numerous body of small under-proprietors living more or less from hand to mouth, except in the case of those families who may be fortunate enough to have a son or brother in Government employment, and thus able to contribute ready money towards meeting the rent on quarter day. This, however, is only a speculative contingency which need not be dwelt upon here.

The statement further shows that the 937 *t'alukdári* villages are distributed among thirty *t'alukas*, the areas of which with the Government demand payable on the same, and the "profits" of the *t'alukdárs*, are detailed in appendix No. VII.

325. We also see that there are 1,635 villages, or not quite two-thirds of the district, other than *t'alukdári*, and classified as *zemindári*, *pattidári*, and *bhyachara*. These are

all held by brotherhoods similar to the ordinary village communities of Hindústán, the great majority of them being Hindús of the Rájput, Kayeth, Kurmi and Brahman castes. All these families, as well as the t'alukdárs, have been mentioned in the earlier pages of this report, and demand no further notice here beyond the remark that the non-t'alukdár proprietors, who appear from the appendix to number only 2,301, are in reality many more. For every zemindár whose name is recorded in the *khewat* (para. 153) is a proprietor; and in many villages such persons number so many as forty or fifty while in others they are only four or five: so that instead of two thousand there are actually nearer twenty thousand "proprietors." The "lamberdárs" of column 14 are the head men of each community, and it is to them the Collector of the district primarily looks for the payment of the Government revenue. They were appointed by the Settlement Officer, who as a rule upheld the lamberdárs of the summary settlement, due consideration at the same time being given to the wishes of the brotherhood and the fitness of the applicant for the post. The lamberdár, it should be noted, in addition to the honour and importance which he derives from the appointment, is entitled to receive from each pattidár 5 per cent. on the Government rent paid by the latter through him; which percentage is locally known as *haq lamberdári*.

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL WORK OF THE SETTLEMENT COURTS.

326. Simultaneously with the assessment of the land revenue of the district, the Settlement Officer had to determine the rights of all persons claiming an interest in the soil; and to enable him to do this, he and his assistants were invested with the powers of civil courts of different degrees. The Settlement Officer constituted the principal court in the district, with unlimited original jurisdiction and with powers of revision and appeal from the orders of those of his assistants who possessed limited powers, namely the Extra Assistant Commissioners and Sadr Munsarims. Appeals from the Assistant Settlement Officer lay to the Commissioner of the Division. In all cases the Settlement Officer possessed the power of directing and distributing the entire judicial work of the district.

In adjudicating these claims the formal procedure of Act VIII. of 1859, as modified for Oudh, was strictly followed; the decrees which the settlement courts issued being "regular" decrees, as binding and conclusive as the decrees of the ordinary civil courts of the district. These latter courts were prohibited, at first by a local order of questionable validity, but subsequently by law (Acts XVI. of 1865 and XXXII. of 1871), from entertaining any claim for rights connected with the land as long as the settlement courts were open.

327. The Settlement Officer of Sitapur was thus weighted far more heavily than the Settlement Officer of any district in the neighbouring provinces. As *Collector* presiding over a rent court and hearing appeals from Deputy Collectors: as *Settlement Officer* with all the executive powers necessary for surveying and assessing the country: as *Judge* of the principal "landed estates court" in the district: and as *Judge of appeal and revision*: it will not be perhaps a

matter of great surprise if more than one of the Settlement Officers of Sitapur, unable to support such a burden for any length of time, was driven to recruit his health by an enforced leave of absence to England. The judicial work was indeed most difficult, involving as it did the tracing back for generations the history of a particular clan or family and the determination of its status in a given year, it might be twenty, it might be two hundred years ago; and the decision of abstruse points of Hindú and Mahomedan law which were often over-ridden by family and tribal customs of a most perplexing nature. Then there was seldom if ever a suit, whether it were for a princely estate of two hundred square miles or for a petty Musalmán chak of two roods, in which firmáns of the Delhi Emperors or Oudh Nawábs, and other Persian title deeds, many or few in number were not filed by the opposing parties. Numbers of these documents were fabricated, one result of the litigation in the settlement courts having been to flood the country with spurious seals of all sorts, from those of the emperor Akbar and his successors down to those of the commonest Kázi or Chakladár of the Oudh Government. All manner also of exhibits in the Hindú character, sankalap-námahs, pattahs, faisal-námahs, jamabandis, silsilabandis, and the like, oftener fabrications than genuine documents, were filed by the litigants; and as the whole burden of examining and scrutinizing such firmáns, title deeds, and exhibits lay upon the court which was investigating the claim, the time which the Settlement Officer might have given to his more legitimate executive duties was terribly encroached upon.

328. But I do not believe I am uttering a vain boast when I express my conviction that, even with all these disadvantages to be contended against by the Settlement Officer, the settlement records of our district will bear comparison with the records of neighbouring provinces prepared by purely executive officers, whose attention was not diverted from their khationi establishment by having to sit daily for hours upon the bench. And that at the same time the Oudh Settlement Officers generally have acquitted themselves with credit and displayed great painstaking and intelligence as Judges, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it is with a pardonable pride that I record it, has on more than one occasion testified.

329. Appendix No. VI. is a statement of the judicial work done by the settlement courts during the eight years they were open, and shows concisely and without going into unnecessary details the nature of that work. The figures are very simple and require no exegetical commentary or arithmetical analysis on my part to render them clearer than they are. Indeed the subject is perhaps not a pleasant one to dwell upon, when we remember that the litigation was in a measure forced upon the people, and that, as we have already seen (para. 315), a great deal of the present indebtedness and poverty of the zemindárs has been caused by the expenses attendant upon that litigation.

330. It was the custom in each parganah, as the settlement progressed, to issue proclamations from time to time, calling upon all persons who might have claims for land to come forward and file their plaints upon unstamped paper : if they disregarded the proclamation they should afterwards have to pay full stamp duty : a decree was necessary before a right could be recorded in the settlement papers : they were to come without money and without price : now was the accepted time, now was the day of salvation : if they did not now speak out, they might hereafter for ever hold their peace.

The proclamation although not actually couched in those terms was thus understood by the great mass of the population of the rural districts. To them it was a threat and a warning which could not be disregarded. But to others it gave forth a very different sound, and was looked upon as an invitation which it would have been folly to refuse. Indeed it was too much for the litigious Hindú. He could not resist the temptation thus thrown in his way. The monied man hoped to ruin a poorer rival by a law suit ; while to the adventurer who had nothing to lose was presented a glorious opportunity of harassing a well-to-do neighbour ; and over and above all came scheming attorneys, who, by working upon the fears of the ignorant and the passions of the discontented, were the cause of innumerable claims being preferred, which in all probability would not otherwise have been heard of.

The natural result followed. Hundreds, nay thousands, of suits were instituted which either upon investigation were found to be frivolous and vexatious, or were abandoned by

those who had instituted them when the day for investigation came on. This will account for the somewhat strange entries in the statement under notice ; in which, by the way it must be understood, the figures represent the number of actual claims judicially disposed of, and do not include such executive orders as the directing of a man's name to be registered in the *khewat*, or the sanctioning of a *batwara*, or the taking of a *jamabandi*.

331. Having premised so much, we find that the Sitapur settlement courts in eight years disposed of 17,290 claims, of which so many as 16,027 were tried out and investigated at length. Of the remainder 282 were withdrawn ; and only 489 were dismissed for default of prosecution and 26 decided *ex parte*, in either case the final order not having been issued until the courts had exhausted every means in their power, by summons, proclamation, and warrant of arrest, to cause the attendance of the absent parties. It was generally found that the plaintiff had died or absconded or made matters square with his adversary in the interval which had elapsed between the filing of the petition of plaint and the calling on of the suit : an interval which was seldom less than six months and very often was three or four years, the delay having been caused by the paucity of judicial officers and the uncertainty of the law.

332. The suits which were decided were almost without exception of the very highest importance to the people, affecting, as suits for landed property in all countries do, their dearest interests, and conclusive upon the title and status of unborn generations. Indeed, in many cases, the interests involved were immense, and demanded the most unflagging attention and unwearied application on the part of the courts, it being no uncommon event for an important trial to last for a year or even longer. For the parties to it were given every opportunity of producing all the evidence obtainable, and owing to the uncertainty of the law second trials and reviews of judgment were frequent.

Of the claims disposed of on trial the large number of 9,017, or something more than the half, were dismissed ; not so much through the stringency of our law, although of course that had something to do with it, as owing to their having

been found to be frivolous and vexatious (para. 330). Of 312 claims for sub-settlement only 47 were decreed in favour of the claimants. But when we bear in mind the difficulty if not almost absolute impossibility of procuring evidence sufficiently conclusive of the right to be decreed, a sub-settlement under the law regulating such tenures (Act XXVI. of 1866), the paucity of the claims decreed is not to be wondered at. Indeed it is perhaps not to be regretted ; for the tenure as it has now been defined had no existence under Native rule ; and better would it be for all parties, the State, the t'alukdār and the sub-settler, were the two last mentioned honestly to divide between them the actual lands of the estate claimed, instead of attempting to share its contingent profits : an attempt which must be as unsatisfactory in its results to one of the two proprietors, as it is injurious to the interests of the State.

333. We may dismiss this statement from further notice by adding that the Settlement Officer, the Assistant Settlement Officers, the Extra Assistant Commissioners and the Sadr Munsarims, all did their fair share of the judicial work, the Settlement Officer having, over and above the five hundred original claims decided annually by him, disposed of some three or four hundred appeals in each year from the decrees of the subordinate courts.

334. It is worthy of remark that of the entire number of 17,290 claims disposed of, 466 were adjusted by "compromise" or "consent." These must be understood to have been genuine *bonâ fide* claims, and not such "compromises" and "consents" as the admitting a man's name to the village khewat or village lanberdārship, or agreeing to a batwāra, all of which are executive orders ; and the wonder is not that Sitapur can show so few compromised cases, but that it can show so many. For in a *bonâ fide* dispute about land it would be expecting too much to expect a couple of ordinary Oudh zemindārs to come to any terms whatsoever out of court. They fight it out to the bitter end, believing that it is no more as in the good old days, *jiski lāthi uski bhains*, but *jiskā rupaiya uski digrī* ; not perhaps trusting so much to the hope of being able to bribe the court munshis as believing that it is the inevitable tendency of a REIGN OF LAW to transfer landed property from the hands of the man with little money to the hands of the man with much money : in a

protracted law-suit, with all its worries and expenses the poorer of two litigants must go to the wall. The zemindárs of Sitapur, therefore, were very averse to settling their disputes by compromise: and the courts were equally averse to winning a spurious fame by attempting to "persuade" suitors to sign razinámahs, which perhaps not very long afterwards one of the persuaded parties wished to have cancelled. It would have been quite possible for the Settlement Officer merely by registering each admitted entry in the *khewat* or in a *batwára* or *lamberdári* paper as a "case," to have made the return under notice show a large number—perhaps 20,000—cases disposed of by "compromise" or "consent." But as such a proceeding would have rendered the return useless, if not deceptive, as a statement of *bonâ fide* judicial work disposed of by the courts, it was very naturally not followed by my predecessors.

335. We may close these remarks on statement No. VI. by calling attention to the fact that no such tenure as *birt* which is so common in eastern Oudh, is known to exist in our district; and that only thirty-two claims for *sankalaps* were preferred. Of these one was compromised, six decreed, and twenty-five dismissed.

336. Finally, when all the claims in any one mauzah had been disposed of, the judicial records concerning them were bound up in a volume, called the *Misil Haqíyat*, which was handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, along with both copies of the *Misil Bandobast* mentioned in para. 162: and from that moment the Settlement Officer had nothing more to do with the village.

CHAPTER XII.

FINAL.

337. It is fitting that the names of the principal officers, who were connected with the Sitapur Settlement Office, should be noted here.

The permanently Officiating Settlement Officers were :—

Captain E. Thompson, (Deputy Commissioner), 1862-66.

Mr. O. Wood, 1866-67.

Captain G. G. Young, 1868-71.

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, c.s., 1871-72.

„ J. Woodburn, c.s., and Mr. Ferrar acted for short periods in 1870, in Captain Young's absence.

Of these the first mentioned, now Major Thompson, c.s.i., subsequently, for some three or four years, officiated as Commissioner of the Sitapur Division, and is now on furlough : Mr. O. Wood is employed as Settlement Officer in the Punjab : where also is Captain Young as Deputy Commissioner : and Mr. Ferrar is in charge of the Fyzabad Settlement Office, where he succeeded Mr. Woodburn on that officer's transfer to the Lucknow Secretariat.

338. The Assistant Settlement Officers were :—

- Captain G. G. Young.

Mr. H. S. Boys, c.s.

„ J. C. Williams, c.s.

„ H. H. Butts.

„ M. L. Ferrar, c.s.

Mr. Boys subsequently became Settlement Officer of Bharaich, and is now in charge of the Encumbered Estates in Sitapur and Kheri : Mr. Williams is officiating as Deputy

Commissioner of Bára Banki : and Mr. Butts, after officiating as Settlement Officer of Lucknow, was brought permanently on the strength of the commission and is now Assistant Commissioner of Gonda.

339. The Extra Assistant Commissioners were :—

Munshi Har Prashad.

„ Brij Lál.

Mír Mahomed Husen Khán.

Pandit Kálí Sahai ;

and these have all now reverted to ordinary district work.

340. The Sadr Munsarims were :—

Mirzá Murtaza Beg.

„ Násir Beg.

Pandit Sam Náth.

Of these the first mentioned is dead : the second has been provided for by the Court of Wards : and the last has been brought on the regular strength of the commission as Tahsildár.

341. During the whole time the office was open the duties of Head Clerk were very efficiently performed by Nilcomul Banerji, who on the close of the office was transferred in the same capacity to Kheri. Salek Chand, who had been the Settlement Officer's Serishtadár throughout, has been provided for under Mr. Boys.

Of the great mass of the inferior subordinates, who, from time to time as the settlement operations closed in, came under reduction, many obtained situations under the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur and the Settlement Officers in other parts of the province : and I was fortunate enough to procure employment for many others in the Settlement Department at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Muttra and Delhi.

And on the whole not a single officer who did good service in the department found himself, when his work was completed, without an appointment nearly, if not in all cases equally, as good as that which he had vacated.

M. L. FERRAR,

Officiating Settlement Officer.

No. 2183.

FROM

COLONEL I. F. MACANDREW,

OFFG. COMM., SITAPUR DIVISION,

TO

THE PERSL. ASST. TO THE CHIEF COMM.,

OUDE.

DATED SITAPUR, THE 16TH JULY, 1877.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the settlement report of the Sitapur district, which was received by me on the 3rd November, 1873. The reason for the great delay in its submission was the necessity for further revision, the details of which are explained further on.

2. The report is by Mr. M. L. Ferrar, ~~now settlement officer of Fyzabad~~, and is divided into twelve chapters, as follows :—

- Chapter 1.—The district.
- „ 2.—The tahsils.
- „ 3.—The parganas.
- „ 4.—The town histories.
- „ 5.—Demarcation.
- „ 6.—Survey.
- „ 7.—The misl bandobast.
- „ 8.—Assessment.
- „ 9.—Supplementary.
- „ 10.—Tenures.
- „ 11.—Judicial work.
- „ 12.—Officers.

3. The first four chapters are descriptive and statistical, and require no notice from me, except in one or two points, which perhaps would have appeared with more propriety in a later chapter. I proceed to notice these points now before dismissing these chapters, which I am bound to say are full of interesting matter, and display great labour and research.

4. The first of these points is contained in para. 57 of the report; it refers to the way in which rents are paid in the district. Mr. Ferrar says:—"Rents as a rule are paid in kind, only about one-tenth of the whole being cash payments. The zemindár's share varies from one-fourth to one-half, both extremes being exceptional, and the former to be found only in what was the Rája of Chihlári's taluq in pargana Kúndri. The variations are caused by the difference in the allowances made to the tenants. For instance, in some estates the division is made thus:—The tenant is allowed 5 sers out of the maund as 'kúr' and the remaining 35 is divided half and half between him and his landlord, the latter thus getting $17\frac{1}{2}$ sers against the other's $22\frac{1}{2}$; and the tenant then contributes 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers towards the patwári's allowance. In other estates, in addition to the 5 sers kúr, certain classes of the tenants have a set off, which is called 'cherúa,' of from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ sers; and thus out of the maund the landlord gets from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 sers, and the tenant 25 to $27\frac{1}{2}$, subject to the patwári's deduction as before.

"These allowances and deductions vary, as I have said, very much. In some estates the 'tikar' system prevails, ~~that is to say~~, the tenant keeps two-thirds of the outturn, or, in other words $26\frac{2}{3}$ sers out of the ~~maund, without any~~ reference to 'kúr' or 'cherúa,' but subject to the 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers deduction for village expenses, including the patwári's remuneration.

"In pargana Gondlamau, again, the system is quite different from the above. The landlord first takes 5 sers from the heap of grain for every maund therein. The maund is then divided into two equal portions, and the shares stand thus:—Landlord's, 25 sers, tenant's 20. Finally, each contributes $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers for the village expenses, and the result is—

" Landlord's share ... $22\frac{1}{2}$	} for every maund in the heap.
" Tenant's ... $17\frac{1}{2}$	
" Patwári's ... 5	

"The tenant thus gets only $\frac{1}{3}$, or less than one half of each maund which he produces, a proportion which I have not found to be the rule in any other pargana than Gondlamau."

A subsequent report by Mr. Hooper, who revised the assessment of certain villages in this pargana, corrects the above, as follows :—

“ In this there is an important omission, that the allowance of ‘cherúa’ has been left out. Whenever five sers are taken the tenant gets 2 sers cherúa.

“ *Secondly.* The 5 sers are not calculated in the way ‘abovementioned.’ He then explains the real thing as follows :—

“ Suppose the heap to contain 45 sers. The weighman ‘makes a guess as to how many measures he will be able to get out of it for the asámi’s share (one-half in this case), so that there shall still remain enough for the village expenses and the cherúa. Suppose him to guess correctly: he then weighs out two measures of 10 sers each for the landlord and two for the tenant, leaving in the heap 5 sers for the village expenses, chaukidár’s bísar, and asámi’s cherúa. The village expenses are 2 sers, thus—

“ Patwári 1 ser
 “ Shalma $\frac{1}{2}$ ser
 “ Taula $\frac{1}{2}$ ser.

“ the bísar is one ser and the cherúa 2 sers. Now the 5 sers due has to be given, and the asámi’s ‘hissa’ being 20 sers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers are taken from his heap and put on the landlord’s, and at the same time the tenant takes his 2 sers cherúa, and the shares finally stand—

“ Landlord $20 + 2\frac{1}{2} = 22\frac{1}{2}$
 “ Tenant $22 - 2\frac{1}{2} + 2 = 19\frac{1}{2}$
 “ Village expenses = 2
 “ Bísar = 1

—————
 Total ... 45”
 —————

Mr. Hooper here supposes the weighman to guess right. He does not generally do so, and a remainder is left which is disposed of in a complicated way which it would be here out of place to describe. It suffices that it is shown that the tenant’s share is not so small as Mr. Boys made out, though it is still less than I have come across anywhere else,

The custom above noted as prevailing in the Chihlári ilāka is as follows :—“ The tenants first takes 7 sers as a ‘kūr’ out of the maund, and the balance is then apportioned, one-third to the landlord and two to the tenant, who thus gets 29 sers against the other’s 11 out of every 40 produced by the land.”

5. In para. 58 of his report, Mr. Ferrar observes :—“ These represent the usual rates for ‘batai’ rents, and the system is in force with respect to all lands, excepting those which produce sugar-cane, poppy, tobacco, and vegetable.”

This statement is not quite correct. Although corn-rents prevail in this district, there are money-rents found also. Thus, to take the tahsil first assessed, Bári, the books of which are before me, I find—

Pargana.				Land paying money rent, excluding the crops above mentioned.	Total cultivated land, including fallow.
				Acres.	Acres.
Manuah	...	...	...	739	28,043
Bári	...	...	...	4,480	48,971
Mahmūdabād	...	...	...	15,709	58,000
Sadrpur	...	...	...	8,454	48,411
Kúndri South	...	...	...	6,194	21,779

This is a more than appreciable quantity of money-rented land, and I shall have to notice it hereafter.

6. The next point occurs in para. 59 of the report : Mr. Ferrar says, speaking of the tenures in the district :—“ Briefly they resemble those prevailing all over the province and fall under two main heads, namely :—

“ I.—Tenures held directly from the State.

“ II.—Tenures held indirectly from the State.

“ The holders of the first class pay the State rental into the public fisc without the intervention of any third party, and comprise the taluqdárs and lambardárs, or landed gentry of the district. A landholder, in the other class pays the State rental through one of the former, who is entitled to a percentage on that rental as a recognition of

“ his superior status and rights, and the class comprises all
 “ land occupiers above the rank of ‘tenant,’ as follows :—

- “ (a.)—Holders of entire townships.
- “ (b.)—Holders of integral portions of townships.
- “ (c.)—Holders of fixed quantity of land called “ zemindár’s
 “ sir, or nankar.
- “ (d.)—Brahmans who hold sankalaps.
- “ (e.)—Holders of groves and chaks, or plots of land in the
 “ vicinity of the larger towns, which are held as a rule
 “ by Musalmáns.
- “ (f.)—Muáfi grants, which are often free of rent, and were
 “ conferred by the late Government upon the teachers
 “ and ministers of either of the two great religions of
 “ Hindustan.

“ These chaks, muáfis, and sankalaps are similar to the
 “ *mudud mash, altumgha, aimah, bermooter* and *bishanpreet*,
 “ of the Bengal Regulations, and have been treated, generally
 “ speaking, in the same manner and on the same principles
 “ as the Bengal tenures were treated in the last generation.
 “ Sub-division (a.), it may perhaps be not out of place to add,
 “ as now defined by law, consists of tenures almost exactly
 “ similar to the well-known ‘patni taluqas’ of Regulation
 “ VIII. of 1819.”

Inaccurate writing of this sort in a settlement report is likely to do much harm if not corrected. It is not a proper description of under-proprietary right in this province to say that it is a right in land contingent on the payment of the Government revenue, plus a percentage, through a superior. The payments of an under-proprietor are rent, not revenue, are so defined by law, and are recoverable only under the Rent Act. Frequently, in cases of small holdings under various names, they do not amount to the Government revenue, and in some cases they are rent-free altogether. They are not similar to some, at least, of the tenures of the Bengal Regulations mentioned, as their origin and obligations are not the same; and anyone who knows that sub-settlement holders in Oudh have an absolute right of transfer without consulting anybody, has only to glance over Regulation VIII. of 1819 to find how very much they differ from the ‘patni taluqs’ of that Regulation.

7. With these preliminary observations, I pass to the consideration of the assessment of the land-revenue, which is

the subject upon which I have to report. The settlement officers who assessed the district were—

Major Thompson, Mr. Oswald Wood, and Captain Gordon Young; and the officers who assisted them were Captain Gordon Young, Mr. H. S. Boys, Mr. J. C. Williams.

The parganas and tahsils were—

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Tahsil.	Parganas.
Bári,	Manualh. Mahmúdabád. Bári. Sadrpur. Kúndri South.	Sitapur,	Sitapur. Hargaon. Laharpur. Rámkot. Khairabád. Pírnagar.
Misrikh,	Gondlamau. Karauna. Aurangabád. Misrikh. Machhrehtha. Chandra. Maholi.	Biswan,	Biswan. Tambaur. Kúndri North.

21 parganas in all.

8. Major Thompson assessed Manualh and Mahmúdabád, and Captain Young. Bári, subject to the supervision and responsibility of Major Thompson; Mr. Wood assessed Sadrpur, Kúndri South, Misrikh, and Machhrehtha; and Mr. Boys, Gondlamau, Karauna, and Aurangabád, subject to the supervision and responsibility of Mr. Wood. Mr. Boys also assessed Chandra, subject to the supervision and responsibility of Captain Young. Captain Young himself assessed Maholi, Sitapur, Hargaon, Laharpur, Tambaur and Kúndri North; and Mr. Williams assessed Rámkot, Khairabád, and Pírnagar, subject to the supervision and responsibility of Captain Young; while the pargana of Biswan appears to have been the joint work of Mr. Williams and Captain Young, though of course the responsibility lay with the latter officer. Mr. Ferrar was also settlement officer of the district, but the assessment was over before he took charge.

9. Before proceeding to describe the way in which this district was assessed, while the demarcation chapter

calls for no remarks, I have this to say about the survey :— In para. 149 of the report the total area by the revenue survey is stated to be acres 1,410,387, and by the field survey 1,417,706, yet the difference is stated to be just 5 per cent. There is some mistake here, but the return in the appendix agrees with the figures, so the percentage must, I presume, be wrong. Instead of the difference being 5 per cent., it is little more than a half per cent. Moreover, in a letter, No. 2034, dated 11th May, 1870, from Major Thompson, when Officiating Commissioner, to the Financial Commissioner, para. 11, he bears the strongest testimony to the accuracy of the measurement work and the khasra survey generally, and he quotes Captain Young to the same effect. It appears then, that the officers mainly concerned considered the survey sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. The correspondence, however, shows that Colonel Reid had great doubts about the accuracy of the measurements, but I cannot say on what ground he doubted them.

10. It is to be regretted that Mr. Ferrar, in paras. 184 and 185 of his report, has, in defending Major Thompson's assessments, allowed himself to cast reflections on the superior revenue officers in the province, whom he describes as "listening to rumours raised by certain interested parties," and as "yielding to popular clamour in directing a revision "of those assessments in some instances." The fact of Mr. Ferrar's having made these remarks is the more unfortunate, that neither the history of these assessments, nor a careful examination of such records of them as exist seem to admit of my concurring with him, and I am therefore under the disagreeable necessity of showing the reason why.

11. The mode in which Major Thompson assessed these three parganas was this :—He fixed
 Tahsil Bári.—Parganas Bári, Manuah and Mahmūd-
 abād. two rates, Rs. 6 for irrigated and Rs. 4 for unirrigated land, and 4-annas for the waste; and, after a personal visit to the village with the assistance of a tabular statement for each village of which the subjoined is a specimen, he modified the result as seemed to him to be proper :—

	Village.	Tenure.	Proprietor.					
817	Sallúah Mau.	Talukdári.	Rája Amír Hasan Kháu.					
Taluqa Mahmúda- bád. Number of villages, 160. Summary jama, Rs. 1,28,629.	Total area.	MINHAL.			MALGUZARI.			
		Barren.	Rent- free.	Total.	Culturable.		Cultiva- ted and fallow.	Total.
					Groves.	Waste.		
		Revenue Survey, Khasra	218.8 228.	9.5 20.	9.5 20.	2.7 5.	31.7 24.	174.9 179.	209.3 208.

DETAIL OF CULTIVATION.				WELLS.	
Soil.	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	Total.		
Matyár ...	4	44	48	Pucka ...	1
Dumat ...	10	121	131	Kacha ...	3
Bhár ...	...	...	...	Total ...	4
Total ...	14	165	179	Plough ...	22

Rent-rates now prevalent.				Chief produce.		Costs of cultivators.			
Class of produce.	Acres.	Total rent.	Rate per acre.	Class.	Percentage on whole produce.	Class.	Total.	Resi- dent.	Non- resident.
A1, ...	22.2	177 7 0	7 14 1	1	12	1	27	20	7
Others,	51.3	261 5 6	5 0 9	2	11	2	3	...	3
Total, ...	75.1	438 12 6	Average 5 13 7	3	77	3	5	3	2
Siwai ...				...		Total,	35	23	12

	Jama.	Arcas.	Remission.
Jama of summary settlement, 1658-59	415		
Present ditto	...		
Assets according to village papers	635		

A village in the third class, part dry and part lying in the low lands. Good cultivators :—

14 at Rs. 6	...	...	84
165 „ „ 4	...	...	660
24 „ „ 4 as.	...	...	6
			<hr/>
			2) 750
			<hr/>
Revised 350	...	...	375
			<hr/>

12. At para. 170 of Mr. Ferrar's report, Major Thompson's description of the information given in this form is to be found under eleven heads. There is no doubt that much valuable information is condensed here, but it is desultory, it is not combined, and therefore it is of comparatively little practical use

Thus, if we could combine his heads, IV., VI. and VIII., viz :—

Detail of cultivation.
Rent-rates now prevalent.
Caste of cultivators.

we should find that a particular class of soil cultivated by a particular class of cultivator paid a certain rent, and we should have very valuable data for assessment. But as it is, we only know that in the whole village there are so many acres of a particular class of soil, that in the whole village there are so many cultivators of a particular class, and that in the whole village there is so much A1 land, that is, land on which is grown sugar-cane, tobacco, vegetables, and poppy, and so much land of other sorts paying money-rents, with the rate on either. When an officer, trying to check the assessments, finds himself presented with nothing but this and what is to be found on the back of it, he does not feel himself to be in a position to say whether this village is properly assessed at Rs. 350 or not, or why it should not have paid Rs. 375.

13. At the first sight of the memorandum of this village, which was taken by opening the book at random and was never particularly examined by me until it had been copied in office for my report, there are one or two things which manifestly call for explanation.

The first is that the summary jama was Rs. 415, so that there is a considerable reduction but no remark thereon. Next, it would appear that the A1 crops, which are all irrigated crops, cover half as much land again as the whole irrigated area. The only explanation of this is, that part of the village is on the high land and part on the low. I am aware that Kúrmis do grow sugar-cane without irrigation on tarái lands, cane of an inferior sort, and this may be the explanation; though, in that case, the average rate on the A1 lands, Rs. 7-14-1 an acre, would appear to be high; while there are 51 acres of money-rented land, not an acre of which can be irrigated, paying an average rate of Rs. 5-0-9 an acre. *Primá facie*, I should say that the irrigated area was probably wrong, and I think, in the absence of any explanation from the settlement officer, that is the legitimate conclusion.

14. There is one classified piece of information in this form which appears to me positively misleading, and it has been retained in the books throughout the whole of the settlement of the district. I allude to the classification of produce. Major Thompson says that he has divided the produce into—

- I.—All the most valuable and lucrative crops.
- II.—Those of average value.
- III.—Grains in themselves poor, or so mixed with inferior kinds as to be unfit for class II.

In my classified lists below I have left out Major Thompson's A1, described already at para: 12, and I have only entered those crops from his list for which prices are given in the Mahmúdabád report. The list is, however, quite large enough to illustrate his classification, and I put it in juxtaposition with others :—

Major Thompson's list		List by price, Mahmúdabád.		
			M.	S. C.
1st class.	Wheat.	Mung	0	13 12
	Mung.	Til	0	13 12
	Rice.	Sarson	0	14 10
	Linseed.	Linseed	0	18 13
	Sarson.	Láhi	0	20 3
	Til.	Massur	0	23 5
	Láhi	Wheat	0	26 10
2nd class.	Moth.	Másh	0	27 0
	Bájah.	Arhar	0	28 12
	Gram.	Gram	0	29 2

Major Thompson's list—(concl'd.)

List by prices, Mahmúdabád—(concl'd.)

		M. s. c.		
2nd class.	Joár.	Moth	0 29	4
	Másh.	Joár	0 32	0
3rd class.	Sáwán.	Bájah	0 32	7
	Kodon.	Kirao	0 36	2
	Kirao.	Barley	0 36	8
	Barley.	Peas	0 36	11
	Arhar.	Rice	0 38	10
	Masúr.	Kákun	0 39	6
	Kákun.	Makai	0 39	8
	Mendua.	Mendua	1 3	13
	Makai.	Kodon	1 6	14
	Peas.	Sáwán	1 15	8

With the exception of his having placed wheat and rice in the first class, Major Thompson's list roughly follows the prices.

The following will throw more light on this classification :—

List according to yield per bighah

List according to value, that is, yield of a bighah at the price given above.

	M. s.		Rs. a. p.
Wheat	6 0	Wheat	9 0 2
Barley	5 26	Barley	6 3 0
Rice	4 32	Másh	5 11 3
Peas	4 32	Gram	5 4 7
Gram	3 34	Múng	5 3 9
Másh	3 34	Peas	5 3 8
Kirao	3 34	Rice	4 15 6
Mendua	3 20	Kirao	4 4 2
Kodon	3 20	Makai	3 8 8
Makai	3 20	Joár	3 8 0
Joár	2 32	Bájah	3 4 3
Bájah	2 26	Mendua	3 3 1
Sáwán	26	Masúr	3 1 5
Kákun	26	Kodon	2 15 9
Múng	32	Kákun	2 11 1
Arhar	32	Til	2 9 10
Masúr	32	Arhar	2 8 0
Moth	30	Moth	2 6 3
Láhi	8	Láhi	2 6 0
Linseed	0 36	Linseed	1 14 7
Til	0 36	Sáwán	1 14 6
Sarson	0 15	Sarson	1 0 4

Til and linseed are seldom, and sarson I believe, never sown in a field by themselves in the parganas alluded to, and the latter at least does not represent the value of the produce of a bigah, and I am aware that in the true valuation for assessment purposes the cost of cultivation should be taken into consideration, and where money-rents are paid, the rent of the land. But in this case the latter consideration does not enter, as the classification is one of crops where rents are paid in kind avowedly; and though the former is an element, I still affirm that the last of these lists is far more like the true valuation of the several crops than the first one. I may add that the yield was given me by the tahsildár of Sitapur; it is an estimate of the average yield of each crop in average suitable soil in his tahsíl. I do not think that Major Thompson's classification of produce is of any value in assessing land.

15. Major Thompson thus speaks of his return of money-rents in the form:—"The return showing the money rents " actually paid and the rates per acre is very valuable as far " as it goes. There has been a disposition to conceal the " existence of money-rents, and I think it possible that much " land paying cash has *escaped* notice. I have not done " more, however, than take the return as a general guide to " the condition of the village, for I think it most unsafe to " assess heavily the lands which give the most valuable crops, " for the simple reason that, if this is done, equal accuracy " must be observed in returning the poorer soils, an accuracy " which is, I fear, very seldom obtained. It is well known " that villages in which rents are paid in kind are not " capable of yielding revenue up to the standard of cash- " paying villages; and it is therefore very important to know " the proportion of each kind of land in which both are to be " found."

16. Now, in the three parganas assessed by Major Thompson the figures of money-rented and irrigated land show in acres—

			Money-rented.	Irrigated.
Manuah	...	...	1,200	8,459
Bári	...	...	5,083	15,649
Mahmúdabád	...	...	18,182	12,847

and the rates are as follows per acre :—

Class of land.	Manuah.	Bári.	Mahmúdábád.	Three parganas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At	8 15 5	8 15 3	10 2 4	9 13 1
Others	4 15 4	4 4 1	5 3 5	5 0 0
Total money-rented area ...	6 7 11	4 13 0	5 15 2	5 11 10

Yet the rates fixed by Major Thompson, and on which he has based his assessments, are two only, alike for money-rented and corn-rented lands. They are, rent-rates per acre—

Irrigated	...	...	...	Rs. 6
Unirrigated	...	...	...	„ 4

Now to me, whose experience was gained in Rai Bareli, Rs. 6 an acre rent for irrigated land, that is, Rs. 3 an acre, revenue-rate, does not seem high. But I submit that the actual money-rents in these three parganas do not justify it here. It is true that, if these figures are correct there must be money-rented land in Mahmúdábád, at any rate, which is not irrigated, but the bulk of it must be irrigated. And as Major Thompson himself admits that “villages in which rents are paid in kind are not capable of yielding revenue up to the standard of cash-paying villages,” Rs. 6 is plainly too high as an average irrigation rent-rate for these three parganas, where the great bulk of the rents are corn-rents. But if the irrigation rate is too high, there can be no earthly doubt that Rs. 4 an acre rent-rate for unirrigated land all-round is very greatly too high. It is rice-land rent, and to be applied all-round is one of the highest rates I ever heard of in this district. No other officer proposed such a rate, and it is beyond anything justifiable in my experience. That it should be followed by a revision of the assessment does not excite any surprise.

17. In his letter No. 2,034, dated 11th May, 1870, Major Thompson loudly asserts that these rates are maximum rates. I have examined pargana Manuah, village by village, very carefully, and I think that they may be called maximum rates. There are 69 villages in this pargana, and in 17 of them the assessment is slightly over what the rates give; but the increase on the whole 17 is only Rs. 195, or an average of Rs. 11-7-0 per village, and the greatest increase in any one is only Rs. 28. On the other hand, Major

Thompson has assessed two villages at half rates, 21 at three-quarter rates, and six at seven-eighth rates, and he has reduced the remainder by a lump sum in each case of which no details are given. In explanation of his procedure Major Thompson remarks (para. 189 of the report):—" I have used " the rate of Rs. 6 for irrigated and Rs. 4 for unirrigated as " a standard, abating from or adding to the totals thus " obtained according to the requirements of each village so " far as I could observe them. I have not repeated in my " remarks (in the pargana memorandum books) all the " reasons which influence me. Those reasons are apparent " on the face of the figures to all accustomed to settlement " work, and those figures are my reasons for fixing the " jama as I have." It is no wonder that controlling officers complained of the data on which they had to determine whether maximum rates were sufficiently reduced in the case of individual villages.

18. In explanation of his having confined himself to two rates, Major Thompson says, in his memorandum of the 19th February, 1866:—" I do not underrate the difficulties " of assessment, but the experience derived from the work of " three parganas inclines me to place confidence in the plan " which I have followed. A good assessment is not the " result of arithmetical calculations but of sound judgment. " The most renowned revenue officers have sometimes failed " to solve the problem, and I think I am safe in saying that " the failures have been most frequent and conspicuous " where figures have been followed too closely. The plan " which I followed is briefly this:—I avoided a multiplicity " of rates and abstruse calculations, and endeavoured to fix " two rates, which would represent fairly the average value " of good irrigated and unirrigated land. An exact result is " impossible, for the difference between irrigated and unirri- " gated land is greater in poor sandy soils than in the richer " and more tenacious sorts, in dry seasons than in wet. At " the same time no calculation based on the actual outturn " at present prices can safely be accepted, while to calculate " on the basis of future imaginary prices is mere guess-work. " In fixing these rates, therefore, I was guided more by my " own judgment and that of others than by an appeal to " figures. The rates that I finally adopted were Rs. 6 and

“ Rs. 4. These were applied to the cultivated area of each village, and, adding 4-annas per acre as the nominal assets of jungle and culturable waste, the result was taken to give a rough estimate of the assets of the village. The half of this sum gave similarly a rough estimate of the proper revenue demand, including cesses, assuming the village to be of the first class. This estimate was rarely exceeded, and never without a satisfactory reason, while it was usually modified more or less according to the requirements of the particular village under consideration.”

19. Major Thompson puts his case well, but I have no hesitation in saying that the reasoning in the foregoing paragraph is altogether fallacious. It amounts simply to this, that these rates were fixed, not on any data found in the parganas about to be assessed, but at a figure which appeared to Major Thompson fair and equitable; and, for correction of the results, he trusted entirely to his personal inspection of the village and such hints as were to be derived from the tabulated information in his memorandum book, given at para. 11 of his report. Major Thompson admits that the difference between irrigated and unirrigated lands in different soils is greater or less as the case may be; and with regard to cultivators he writes :—“ These are features in the village as much as soil and irrigation. Poor land in the hands of good cultivators yields more than the best in the hands of bad, while the latter often pay the lowest rents, and it is usually out of the power of the landlord to effect a change for the better in this respect. I do not think that any calculation can be safe which ignores this most important return.” Yet he seems to think that he knows enough if he knows the total number of cultivators in each of the three classes into which he divides them, without having any idea of the lands which they hold, what is their class, and what rents are paid for them.

20. The fact is, that the assessment of the land-revenue is a complicated and laborious business, and it is not to be successfully done by such rough and ready modes as are here devised. As there are in reality many varying rates of rent in each village, if the assessment is made on rent-rates and is to be successful, it must attempt to fix corresponding

assumed rates, and not trust to the judgment of any officer entirely, however great his experience or ability. The multiplicity which Major Thompson condemns is an essential condition of a good assessment by rent-rates, and, where "renowned revenue officers" have failed in assessing, it is not from the multiplicity of their rates, but because the rates they used were not suited to the lands to which they were to be applied. Major Thompson's assessments in these three parganas failed from precisely the same causes that Mr. Bradford's failed in Hardoi: they are too high on the poor lands, a result that is inevitable, in my opinion, from the system of assessment pursued.

21. The officers who succeeded Major Thompson did not follow his plan of two rates only. Mr. Wood used six rates in Sadrpur and four in Kúndri South, twelve in Misrikh, and eight in Machhrehta. Mr. Boys used three, corrected by Mr. Wood into twelve in Gondlamau, four in Karauna, twelve in Aurangabád, and six in Chandra. Captain Young used eighteen each in Maholi, Sitapur, Hargaon, Laharpur, and Biswan, and nine in Kúndri North and Tambaur; and Mr. Williams used six each in Khairabád and Rámkot, and four in Pírnagar. Captain Young was the last and most experienced of the settlement officers who had charge of the assessment of this district, and he assessed the major part of it, and, while he used the greatest number of rates and departed most widely from Major Thompson's system, his assessments have never been complained of. I would add that my own experience, such as it is, fully approves of Captain Young's practice in this respect.

22. The history of these assessments is briefly this. The three parganas were assessed in 1864-65, and the jamas were declared in April, 1865; and in his memorandum for the guidance of his successors, dated 19th February, 1866, Major Thompson says that he resolved to reduce the assessments all round 10 per cent. He appears to have got the Financial Commissioner's consent to this measure, and the reduction was made "after they (the jamas) had been finally "equalized and revised." On the 13th February, 1866, Major Thompson issued an order, announcing that the Financial Commissioner had given his consent to the reduction, in which he reminded the people that he had already told them

that when his revised and finally modified jamas had been accepted, if he obtained the assent of the Financial Commissioner, a further reduction would be made. Well might Mr. Wood say, in para. 7 of his No. 288 of 17th May, 1866, that he considered this a direct admission that the jamas required lightening.

23. On the 5th April, 1866, in his No. 656, the Financial Commissioner writes to the Commissioner:—"You are aware that the assessments in the Sitapur district are generally reported to be high and that I have authorized a considerable reduction. Mr. Wood is now, I believe, engaged in examining some assessments complained of." So that even the reduction of 10 per cent. did not satisfy all. But in his No. 798 of 20th April, 1866, the Financial Commissioner, in consequence of the orders issued by the Government of India in reviewing the settlement reports of 1865-66, re-called his assent to the reduction of the jamas by 10 per cent. all round, and directed Mr. Wood to have the kabuliats signed before himself, and to inquire into objections and reduce the jamas where it was found to be necessary. Mr. Davies writes (para. 6 of the above letter):—"The general report of Captain Thompson's settlement has disposed me to think that his assessment was more highly pitched than Mr. Wood's examination has proved it to be in the case of Jawáhir Singh's villages. But that enquiry has shown that the tendency is towards excess, and any further complaint must be carefully investigated."

24. On the 7th June, 1866, Mr. Wood, in his letter to the Commissioner, No. 351, dated 7th June, 1866, quotes the following para. from Major Thompson's memorandum of the 19th February, 1866:—"The Commissioner, in disposing of Jawáhir Singh's appeal had occasion to consult my memorandum books, and seemed to think the information scanty and the reasons for my deductions wanting in detail. I am inclined to think that a careful examination of the mass of valuable information which I have collected together is much greater and more precise in its character than is often found in most memorandum books, while the fact that the books are only rough records for my own use sufficiently explains the absence of detailed reasons. These would have been duly drawn out on statement No. II. in the case of

“each village; and although I should have been glad to have performed this duty myself, I do not think that any officer who may succeed me will find much difficulty in doing so.”

Mr. Wood, upon this, writes:—My idea is that no officer, in the absence of copious notes and destitute of local knowledge, will be able, merely from the figured statistics given in the pargana books, to write valuable, intelligible, and satisfactory remarks explanatory of the reasons for the jamas not agreeing with the half assets at the average pargana rates.” I quite concur with Mr. Wood, and so indeed practically does Major Thompson himself, for on his return from England, after he had submitted an answer to Mr. Currie’s remarks on his assessment, General Barrow suggested, in the Financial Commissioner’s No. 4401, dated 1st June, 1870, that Major Thompson “should then elaborate these notes as he once intended;” but Major Thompson, in the Commissioner of Sitapur’s No. 2416 of 4th June, 1870, declined in the following words:—“In reply to your letter No. 4401, dated 1st June, 1870, I have the honour to state that all the information which I placed on record in my rough memorandum book was put at the disposal of my successor, and it was used by Captain Young in preparing the No. II statements to the fullest extent possible under the circumstances, and it is not probable that five years after the event I could add anything of value to my notes.” I have before me the No. II. statements of pargana Manuah, the remarks in which are entered by Captain Young from Major Thompson’s rough memorandum book. These remarks appear to me “to have used all the information placed on record by Major Thompson to the fullest extent possible under the circumstances.” Nevertheless they do not appear to me to be satisfactory. They are not, to use Mr. Wood’s words, “valuable, intelligible, and satisfactory remarks explanatory of the reasons for the jamas not agreeing with the half assets at the average pargana rates.” They are nothing but a statement in language of the information given in figures in Major Thompson’s form, a specimen of which will be found in para. 11 of this report and they do not contain information that would enable a Commissioner or Financial

Commissioner to come to a satisfactory conclusion. Captain Young himself seems to have thought the game not worth the candle, for he did not copy them for the other parganas. Mr. Wood asked the Commissioner whether it was necessary for him to visit all the villages assessed by Major Thompson to supply the notes for the No. II. statement, but the Commissioner (Colonel Reid) decided that it was only necessary for him to visit those against the assessment of which complaints were made.

25. So far from inviting objections to Major Thompson's assessments, or in any way encouraging them, Mr. Wood sought and obtained authority from the Financial Commissioner to revise those villages which were under-assessed in any man's estate who might make objections, and to raise them to a proper figure, as well as to revise those over-assessed which he was to reduce. In communicating the withdrawal of the 10 per cent. reduction and informing the people that he was authorized to hear complaints of over-assessment, Mr. Wood took pains to discourage such complaints. This paragraph rests on the authority of Mr. Wood's No. 288, dated 17th May, 1866.

26. Nevertheless, the result of Mr. Wood's operations was that, out of a total of 395 villages in the three parganas, the jamas of 104 were revised, the reduction being as follows :—

Major Thompson	...	...	Rs.	99,365
Finally sanctioned	...	...	„	82,110

or over 17 per cent. Some of these reductions were confirmed after report by Colonel Reid and Mr. Davies, and the rest by Mr. Tucker. Many of the reductions in individual villages were heavy, as, for instance :—

Village.	Major Thompson.	Rs.	Finally sanctioned.	Rs.
Rámpur	...	1,950	1,500	
Birsápur	...	700	450	
Landaaur	...	1,000	550	
Sirauli	...	100	60	
Ahewa	...	1,700	1,400	
Umra	...	1,600	1,300	
Nilgaon	...	2,600	2,000	
Tájpur	...	320	150	
Todákpur	...	310	220	
Sánsarpur	...	700	450	

I have not come across any single village the assessment of which was enhanced.

27. On the 21st October, 1868, Captain Gordon Young submitted a report on the settlement of the Bári tahsíl, and on the 31st August, 1869, this report was submitted to the Chief Commissioner by Mr. Currie, Officiating Financial Commissioner, with his letter No. 7048 of that date. In this letter Mr. Currie expresses an unfavourable opinion of Major Thompson's method, especially on two points: first, that he did not sufficiently test the khasras; secondly, that he did not record adequate reasons for deviating from his rent-rates in the assessment of individual villages. He concluded with a recommendation that the assessment should be revised. This was after Mr. Wood had revised the assessment by disposing, as already described, of all the cases in which the jama had been objected to. The Chief Commissioner, in his Secretary's No. 1131, dated 16th March, 1870, concurred and directed the revision to be made and the remarks in the statement No. II. to be completed. In the meantime Major Thompson had become Officiating Commissioner of the Division, and he replied to Mr. Currie's strictures on his assessments in his No. 2034, dated 11th May, 1870. His reply to the first of Mr. Currie's principal objections has been already given in para. 9 of this report. To the second, Major Thompson's reply is that he intended to explain his reasons in the No. II. statement, but that an illness which obliged him to go to England prevented him. He admits that the remarks in his pargana books were not sufficient for his successor to do so. I have already shown (para. 24 of this report) that on his return from England he declined to adopt the Financial Commissioner's suggestion that he should then do so, and with good reason, for Major Thompson would have proved quite as incapable as Mr. Wood or Captain Young of writing any remarks that would have satisfactorily explained his reasons for deviating from the pargana rates from the data in the memorandum books, even assisted by the memory of his village inspections.

28. Major Thompson's explanation was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, and in his reply, in his Secretary's No. 2946 of 16th June, 1870, the Chief Commissioner declares that he will not confirm the Bári settlement "until

“the incidence of the assessment has been carefully reviewed “on the spot by a competent officer.” Mr. Davies adds:—“The refusal of the Chief Commissioner to sanction the “settlement was based on the imperfection of the No. II “statement, and the existence of this defect is not denied by “Major Thompson.” In his No. 2784, dated 29th June, 1871, by the verbal direction of General Barrow, who had then become Chief Commissioner, to submit this question later on in the year, Major Thompson again asked whether the settlement of the Bári tahsil was to be revised or not, and the answer of the present Chief Commissioner, deciding that it was not to be revised, was received in your No. 4383, dated 24th October, 1871. Sir George Couper was led to this conclusion greatly by the assurances of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Anderson, that the assessments were working well, and that there were no complaints:—“The “collections are made without difficulty, and practically “the demand is not felt to be unfairly or unevenly “distributed.” Mr. Anderson has since, in this year, 1874, given me the same assurances; but it must be remembered that the jamas of which this is said are those of Major Thompson as revised by Mr. Wood.

29. The other two parganas of this tahsil were assessed by Mr. Wood. Mr. Currie, in his letter reporting the assessment of this tahsil already mentioned, affirmed that Mr. Wood had gone to the other extreme and assessed as much too lightly as Major Thompson did too heavily. But Mr. Currie made a mistake in regard to Mr. Wood's rates which is somewhat surprising, for the language of Captain Young's report is clear enough on the subject as regards Sadrpur, though rather hazy as regards Kúndri South. He fancied that the rates given were rent-rates, while they really were revenue-rates. Mr. Currie's remarks in regard to these two parganas are therefore based on an error of such magnitude as to render them wholly inapplicable to the real state of affairs. Moreover, these parganas of Sadrpur and Kúndri South are on the tarái or khádír land of the rivers Chowka and Ghogra, are largely subject to fluvial action, and must be assessed at lower rates than the land above the high bank.

30. Mr. Wood fixed the revenue-rates in Sadrpur
Pargana Sadrpur. for—

First class villages :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Irrigated, all round	3	0 0
Unirrigated, good and middling	1	8 0
Ditto inferior	0	12 0

Second class villages :—

Irrigated, all round	...	...	3	0 0
Unirrigated, good and middling	...	...	1	4 0
Ditto inferior	...	...	0	12 0
Waste land	...	...	0	2 0

Mr. Wood has not explained satisfactorily how he arrived at these rates. His explanation, such as it is, is given at paras. 190 and 191 of Mr. Ferrar's report, and says they are based on general information. He appears to have ascertained the prevailing rate for the above classes of soil per kacha bigah and translated the rate into per acre, but he does not say over what area these inquiries extended, by whom they were made, or how the results were recorded.

31. In applying these rates, however, Mr. Wood made some important modifications. In the first place, he altered the areas of the irrigated land. He says :—" I have thrown "land irrigated from wells into unirrigated, as the wells in "this pargana throughout do not last more than one year "and frequently fall in before they are done with. They "cost about Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-8 on an average and irrigate from "2½ to 3 acres during the season. It would not be fair to assess "such lands as irrigated." Colonel Reid disapproved of this, but after a full consideration, Mr. Tucker gave it as his opinion that Mr. Wood was right. I concur myself in this opinion. The wells in question are only used over the greater part of the area in which they are found in dry years. In years of copious rain for the most part they are not dug ; they are therefore not constant, and the watering given from them is of the scantiest description. No heavy crops can ever be got by means of such irrigation.

32. In actually applying his rates Mr. Wood used the same form of village analysis as Major Thompson, and it is open to the objections already urged ; but Mr. Wood's remarks are full though rather general in their character. Mr. Wood shows three results from the application of rates to areas in each village which he calls A., B., and C.

I append a copy of the statement of the first village in this pargana to show his plan—

VILLAGE.		TENURE.			PROPRIETOR.				
Ungithāi.		Talūqdāri.			Rājā Amr Hasan Khān.				
Talūqa Mahmūdābād village, No. 160. Summary jama, Rs. 1,28,629.		Total area.	Minhai.			Mālguzāri.			
			Barren.	Rent-free.	Total	Culturable.		Cultivated and fallow.	Total.
						Groves.	Waste.		
Revenue survey ...	1,027·2	81·2	...	81·2	26·7	241·6	677·7	946·	
Khasra survey ..	1,026·	85·	...	85·	14·	161·	766·	941·	
Detail of cultivation.					Wells.				
Soil.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.					
Matyār ...	...	5	45	50	Pakka ...	...	9		
Dumat ...	...	88	529	617	Kacha ...	...	41		
Phūr ...	...	13	86	99	Total ...	...	50		
Total ...	...	106	660	766	Ploughs ...	...	91		
Rent-rates now prevalent.				Chief produce.		Caste of cultivators.			
Class of produce.	Acres.	Total rent.	Rate per acre.	Class.	Percentage on whole produce.	Class.	Total.	Resident.	Non-resident.
A 1 ...	46·3	584·9·0	12·8·1	1 ...	5	1 ...	77	42	35
Others ...	68·	342·3·0	5·0·6	2 ...	44	2 ...	54	43	11
Total ...	114·3	926·9·3	average 8·1·2	3 ..	51	3 ...	32	23	9
Sewai ...				4·7		Total,	163	108	55
					Jama.	Arrears.	Remissions.		
Jama of summary settlement, 1858-59 ...					568				
Present ditto ...					...
Assets according to village papers ...					2,343				

Examined. See the statement, the village cannot bear an addition of 10 per cent to its average collections, 5 per cent would be more fair. Revised, Rs. 1,100.

A deduction of Rs. 200 claimed ; jama maintained. Objections withdrawn. Accepted.

33. As Mr. Wood has reduced the irrigated area from 11,685 acres, as given by the khasra, to 4,880 acres (para. 190 of the report), I am not prepared to question his rates for irrigated lands, though the money-rents in this pargana would not have justified the application of so high a rate to the khasra irrigated area. The pargana money-rent rates are—

				Rs.	a.	p.
A1,	...	...	...	9	7	9
Others,	...	...	...	4	13	7
Total,	...	...	...	5	12	10

The areas to which they apply being—

A1,	...	...	...	2,195	acres.
Others,	...	...	...	8,454	„
Total,	...	...	...	<u>10,649</u>	„

As regards the unirrigated land, the rate, taking the whole of the bhúr land to be 3,513 acres, as given in the table of village analysis, would be too high. But in his C. results Mr. Wood has so largely increased the area at 12-annas, that, as far as I can see, the rate on the unirrigated land is not too high. This inferior soil, however, is not measured and tested apparently, but is the result of the settlement officer's own estimate on personal observation. I do not think this is much to be relied upon, and it is not settlement work that I like to approve of. In the specimen village the bhúr is shown at 99 acres, but in his C. result on the back of the figured statement, Mr. Wood enters 200 acres at 12-annas, and the remarks do not tell how this area was arrived at. As the Deputy Commissioner reports that there is no difficulty in working the jama now assessed on this pargana, I think it may be accepted as fair.

34. In the pargana of Kundri South, which lies between the Chauka and the Gogra, and is greatly subject to inundation, we find out for the first time the data on which pargana rates were made. This appears to have been the cash-rents actually found in the pargana. They were as follows:—

			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>		
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
A1	...	...	774	6	8	9
Others	...	...	6,194	2	13	4
Total	...	...	6,969	3	3	11

On this basis, Mr. Wood assumed the following rates:—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Good	...	...	...	3	0	0
Middling	...	...	...	2	8	0
Poor	..	...	...	2	0	0

and took his revenue-rates at Re. 1-8, 1-4, and 1. No distinction of irrigated or unirrigated was adopted in this pargana, the land being really subject to inundation. Mr. Wood however adopted a rate of Re. 1-8 rent and 12-annas revenue for the poorest. He says:—"A close inspection of the crops and style of cultivation convinced me that these rates would answer admirably as a groundwork for general calculations. I have applied these rates to each village, increasing or reducing according to the condition of each." He found them, on inspection of the village accounts, come pretty near the average assets of the past five years in one estate, and of seven years in another (para. 194). The rate put on the waste land was 2-annas.

35. In the pargana memorandum book Mr. Wood classifies each village by the Roman numerals I., II., or III. at the top, and he modifies the area assessed at the pargana rate, according to the class in a second result into which the 12-anna rate enters as a factor. The area taken out of the pargana rate, to which the 12-anna rate is applied, depends entirely on the judgment of the settlement officer formed when inspecting the village. I have over and over again expressed my disbelief in the ability of any officer so to determine areas. I am far from underrating the village inspection. Given the village areas the inspection will show whether the areas are properly classed; but to determine areas from the back of a horse is beyond the power of the wisest. These

modifications are large in some cases. Thus, the village before me, mauza Chatauni, shows:—

III.

“ 389 at Rs. 1 ... Rs. 389
 “ 77 at 2-annas ... „ 10 = Rs. 399 ”

And Mr. Wood goes on, “ a poor village on the bank of the “ Chauka, about 50 acres decent land worth Rs. 2, rest will “ not bear 12-annas, say 10-annas. Waste poor, 2-annas ; “ deduct 30 for grazing and allow 10 per cent. for inun- “ dation :—

“ 50 at Rs. 2,	...	... Rs. 100
“ 339 at 10 annas.	...	... .. 211 = 311
“ Waste, ...	... 70	
“ Deduct, ...	... 50	
		19 @ 2 annas, = 6
		<u>Rs. 317</u>

“ Average assets said by agent to be Rs. 375 to Rs. 400 ; “ last year Rs. 500. The proprietor was a bad manager, and “ if her brother-in-law gets the village it will not improve ; “ if her daughter-in-law succeeds her, it will be just the “ same ; Rs. 280 is quite enough.

“ Revised, Rs. 280. Accepted.”

I cannot call this satisfactory work or a satisfactory record of it, but the jama is collected without difficulty, there are no complaints, and, considering the situation of the pargana, there is reason to believe that the Government gets a fair share. This was the opinion of Mr. Tucker after an anxious inquiry with the settlement officer to assist him. I think the assessment may be accepted.

36. The incidence of the revised jama on the different parganas of the Bári Tahsíl is—

Pargana.	Rate on cultiva- ted			Rate on assess- able.			Rate on Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bári	1	14	0	1	7	3	1	2	6
Mannah	1	15	4	1	8	3	1	3	11
Mahmúdabád	1	15	4	1	9	10	1	5	10
Sadrpur	1	4	7	1	0	7	0	14	5
Kundri South	0	14	10	0	11	1	0	8	8

The following shows the summary and revised jamas of the several parganas and the percentage of increase

Pargana.				Summary jama.	Revised jama.	Increase per cent.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bári	...	...	..	72,751	91,938	27
Manuah	...	...	...	43,975	54,915	25
Mahmádabád	...	...	..	76,817	1,13,468	43
Sadrpur	...	...	..	52,379	62,250	19
Kundri South	...	...	...	16,469	23,005	39

Major Thompson had proposed rasadi jamas for certain estates in the three parganas which he assessed. In only one, however, that of Thákur Bhawáni Dín, the estate of Nilgaon in pargana Bári, was this approved. The summary jama of this estate was Rs. 9,540, the revised jama is Rs. 18,555. The Financial Commissioner authorized that this increase should be spread over fifteen years, and the present demand is Rs. 12,684. With these remarks I take leave of tahsil Bári.

37. Pargana Gondlamau was assessed by Mr. Boys and revised by Mr. Wood. The pargana is described as lying between the Gumti and the Sarain, and being generally poor. Towards the Sarain the land is much cut up by ravines, which are encroaching on the cultivation. Towards the Gumti the slope is more gradual; but while the tarái lands on the bank of the river are sometimes good, the uplands immediately beyond are very sandy and light. Mr. Boys has marked these uplands with a blue line on the map, and they cover a good fourth of the pargana. He also reports that in this pargana the cultivation is very irregular:—"In many villages whole tracts of land are taken under cultivation for a couple of years, in order

Tahsil Misrikh, pargana
Gondlamau.

"to be deserted for fresh land the next three or four, the "land being too poor to admit of continuous cultivation." This is similar to the practice of the cultivation of the tarái lands known locally as "ganjar" in the eastern parganas of this district, and in Kheri.

38. Mr. Boys fixed his rates as follows per acre :—

Rs.	2-8 for irrigated.
„	1-8 unirrigated dumat, and matyár.
„	1-0 bhúr.

The only information that he gives regarding how he arrived at those rates, is that Major Thompson's rates for adjoining and better parganas were higher, and had been reduced by Mr. Wood to Rs. 2-12 and 1-12 respectively. In the application of these rates, Mr. Boys says that he added or subtracted from them as he thought the village good or bad as respects the average. This process is carried out in the pargana book. Mr. Boys gives a brief reason in each case in which he alters the result of his rates, for he never alters the rates themselves, and his general remarks on the village are full and to the purpose. In para. 201 of Mr. Ferrar's report, Mr. Boys' views on the assessment of the waste land of this pargana are given, but, as he has not assessed the waste land at all, they require no remark from me beyond an expression of my disapproval of them. He thinks that land which will come under "assessment" (the plough I presume) in 15 years should pay half the rate for cultivated land. This, if the waste was large, would break any village down. How could men pay 12-annas an acre for fifteen years for unirrigated dumat land from which they got no return? The principle of this remark is to take for the Government the whole assets of the thirty years. Even supposing the cultivator to extract a full average crop from the first year of cultivation, where is the encouragement to break up waste land here?

39. Mr. Boys' settlement was, however, not allowed to stand. Mr. Wood, who was in charge, went to inspect Mr. Boys's work, and he divided the villages into four classes, numbered 1 to 4 in the pargana books. Mr. Wood does not tell us how he classified the villages, but I presume from Mr. Boys' remarks in the pargana note books, as he does

not say that he himself made a village inspection of the pargana. The rates fixed by Mr. Wood were—

Clas of villages.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Waste.
		Domat, matyár.	Bhúr.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I., ...	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	From 2-annas to 4-annas, according to soil and means of proprietors.
II., ...	2 12 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	
III., ...	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
IV., ...	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	

Mr. Wood does not tell us how he arrived at these rates and the money-rented lands in this pargana, amounting only to 291 acres, of which 148 are A1, are assessed on too small an area to form any standard to go by.

40. As might be expected from the more discriminating and generally lower rates on the unirrigated land, Mr. Wood's rates give a lower result than Mr. Boys' even though the waste is assessed. But Mr. Wood has by no means confined himself to the result of his rates. On the contrary, he has assumed considerable latitude, whether to raise or reduce the assessment, and he appears to have done this on the strength of Mr. Boys' remarks, in which he appears to have had confidence; para. 204 of the report. Mr. Wood's own remarks seldom give any reason for his alterations. Thus to take an example, mauza Girwi is put down as a first class village:—

Mr. Boys' rates give	Rs. 569
Add for character of soils, class of produce, and general character of village ..	150
Mr. Boys' assessment	719
Mr. Wood's rates	591

Mr. Wood remarks Rs. 700 would be a fair jama.

“Revised, Rs. 700; Rs. 100 reduction claimed. Rs. 700 “is rather high. I reduced the demand to Rs. 650. Accepted “under protest :—9-7-67.”

This is not what I can call satisfactory, and the consequence was complaints of over-assessment. At first these

do not appear to have been attended to, but when it became clear that revisions would have to be undertaken in pargana Chandra, when the revenue began to come in from these villages with difficulty, and the Deputy Commissioner became aware that the repulsed zamindárs were mortgaging their lands, he reported that he thought inquiries ought to be made and I directed that they should be. The result was, that of 20 villages assessed at Rs. 11,772 in this pargana, the jama has been reduced to Rs. 8,581. A separate report has been made of these reductions, and they have received the sanction of Government.

41. Precisely the same system and rates were applied both by Mr. Boys and Mr. Wood to the parganas of Karauna and Aurangabád.

I do not find in the pargana books any but the most trifling areas paying money-rents, so it is in vain to look there for a standard with which to compare the rates. Karauna appears to be a more equable pargana than Aurangabád, and a better one, for Mr. Wood has classed the villages thus:—

			I.	II.	III.	IV.
Karauna	...	...	14	12	13	7
Aurangabád	...	...	8	6	10	10

In the pargana book of Karauna, Mr. Boys has given no general remarks on the pargana, and for what is to be said about it I must refer to para. 105 of Mr. Ferrar's report. But, with reference to Aurangabád, Mr. Boys says:—"This pargana is bounded on the east by the parganas of Karauna and Misrikh, and on the west by the river Gúm-ti, which also forms the southern boundary. The river winds along through very sandy tracts of country, and it is not until one has gone eastward from the river for a distance of from one to three miles that one finds any decent soil. There are no tarái lands at all worth mentioning. The whole tract of country skirting the river and lying west of the dotted line marked in the map is extremely poor. In some places the soil consists of driving sand. In some of the villages in this part there is absolutely a scarcity of drinking water. East of the line the soil suddenly changes, and the part of the iláka lying within this limit (about one-third of the whole) will always be the *pièce de résistance* of the taluqdár. The circuit of villages immedi-

"ately surrounding the village of Aurangabád itself are particularly good, and form a nice little property. The contrast they afford to the really wretched villages to the west is very great." Yet Mr. Boys proposed the same rates for these two classes of villages, and he trusted to his own village inspection entirely to make the necessary modifications. Mr. Wood's more numerous rates have done good service here.

42. This pargana was assessed by Mr. Wood himself. As there are only 455 acres of bhúr land returned in the whole pargana, he has no rate in this pargana for it. His rates are—

Class of soil.	Class of villages.			
	I	II.	III.	IV.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Irrigated	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Unirrigated	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 0 0

There is nothing to show how these rates were arrived at and no remarks on the pargana generally at the end of the book as seem usually to have been made in this district. Mr. Ferrar's remarks are given at para. 103 of his report. So far it is preeminently unsatisfactory. But the remarks on individual villages are full and to the point, and a good reason is usually given for any deviation from the rates. Where he has assessed the waste Mr. Wood has usually put 4-annas an acre on it, but he has frequently refrained from assessing it, and has usually given a good reason for doing so. The unsatisfactory part of the report as regards this pargana is, that there is nothing whatever but the result to test the rates by. The actual money-rents in this pargana are—

A1	...	359	acres at	Rs. a. p.
Others	...	650	"	7 6 1
				4 3 0
Total	...	1,009	"	5 5 2

It is not, however, shown whether these money-rented lands are irrigated or not, and amounting, as they do, to only one-fortieth of the whole area, not much is to be drawn from

them. Mr. Wood when he makes alterations does so in the lump, which is a pity. It is far better to alter the rates, because then it is possible for the district officer to know what assessment has been put upon individual patches of land.

For reasons similar to those which induced inquiry in Gondlamau it was found necessary to revise seven villages in this pargana. These is comparatively little bhúr in Machhrehta, but much land classed as unirrigated matyar was subject to inundation and in wet season became fallow. This fallow was assessed as cultivated land and the rates shown above proved more than villages with large normal areas of fallow could stand. The total result is that for the regular assessment on the seven villages (Rs. 3,990), a revised assessment of Rs. 2,924, has been substituted.

43. This pargana was also assessed by Mr. Wood, and the rates are the same as in Machhrehta, except that, as there is a good deal of bhúr in the pargana, a rate of Re. 1 in addition has been put on the bhúr land in each of the four classes of villages. The remarks in the last paragraph apply equally to this pargana. Mr. Ferrar's description of it is given at para. 100 of his report. The actual money-rents in this pargana no more form a test of the rates employed than they do in the case of Machhrehta. Supposing them to be for irrigated land, they do not justify the rates imposed, being—

				Rs.	a.	p.
A1	...	921	acres	at	8	3 8
Others	...	1,964	"	"	4	9 8
Total	...	2,885	"	"	5	12 2

In the sandy tract lying along the Katna and the Gumti, mentioned by Mr. Ferrar, the taluqas of Sádátnagar and Qutabnagar contain some villages which the taluqdars declared to be greatly over-assessed, and Raja Shamshir Bahadur, the taluqdar of Sádátnagar, convinced me that some of his villages were probably over-assessed. I therefore directed Mr. Anderson to make an inquiry into the assessment of these villages. Mr. Gibson had of his own accord made an inquiry as regards the Qutabnagar villages because they were in arrears of revenue, and he had to attach the taluqa on their account. The result was that the jama of four villages in

Qutabnagar and of seven villages in Sádátnagar were revised, and the jama of the eleven, Rs. 9,957 at the regular assessment, was reduced to Rs. 7,022 at the revision. The necessity for it was that the rate on the bhúr land in this sandy district was too high, and no consideration had been made for fallow.

44. This pargana was assessed by Mr. Boys, and the assessment was revised by Captain Young. The results are as follows :—

			Rs.
Summary jama	...	...	33,771
Mr. Boys	...	...	73,400
Captain Young	...	...	58,546

Mr. Boys describes the pargana as "poor. There are extensive plains of bhúr. In some places were drifting sands which are not pleasant to the eye of the settlement officer. These are found in all parts of the pargana except in the belt of land mentioned in para. 1 from Neri to Pisawan" (the central watershed of the pargana). "Nearly all the villages on the river-side are wretchedly poor, those to the south especially, and the poor soil extends inland in most parts for at least a couple of miles. In the centre of the pargana there are some nice villages with light but willing soil. In no single villages is there found that really rich dumat which abounds in Misrikh and Rámkot." The pargana lies between the Gúmti and the Katna, and the villages on each river are equally poor, with the sandy tracts stretching inwards from either as above described. It cannot be said that this is a promising pargana.

45. Mr. Boys however used the same rates as in Gondlamau and Aurangabád :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Irrigated	...	2	8	0
Unirrigated	{ dumat	1	8	0
	{ bhúr	1	0	0

He added and deducted from the result given by these rates as his village inspection led him to believe was proper. It is therefore only by a proportional addition or deduction from these rates that the Deputy Commissioner could have found out the assessment on any given portion of land. Mr. Boys defends his general rate on the bhúr lands at Re. 1 in the following language :—

“ That the Re. 1, which has been taken as the general
 “ rate applicable to bhúr land, is a safe and yet near guide is
 “ evident from the following estimate, which has been founded
 “ on the average outturn and average value of the outturn
 “ of an acre of barley and an acre of bájra, these two crops
 “ being those most generally grown in bhúr lands :

“ Assuming $\frac{2}{5}$ kacha bigahs=1 acre.

“ „ 1 kacha maund=16 Government sers.

“ Then, supposing for barley outturn of 1 k. B.=4 k. mds.

“ Ditto 1 acre=308 Government sers.

“ Current price of barley=45 sers.

“ ∴ outturn of 1 acre=Rs. 6-14-0, of which the Government
 1-5th = „ 1-6-0.

“ Again, for bájra.—Outturn of 1 k. B.=4 k. maunds.

“ Ditto 1 acre=308 sers.

“ Price of bájra=50 sers.

“ ∴ outturn of 1 acre=Rs. 6-3-0, of which the Government
 “ 1-5th=Rs. 1-4-0. Re. 1, therefore, is quite within the
 “ mark.

“ In all villages in which there is much of this bhúr
 “ land large allowances have been made in the assessment
 “ for fallow land, this is only fair and necessary.

Mr. Boys' village remarks are pertinent and clear, but
 they are only general in their nature.

46. Mr. Boys says the above figures—“ have been
 “ founded on the average outturn, and the average value of the
 “ outturn, of an acre of barley and an acre of bájra.” In the
 absence of any details as to the land from which the averages
 were taken, and the mode of calculation, I decline to accept
 the figures. $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre for land, such as Mr. Boys
 has himself described in the language quoted in para. 44,
 is an outturn which I cannot believe in. I have seen some
 of the bhúr lands of Chandra, and it would require me to
 know a man to be thoroughly well acquainted with the
 subject to induce me to credit his assertion that the outturn
 was half of that amount. I also feel sure that one-fifth of
 the gross produce is too much for the Government demand in
 such lands.

47. So much for the rates. But, in maintaining his
 jamas, in a demi-official to Captain Young which is posted
 into the pargana book, Mr. Boys says that the whole

pargana, which contains 150 villages, is owned as follows :—

Raja Shamsîr Bahádur	...	13	villages.
Shankar Lal	...	2	"
Six zamindárs	...	6	"

and the whole of the rest of the pargana, 129 villages, belongs to the Gaur Thákurs, *viz.*, the families of Bargaon, Neri, Kachora Kachori, Pisawan, Kútri, and Hasnapur. These Gaur Thákurs refused the engagements, and Mr. Boys explains the matter thus :—“The secret of the “opposition made by these latter men, I think, is this, that “a very large portion of the seven estates, and what “is more, a very large portion of the best villages of those “estates, is taken up in the sir lands of the various members “of the family. If you will refer to my memo. of the “history of these Gaurs at the end of the pargana book “(para. 101, Mr. Ferrar’s report), you will see that there “are now seven families where formerly there was only one. “Each of these families is making the most pitiable “attempts to maintain the dignity which formerly appertained “to the one head of the house. They style themselves “‘Kunar,’ and cannot forget that they have come down in “the world. The senior members of the family are striving “to stave off further sub-division by providing for the “juniors, and the juniors take care to push their claims to “the uttermost. There are multitudinous other claims upon “the estate, such as widows’ allowances, muáfi, sankalap, &c., “of which latter grant there is a good deal in Chandra.”

48. Captain Young reduced this jama, which was a rise of 117 per cent. from Rs. 73,400 to Rs. 58,546, as already mentioned at para. 44. He says, with reference to it, “I am fully persuaded that these reductions were impera- “tively necessary; I need turn no further than to Mr. Boys’ “own demi-official (quoted in the last para.) note to me to “show good reasons. When such a state of indebtedness and “litigation obtains as he has described in that letter it is “out of the question to suppose that so large and sudden an “increase as 117 per cent. can possibly be paid, even supposing “the new assessments do not really exceed the limit of half “assets, which I incline to doubt in this particular instance. “I do not consider that unirrigated bhúr can pay Re. 1 an

"acre all round, as Mr. Boys had rated it; for though that may not inadequately represent half the landlord's rental when it is under crop, it must be remembered that often, indeed generally, only half is cultivated at a time, and hence a lower rate is essential." I quite concur in these remarks of Captain Young, but I am sorry that I have no means of gauging his revision of Mr. Boys' assessments. He has left no record of how he did it. In the pargana book he merely says that he reduced the lump assessment of the village so much, and states whether it was accepted or not.

49. I did not feel easy about this pargana and I requested the Deputy Commissioner to give me his opinion upon it. He sent me in reply his No. 1686 dated 29th May, 1874, in which he withdrew a previously expressed opinion that the pargana was over-assessed and maintained that the assessment was a fair one. Yet he admitted that the Gaurs did not pay their revenue regularly, that attachments of movable property were frequent, that in some few instances villages had to be temporarily attached, and that there had been many sales and mortgages in the pargana. I thought that, assured by the positive confidence of an officer of Mr. Anderson's experience, both general, and of the district of Sitapur, I was justified in recommending the local Government to confirm the assessment, and I actually submitted Mr. Ferrar's report, with my own review of it, taking however the precaution to quote Mr. Anderson's No. 1686 *in extenso* as my justification with regard to pargana Chandra. In the spring of 1875, however, Mr. Anderson changed his opinion of the assessment of Chandra, and before he went on furlough he wrote to say that he had no reason to believe that the assessment was too high. Fortunately the settlement had not then received the sanction of Government and I recalled the report.

50. A revision was now plainly necessary, and an experienced native officer was set out to see if he could find out the cause of over-assessment. After a careful comparison by the settlement papers with the lands of certain villages from which complaints had been received, he reported :—1st That much bhúr land had been classified in the khasras as dumat; 2nd.—That land representing the normal fallow had

been assessed ; 3rd—that the rates used were too high. Instructions were at once issued for the revision of the assessment of the villages whence complaints had come, and for its report in a form which enabled His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to see how far the regular assessment had been influenced by the errors above mentioned. This report has been received and submitted and the following result of it has been sanctioned by His Honour. The assessment of 70 villages in this pargana, the regular jama of which was Rs. 32,573, has been reduced to Rs. 25,400. The rates used at the two assessments were as follows:—

REGULAR.	REVISED.
<i>Irrigated,</i>	<i>Irrigated</i>
Rs. 2-8 per acre.	Goind and matyar, Rs. 2-8 per acre.
<i>Unirrigated</i>	Dumat, Rs. 2 per acre.
Dumat and matyar Re. 1-8 per acre	Bhúr, Rs. 1-8 ,,
Bhúr, Re. 1 per acre.	<i>Unirrigated</i>
	Dumat { Tarái Re. 1-4 per acre.
	and {
	Matyar { Bangar Re. 1 per acre.
	Bhúr, 1st class, Re. 0-10-0 ,,
	,, 2nd ,, ,, 0-8-0 ,,

These rates were applied to the lands after the khasra classification had been tested and corrected and a reasonable, that is the normal amount of fallow, was left unassessed. This assessment I now think the Government may safely accept.

51. This pargana was assessed entirely by Captain Young himself, and we now get a much more satisfactory report, which is contained in paras. 224 to 242 of Mr. Ferrar's report. Captain Young classified the soils, the villages, and he made rent-rates, and he explains how he did all three. The soils he classed into goind, manjha, and uparhár. The villages he classed into first, second, and third, and he struck rates for irrigated and unirrigated land in each of them. Thus he had eighteen rates in the pargana, which became fifteen practically, as he found there was no such thing as unirrigated goind.

52. The area of the goind land was fixed, on Mr. Carnegie's principle, at so much per plough, leaving out the calculation per head. After consulting experienced zamindárs, Captain Young fixed an acre per plough for each resident

(chapparband) cultivator. The ploughs of paikásht cultivators were excluded. He does not say that the land so presumed to be goind was the land immediately round the village site, but I presume that it was so. I have already stated that I place but little reliance upon calculated areas, and that, as the Government has paid for their actual measurement, the settlement officer is bound to demarcate them and give the actual results ; but I must confess that, though unreliable, I consider the estimate moderate and not likely to be unfair to the landholders.

53. The manjha and uparhár were determined in the following manner, in Captain Young's own words:—

“In the case of a compact village in which the site is “centrically placed, and all the lands within a radius of, say, “half a mile from it, no marked difference being perceptible in “the quality of the soil, no uparhár or bhúrhár may have “been found requisite, and hence only the rates for goind and “manjha, irrigated and unirrigated respectively, would come “into operation. On the other hand, in the case of a village “two miles long, with only one site, and that at one end, as “soon as I got beyond what I considered might fairly be classed “as manjha or middle hár, I placed the remaining land, whether bhúr or not, into my bhúrhár, as it is impossible, “where a man has to go so great a distance with his cattle “and ploughs into a field, he can plough it and weed it as “often, or manure it and guard it so thoroughly, as where “he has but a quarter of that distance to go. To guard “against all possible misunderstanding, I here remark that “these observations would not of course apply, or this plan “be followed to the same extent, where, as is sometimes the “case, these distant lands are cultivated by paikásht asámis “residing in immediate proximity to their holdings, but over “the borders.” I consider this process of classification perfectly sound.

54. As regards the classification of the villages, Captain Young, on entering the pargana, took the opinion of the kanúngos and some of the zamindárs as to what were the ten or fifteen best and ten or fifteen worst villages in the pargana. These he classed as first and third ; the rest formed the second class. But on visiting the villages in this

prima facie class, he exercised his judgment in transferring such of them as seemed to him to deserve it into the first or the third classes, those originally put into those classes forming a sort of standard. I think this a sound and reasonable mode of classification.

55. Captain Young is the only officer who has given a clear account of how he arrived at the rates in this district. He used revenue instead of rent-rates. I consider rent-rates more convenient, but it is a matter of no real consequence. He remarks (para. 228 of Mr. Ferrar's report): "Rents in the Sitapur district are as a rule paid in kind, not in cash, the exception being in the case of Maraos and Kúrmis, who are in the habit of paying cash for garden lands and lands sown with sugarcane, and, in some few instances, for grain crops." He adds (para. 240) "With regard to goind land, I found in this pargana, in which cash is paid for nearly all such land, the average of the actual cash-rents given in the jamabandi was Rs. 7-6-8 per acre irrigated, which would give a revenue-rate of Rs. 3-11-4. The highest rate which on personal enquiry, I elicited as that paid, was Rs. 9-9-0 per acre, which would give a revenue-rate of Rs. 4-12-6." "This, however, he remarks, was only for the very best land. But Rs. 7-3-0 per acre, giving a revenue-rate of Rs. 3-9-6, I found to be quite customary, and I accordingly determined on Rs. 3-8-0 per acre as my highest revenue-rate for irrigated goind land, while in second and third class villages I adopted Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 3-0-0 respectively." The rates struck for unirrigated goind, which were not used, were Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2-4-0, and Rs. 2 respectively.

56. He goes on (para 241):—"In the case of the next *hár*, the *manjha* or middle *hár*, I found very few instances of cash-rents, and hence had to determine my rates from other sources. On taking twelve or twenty acres from amongst the middle *hár* of nine villages, chosen from all parts of the pargana by random and not design, I found that the outturn of grain on those paid as rent, converted into cash at the price current calculated at *harvest prices* of the five years preceding survey, gave the following results,—on taking the average of the whole, on irrigated land Rs. 4-9-7, and on unirrigated lands Rs. 2-14-0, giving revenue-rates of Rs. 2-5-0 and Re. 1-7-0 respectively.

"The fields thus chosen, it must be remembered, were picked from the map at random, and not from selected villages, but from villages of all sorts, and in fixing therefore on Rs. 2-8-0 for villages in the first class and Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2 for those in the second and third classes for irrigated lands, with Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 1-8-0, and Rs. 1-4-0 for unirrigated, I do not think that I was otherwise than on the safe side."

57. With regard to the third class, Captain Young says :—"For the uparhár, or bhúr-hár, as it is often called, without reference to whether the soil is actually bhúr or not, I made no separate calculation, but assumed the following for irrigated first, second, and third class, Re. 1-12, Re. 1-8, and Re. 1-8 (for irrigated bhúr, where found, is capable of producing very good crops); while for unirrigated I took Re. 1-2, Re. 1 and Re. 1 respectively. These rates were considered tentative for some time, but, as reliable information of the assets of a good many villages was obtained and the rates appeared to work satisfactorily, confidence was gradually gained and they were finally adopted. But in applying these last rates to bhúr land, I found it necessary often to make a reduction where the tract was large and irrigation not feasible. For, as a fact, where population is sparse and other land is available, these lands are only resorted to for the purpose of growing fodder and the poorest class of crops, and that only every other year as they require an alternate year's rest; and in this way, as only half is under cultivation at a time, only half can be fairly assessed, or, which is the same thing, only half rates can be paid; and so it came to pass that 8-annas per acre was often used by me in estimating the revenue demand on large tracts of bhúr."

58. It is difficult to estimate the propriety of revenue rates except by the result. In this pargana they are—

Class of village.			Goind.		Manjha.		Uparhár.	
			Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First	...	...	3 8	2 8	2 8	1 12	1 12	1 2
Second	...	...	3 4	2 4	2 4	1 8	1 8	1 0
Third	...	...	3 0	2 0	2 0	1 4	1 8	1 0

The result is unquestionably in their favour, yet the figures in the assessment books hardly justify these rates. They are—

Whole cultivation	...	...	28,029 acres.
Irrigated do.	...	...	9,569 „
Money rented :—			Rs. a. p.
A1	...	1,177 acres, rate,	7 6 8
Others	...	6,032 „ „	4 3 1
Total	...	7,209 „ „	4 11 5

If we may suppose the money-rented to be best land and irrigated, the rates would appear high for lands paying rent in kind, but the Deputy Commissioner says the settlement works well and it has been sorely tried. Captain Young, in his description of the way in which he found rent-rates in the manjha, is somewhat involved in his language, but he went on the sound principle of applying the harvest, not the bazar, prices to the actual outturn of crop. He says his prices were the average of five years : he does not say that his outturn was an average also. The proper way of taking an average of grain-rents is to take, for say five year's value, each year's outturn at its own threshing-floor prices of the landlord's share after all the customary deductions had been made and take half the sum as the jama. By this means everything is accounted for. The detail of this operation is not given by Captain Young, but I fancy he must have attended to the kúr, &c., or the result could not have been so successful. I fully concur in his remarks about the inability of bhúr lands to stand an uniform rate of Re. 1 for unirrigated. Captain Young's notes in the pargana books are full and to the purpose. He evidently has bestowed great care on the work of this pargana.

59. I examined some of the shajras and khasras of this pargana in order to see if the hárs had been marked upon the former or had been entered against the fields in the latter. I found that the goind had been indicated both in the shajra and khasra, but not the manjha or middle, nor the uparhár or outlying lands. This is greatly to be regretted, as the effect is to render it impossible for the Deputy Commissioner to know the revenue assessed upon each particular area of land. The necessity for this knowledge appears at every turn, and it is a great mistake of a second

rate kind. The record-keeper tells me that the whole of the records of the settlement office have been destroyed, so that now it cannot be done, though Captain Young must have had papers prepared showing what these hârs were, as the pargana books show the total area of each in the village.

60. I have dwelt rather upon this pargana as it shows the system pursued by Captain Young, far the best in its conception and the most thoroughly carried out in detail of any of the modes of assessment pursued in this district. I have never concealed my own preference for assessments founded upon actual rents corrected in each village, or actual produce divided and valued at the threshing-floor, to those which are founded upon assumed rent-rates, but I am bound to say that Captain Young has shown good reason from actual rents why he assumed the rates he has used, and that he has applied them in sufficient variety and detail to give a safe and sound assessment ; one which the Deputy Commissioner says he collects without difficulty, and which I can unhesitatingly recommend the Government to confirm.

61. The incidence of the revised jama on the different parganas of the Misrih tahsíl is—

Pargana.	Rate on cultivation.			Rate on assessable.			Rate on Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gondlaman	1	2	9	0	14	10	0	12	11
Karauna	1	9	11	1	2	4	1	0	2
Aurangabad	1	3	7	0	13	7	0	11	10
Machhrehta	1	11	8	1	3	2	1	0	7
Misrih	1	8	4	0	14	8	0	12	9
Chandra	0	14	0	0	10	11	0	10	0
Maholi	1	8	9	1	2	10	1	0	3

The following shows the summary and revised jamas of the several parganas, and the percentage of increase:—

Pargana.				Summary jama.	Revised. jama.	Percentage of increase.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gondlaman	...	...	...	27,557	33,213	20
Karauna	...	...	...	16,954	27,544	62
Aurangabad	...	...	...	16,769	28,365	69
Machhrehia	...	...	...	39,081	70,676	81
Misrikh	...	...	...	42,053	62,109	47
Chandra	...	...	...	33,771	51,373	52
Maholi	...	...	...	29,769	43,370	45

The increase is great, but it has been shown that this is rather to be regarded as proof that the summary assessment was far below the actual half of the rental than that the present one is too high.

62. Captain Young assessed the parganas of Sitapur, Tahsil Sitapur, Pargana Hargaon, and Laharpur, on exactly the same system and nearly at the same rates as Maholi. The rates for Sitapur were—

Class of village.				Goid.		Middle.		Outlying.	
				Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.
				Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First	...	...	...	3 8	2 4	2 12	1 12	2 0	1 4
Second	...	...	...	3 4	2 4	2 4	1 8	1 12	1 2
Third	...	...	...	3 0	2 0	2 0	1 4	1 8	1 0

He adds (para. 246 report) "where the outlying poorest bhūr-hār was very extensive and used, as is often the case, only half at a time, half being left fallow each alternate year, I found even the lowest rate of Re. 1 per acre too much, and in such cases have generally only put 8-annas per acre on such lands, but as this practically introduces a fourth rate, which is not convenient, I reduced my lowest rate from Re. 1 to 12-annas in third class villages for the worst lands of the parganas subsequently assessed on otherwise similar rates." Waste land, after setting aside one acre per plough for grazing, was assessed at two-annas an acre, unless where Captain Young considered

that from paucity of labour, the impoverished condition of proprietors, or from some other cause, there was no likelihood of its being brought under the plough for some years, when it was not assessed. I beg to call attention to Captain Young's proposal to exempt the groves over ten per cent. from assessment (para. 248), and Mr. Ferrar's regret that it was negatived (para. 249). I fully concur with both officers. It is only about large kashabs that the groves are over ten per cent. of the area, and I do not think that to cut them down is desirable. It is the result however. A full third of those of Sandila are down. The revenue derived from this source is contemptible, and though I do not undervalue the adage, "that if the pence are looked after the pounds will take care of themselves," yet our government is a great government, and as regards these things, it is made to contrast most unfavourably even with such an one as that of the late king of Oudh.

63. The rates adapted for Hargaoon
were :—

Class of village.	Goind.		Middle.		Outlying.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
First ...	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
Second ...	3 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 2 0
Third ...	3 4 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0

This pargana is somewhat inferior to Sitapur, and its rates are lower in unirrigated manjha of first class villages. It has a larger percentage of third class crops and a good deal of land that requires rest every second year.

64. The rates adopted for Larharpur
were—

Class of village.	Goind.		Middle.		Outlying.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
First ...	3 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 4 0
Second ...	3 4 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Third ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0

This pargana is said to be a poorer one than Sitapur or Hargaoon (para. 251), and that it has rates almost equal to the others is to be ascribed to "the presence in it of a large number of those industrious cultivators, the Kúrmis."

65. This pargana was assessed by Mr. Williams, Assistant Commissioner. It is a small pargana containing only twelve mauzas.

Rents are everywhere paid in kind, except for land on which sugarcane, cotton, or vegetables are grown. These money-rents Mr. Williams found to vary from Rs. 5-1-7 an acre for cotton to Rs. 10-3-2 an acre for the best sugarcane land. There are, however, only 208 acres A1, and 122 others in this pargana, and the average rates upon them are Rs. 9-13-8 and Rs. 5-4-4. Mr. Williams says "on the best 'goind,' then, the average rates will be somewhat over Rs. 7, and I have adopted Rs. 3-8-0 as the revenue rate on this land. On the irrigated land other than the goind, and which everywhere bears excellent crops of wheat, linseed, barley, &c., I have assumed Rs. 2-8-0 per acre as the rent-rate. I feel quite confident it will bear this rate. The average outturn on these crops is put at two pakka maunds per kacha bigah, or say 10 maunds per acre, of which the Government share being one-fifth, is two maunds, or Rs. 3-3-2 at 25 sers per rupee for wheat, and Rs. 2-4-7 at 35 sers per rupee for barley. But in fact 12 maunds per acre is the least outturn that can be assumed as an average for irrigated lands in this pargana, which is certainly better on the whole than Maholi pargana where Captain Young has recently assumed 12 maunds per acre as a fair average on irrigated lands. At this estimate the Government share would be Rs. 3-13-5 on every acre of wheat, and Rs. 2 12-0 on every acre of barley. I am using the 'nirikhs' quoted in para. 24 of Captain Young's report on the assessment of tahsíl Bári as the average prices in this district from the years 1859 to 1863, and these prices are gradually but certainly rising, to the great benefit of the landlord.

66. "The unirrigated land I have divided into two kinds. The better kinds, growing the rabi crops, I have assessed in five villages at Rs. 2 per acre, and unirrigated lands (in those villages) producing the kharif crops at Rs. 1-4-0 per acre. In the remaining seven villages I have

“employed Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 as my revenue rates on these two kinds of lands respectively. To take first, gram, a rabi crop, the outturn is acknowledged to be more than eight maunds per acre, but I put it at that which was assumed as a fair average for unirrigated rabi crops in Maholi. At the usual price of gram, 29 sers per rupee, the Government share, one-fifth of eight maunds, would be Rs. 2-3-4. If we assume ten maunds as the outturn, the Government share would be Rs. 2-12-1. It will in any case be more than Rs. 2 or Re. 1-4-0.” He goes through a similar calculation for a kharif crop, which is given in para. 259 of the report His rates were—

Number of villages.	Goind.	Irrigated, not goind.	Unirrigated.	
			Rabi.	Kharif.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Five villages 	3 8	2 8	2 0	1 4
Seven villages 	3 8	2 8	1 8	1 0

67. The error seems to me here to be twofold: *first*, one-fifth of the produce is too high a demand on good irrigated land on the part of Government,—it is more than one half of the rental. I think I have shown this in my Rae Bareilly report, and it is not necessary to repeat it here. *Secondly*, I am sure that the prices are too high. Why should Mr. Williams have gone back to the Bári tahsíl for his prices? Bári is a better tahsíl on the whole; it is much nearer Lucknow; it was the first settled and done when knowledge of the subject was less than afterwards became available; and there is much reason to believe that the rates mentioned were not threshing-floor but local bazar rates, which would be appreciably higher. For these reasons, though I know that Mr. Williams's notes are full and ample and his village inspections careful and minute, I do not feel much confidence in his rates, especially those for poorer lands. In these there is an additional source of error in the outturn, which is placed by Mr. Williams at a rate far too high for poor lands.

68. Under these circumstances, I am not surprised to find the following note by his superior, Captain Young :—

"The taluqdárs have been with me to-day again, and "with reference to their various pleas for some reduction, I "have consented to reduce the assessment from Rs. 13,172, "excluding cesses, as proposed by Mr. Williams, to Rs. 12,500 "including cesses. The reasons for this are,—*first*, that in "three or four instances (as noted on the several pages apper- "taining to the particular villages) I think Mr. Williams has "estimated the assets too high ; or rather, through not allowing "for grazing and by using rates of Rs. 2 and Re. 1-8-0 for unir- "rigated land, has pressed on such beyond what is a safe "demand; and *secondly*, because there is some force in the "plea that the very large extent of groves in the estate injures "the crops by casting shade over a considerable area." These groves are elsewhere explained to mean avenues. "*Thirdly*, "because Sytee Khera has hitherto been held entirely free of "demand, and it is customary in such cases to make allowance, "and *lastly*, because the rate per acre is slightly in excess of "the parganas immediately adjacent and the rise from "Rs. 7,300 to Rs. 13,172 is a very large and rapid one." The taluqdars engaged at the revised demand. The reduction made by Captain Young is but a little over five per cent. and is hardly worth much on the whole estate, but on some of the individual villages the change is considerable, rising in one case to fourteen per cent., and this makes a great difference where subordinate rights are concerned. The pargana is altogether taluqdári, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that the revenue is easily paid.

69. The fiscal history of this pargana is curious and somewhat instructive. On my first taking charge of this division the number of transfers of landed property had attracted the notice of the Chief Commissioner, and I was directed to inquire into the matter, and in the course of the inquiry Mr. Boys informed me that, though Pírnagar was notoriously the lightest assessed pargana in Sitapur, the transfers were very numerous. I asked the Deputy Commissioner for information, and he told me of two transfers only. Mr. Boys' answer to that was that these were the cases in which mutation had been applied for alone, and that generally there was no mutation. I then applied to the Registrar-General and got nothing out of him, so I had to get Extra Assistant Commissioner Brij Lal to make a local inquiry. The result of this was—

Pargana Pírnagar.

Number of villages in the pargana.							Number of transfers in single and coparcenary villages.						
Taluqdāri held by		Single and coparcenary villages held by					Without mutation.		With mutation.			Total number of transfers.	Transfers in taluqdāri villages
Maharāj Singh.	Jawahir Singh.	Kaeths.	Brahmans.	Muhammads.	Chattris.	Total number of villages.	Before settlement.	After settlement.	In 1278 fasli.	In 1279 fasli.	In 1280 fasli.		
8	12	2	1	1	28	54	2	45	4	1	7	59	Nil.

All these transfers were made in twenty-two villages, the government revenue of which amounts to Rs. 7,393, while the revenue on the lands transferred only amounts to Rs. 1,555. Only one of the transfers was that of a whole village. The government revenue on the whole pargana is Rs. 21,582. The following statement shows the class of people by whom and to whom the transfers were made:—

Class of people by whom the transfers were made.	Class of people to whom the transfers were made.						
	Chattris.	Bhatts.	Brahmans.	Kaeths.	Baniahs.	Kumhars	Totals.
Chattris (Bais) ...	26	4	13	1	...	...	44
Muhammads ...	...	4	2	...	3	1	10
Brahmans ...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4
Kaeths ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	27	8	18	2	3	1	59

70. This is at first sight not such a very formidable state of affairs. The transfers amount to only one fourteenth of the pargana, and though the land has individually

changed hands, it is to the people of the neighbourhood. Looking at the above table it would appear that the Mahomedan was going most to the wall and the Brahmin most thriving. The Chattri is making a bad thing of it also, for a good many of the transfers to Chattris are to the taluqdár Jawahir Singh, I believe. The revised assessment in this pargana reduced the summary demand 22 per cent. It is the only pargana in this district in which the regular settlement resulted in a reduction; and if the summary assessment was so much too high, I think the transfers as yet appear little enough. It will be observed, however, that nearly all the transfers have taken place since the regular settlement. No doubt it is the "last straw that breaks the camel's back," and the process of ruin before the final smash takes time, while the three bad years, 1278-80 fasli, might have hastened it; but I fear that we have by no means seen the end of the land transfers in this pargana. A system of mortgage prevailed in which interest at the rate of Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem was agreed upon with possession besides. The bonds were executed in the Nawábi, and our courts have enforced all the hard terms. In a good many cases the original sum borrowed was so inadequate an equivalent of the value of the land, and that value was so greatly enhanced by the rule of Her Majesty's Government, that the people have redeemed the mortgages. But though the terms on which they have now borrowed the money are much more favorable than before, yet the enormous accumulation of interest on the first terms makes the capital sum of the new bond well up to the full value of the village, and the interest very nearly the rent-roll; and on the top of that a heavy summary jama and three bad seasons in succession must have made the ultimate prospects of many of them very gloomy indeed.

71. This pargana was assessed by Mr. Williams, who gives a graphic account of the pargana which Mr. Ferrar has not extracted, though it bears a good deal on the settlement proceedings. The pargana is something like an hour-glass, smaller at one end than the other and rather thick at the waist. It lies from north-east to south-west, and from the most northerly to the most southerly point, running along the west and the south-west sides of the pargana; the boundary is first the Gon nadi, and secondly, the Sarain nadi, into which the Gon falls, about the centre of the pargana, at

Pirnagar khás. In consequence, the whole western side is cut up by ravines, stretching to a depth of two miles in some places from the rivers, and though there is a good deal of cultivated land on the ridges between the ravines, it consists of small isolated patches high and dry. Mr. Williams says, "On these ridges it is almost impossible to make wells, for at a slight distance below the surface there is a stratum of sand light and thin, and directly this stratum is reached the well falls. And these ridges derive very little profit from the rains, for, as they slope in all directions into the ravines, the rain water runs off at once, and consequently these lands are never saturated except by a very heavy fall. The soil, too, absorbs a great deal of moisture, being thin and porous, so that, even where the land is flat, very heavy rains are required before the soil is much benefited by the water."

72. After alluding to the pigs and nilgái found in the ravines of the Gon and Saráin, and the mischief they do, Mr. Williams describes the ground as rising until within half a mile of the rivers, when it begins to fall. The hills, he says, are small and shallow, "and generally the area of land irrigated from them has been greatly exaggerated in the southern and western villages. The year in which the measurements were made followed a very rainy autumn, and this cold weather (he writes in February, 1869) has succeeded a very dry season, and I am making all due allowance for this fact. But it is easier to estimate the area of land irrigated from any given tank when the tank is dry than when it is just covered by a thin sheet of water, as, in the latter case, the depth of water in the tank cannot be known. This cold season all the tanks, almost without exception, in the southern and western villages, were perfectly dry; and I generally was obliged to reduce considerably the areas entered as irrigated to three-fourths, two-thirds, or even one-half of the areas entered in the pargana note-book."

73. On this Captain Young writes.—"It is necessary to explain that the irrigation recorded in the khasras and entered in the pargana note-book is the actual result of the careful survey of the fields while under irrigation, or when prepared to receive irrigation, and not, as Mr. Williams appears to imagine, an estimate made, as he made his, by guess work from the appearance of the tanks. No subject

“received more attention, or was more constantly under reference and verification than this of the irrigation entries, and I have every confidence in the results as exhibited in the khasra in this respect, and prefer them to the estimate made by eye of any officer no matter what his experience. It is wise and right to bear in mind such a fact as that the year of survey followed an unusually wet season, and hence in that year there were unusual facilities for irrigation which cannot be assumed as always prevailing ; but it is a mistake to attempt to alter the returns of irrigated land as recorded at the survey because at the time of the assessing officer’s inspection no water is visible in the tanks.”

74. I need hardly say that in every word above quoted from Captain Young’s report I entirely concur. The system of using calculated areas for assessment purposes, which has been spread over the province from Fyzabad I believe, has nothing in it that I can see ; and I also believe that where it has been applied it has not been successful. In revising Mr. Williams’ jamas, Captain Young corrected the irrigation areas.

75. Mr. Williams says that the description quoted in paras. 71 and 72 of this letter apply to the villages lying all along the rivers, as well as to those on the south of the pargana and generally to those in the north-east corner. Of the villages in the centre of the pargana he says, “the land and generally the features of the country are very different. The soil is good, here and there verging into blúr, and, in some few places, matyar. Wells can be made with comparative ease, and water is much nearer the surface. The land is flat, and, compared to the villages on the border, low. The irrigation from tanks is better, and the tanks are bigger and deeper than in the south and west, and many of them had some water in them even in this year. The staple rabi crop here is wheat or gujai, whereas in the south and west it is barley.” In the north-east, where the land faintly undulates, some villages in the hollows are worthy of classification with the central ones, and these form the second circle described in para. 264 of Mr. Ferrar’s report ; the rest of the pargana forming the first circle.

76. Nearly the whole of the rest of the observations of Mr. Williams and Captain Young are quoted in paras. 265

to 272 of Mr. Ferrar's report, so it is not necessary for me to reproduce them. It will suffice to quote the rates employed. They were—

Circle.						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
First	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 0 0
Second	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	1 4 0

Mr. Williams does not explain how he arrived at these rates, but he says—"I have made no distinction between the goind " and the hár, because the best crops that are generally " grown in the other parganas in the goind are here not " grown at all." He puts 12 to 4 annas on the waste. Mr. Williams' village notes are, as usual, full and to the purpose.

76. In altering Mr William's assessments, Captain Young is equally unsatisfactory in giving no special reason why. For instance, in mauza Jairampur, No. 17 of the pargana book, which is a first circle, that is, second class village, Mr. Williams puts down,—

Irrigated	55 acres, @ Rs. 2	...	...	110
Unirrigated	434 acres, @ Re. 1	...	...	434
				<hr/> 544
<i>Deduct</i> —for fallow and damage by wild beasts	...	...	...	100
				<hr/> 444
Proposed jama	...	...	...	444

Captain Young has written, "Too low for Rs. 650, " G. G. Y." and below this there is the following calculation, not in Captain Young's hand:—

Irrigated	55, @ Rs. 3 =	...	...	165
Unirrigated	200, @ Re. 1-4=	...	...	250
	234, @ Re. 1 =	...	...	234
				<hr/> 649

Captain Young's alterations are, however, on the whole trifling, the village already quoted being the one in which it is greatest. Of the 50 villages into which the pargana now stands demarcated, he has left 26 as Mr. Williams assessed them; he has increased the jama of 14 by Rs. 1,008 and

decreased that of 10 by Rs. 602; so that the result of his revision was to enhance Mr. William's proposed assessment of the pargana by Rs. 406 only.

77. Mr. William's proposals reduced the jama of the pargana from Rs. 26,568 to Rs. 20,715, and Captain Young finally left it at Rs. 21,057. In addition to his proposals, Mr. Williams further suggested that the zamindárs should get a reduction of 20 per cent. for the first ten years, and of 10 per cent. for the second ten, to make up for the amount they had paid to Government in excess of a fair half, the rental during the summary settlement. Captain Young disapproved of this, and resisted it, and it has not been given. I regret that from the absence of all information how the rates were obtained, I cannot pronounce the report satisfactory, but there is no reason to suppose that the jama is not so.

78. In the report upon this pargana, Mr. Williams does to a certain extent explain how he made his rent-rates. This explanation will be found in paras. 280 to 284 of Mr. Ferrar's report. His plan was this:—In some thirty villages he found the average outturn of the different kinds of crop. Mr. Ferrar says—"He then turned this produce into cash at a fair "average price for each grain." This is putting it more favorably than there is warrant for, as Mr. William's own words are these:—"Wheat and urd may be said to vary in "price from 18 to 36 sers per rupee, rice sells at from 26 "sers to 1 maund 12 sers, gram at from 22 sers to 1 maund "8 sers, kodo from 32 sers to 2 maunds, and bajra from 18 "sers to 1 maund. Assuming the average price of each of "these six staple crops to be always somewhere between "these two extremes, and nearer to the cheaper than the "dearer extreme, I get the following scale of revenue rates "in rupees per acre:—

Produce.				First class.	Second class.	Third class.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	...	...	...	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
Urd	...	...	...	2 14 0	1 7 0	0 12 0
Gram	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 8
Rice	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 3 0	0 10 0
Kodo	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Bájra	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0

The classes in the above statement are those into which he divided the villages, and this he says was regulated by the outturn, and he put the villages into three classes accordingly. Mr. Williams, however, says—"It is practically impossible to put a separate rate upon land under each kind of crop: all that can be done, therefore, is to attempt to devise for each circle of villages such rates as when applied to each description of land in each village will give the same result as would be obtained by applying the produce rates." He then got these—

Kind of soil.				First class.	Second class.	Third class.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Irrigated	...	...	...	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
Unirrigated	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
Waste	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

79. The first thing that strikes the reader of this is the very great margin in the prices. In three of the selected grains prices are said to vary between a sum and its double, and in three between a sum and more than its double; that is, there seems a choice between assessing a village at Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000. I think Mr. Williams might have given the prices at which he actually made his rates. Then as regards the classification of villages, the report only shows that the average produce of thirty was struck. But there are 152 villages in this pargana, and we are left quite in the dark as to how the outturn of 122 of them is ascertained. It is not, therefore, with surprise that I read Captain Young's remarks:—"I do not wholly approve of these rates, as I prefer working by 'hárs,' but in checking Mr. Williams's calculations, I used my own rates adopted to his estimate, whether the village was a first, second, or third class one." It is not stated what Captain Young's rates are, but on looking over the assessment books they appear to be the same as those he used for the pargana of Laharpur. There is nothing, however, to show how Captain Young got his "hár" areas. In the pargana book they are entered at the bottom, but they are not otherwise mentioned, though I presume that when Captain Young had determined to assess on the "hárs" he had the fields so classed in the khasras of

the villages then unassessed. Mr. Williams's village remarks are clear and to the point, though general in their character. The nature of the tabular statistical form adopted in this district (para. 11 of this letter) precludes any useful remarks on the figures from a want of combination in their arrangement. Captain Young used these remarks in coming to his final decision.

80. The result was, that Mr. Williams raised the summary jama from Rs. 49,476 to Rs. 79,981, and Captain Young reduced the latter to Rs. 69,766; the former being a rise of 61 per cent., and the latter a decrease upon that of about 12 per cent. The total rise on the summary jama is 41 per cent., as the jama stands now.

81. The incidence of the revised jama on the different parganas of the Sitapur tahsíl is as follows:—

Pargana.				Rate on cultivation.	Rate on assessable.	Rate on total
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sitapur	...	...	...	1 3 6	1 3 2	0 15 11
Hargaon	...	...	...	1 6 7	1 1 4	0 14 3
Laharpur	...	...	...	1 6 10	1 1 11	0 15 3
Ramkot	...	...	...	1 10 9	1 2 0	0 15 7
Pirnagar	...	...	...	1 3 8	0 15 4	0 12 1
Khairabad	...	...	...	1 8 9	1 1 6	0 13 8

The following shows the summary and revised jamas of the several parganas and the percentage of increase. It is decrease in the case of Pirnagar:—

Pargana.				Summary jama.	Revised jama.	Percentage.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sitapur	...	...	...	56,211	66,079	17
Hargaon	...	...	...	29,508	37,651	27
Laharpur	...	...	...	68,108	1,16,531	85
Ramkot	...	...	...	7,300	12,194	67
Pirnagar	...	...	...	26,568	21,057	—20
Khairabad	...	...	...	49,476	69,766	41

There is more inequality apparent in the summary jama of this tahsíl than usual, but the revised rates are moderate,

and I have every reason to believe the jama to be a fair one.

82. This pargana, lying partly on the high bank bounding the valley or bed of the river Chauka, and partly below, was assessed by Mr. Williams and Captain Young. It was divided for assessment purposes into three chaks,—the “uparhai” or land above the high bank, “tarái” land between that bank and the river Kawani, and “ganjar” the doab between the Kawani and the Chauka. The first, or “uparhai,” tract Captain Young found to correspond with pargana Laharpur, and he used the same rates for its assessment given in para. 64 of this letter. For the “tarái” chak the following rates were observed :—

Class of soil.				Good villages.			Poor villages two rates.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Goind	...	...	...	3	8	0	2	0	0
Har	...	...	...	3	0	0	1	8	0

and for the “Ganjar” chak the following :—

Goind	...	...	...	Rs.	2	8	0
Manjha	...	...	...	„	1	4	0
Outer	...	...	...	„	0	12	0

A full description of these chaks is given in paras. 291 to 295 of Mr. Ferrar's report, which would lead the reader to expect a greater difference between the “tarái” and “ganjar” rates than those actually used show. The description is clear and graphic, and shows both Mr. William's powers of observation and clearness of expression.

83. There is nothing, however, I regret to say, to show how the rates were arrived at, and there is nothing in the pargana books to form a guide. The money rents of the pargana show—

Class.		Acres.	Rate.			
A1	...	1,964	...	Rs.	9	2 0
Others	...	15,458	...	„	4	4 1
Total	...	17,432	...	„	4	12 10

This is enough to have formed some guide were it not that no distinction is made in the chaks ; all are lumped together, and they are assessed at rates so various that no reliable conclusions can be drawn. The Deputy Commissioner speaks well of the assessment, however, and affirms that the collections are made without difficulty.

84. This pargana was assessed entirely by Captain

Pargana Kundri North.

Young, a description of it will be found in paras. 97 and 300 to 302 of the report.

Both this pargana and Tambaur lie altogether below the high bank of the common valley of the Chanka and Gogra rivers in this part, and they are abnormally subject to fluvial action. The following rates were fixed by Captain Young for purposes of assessment :—

Rate				Class I	Class II	Class III
				Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Goinel	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 6 0	2 0 0
Manjha	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Outer	...	...	...	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

These rates “represent half the cash rent-rates which I ascertained to be the average present letting value of the land for best, worst, and middling lands respectively.” This is Captain Young’s account of how they were determined. He does not describe any further the process by which he ascertained the average letting value above spoken of, but as there are 10,157 acres of cash rented land in this pargana out of a total cultivated area of 61,041, there is pretty fair data to go upon should those money rents only lie fairly over the pargana and be upon every class of soil. On this point the report is silent, as are also Captain Young’s own remarks in the pargana book.

85. But the peculiar conditions of this tract required some further guide to the assessments. Captain Young says—“The physical changes which a single season’s flood will effect must be seen to be believed. The flood which spreads sand over hundreds of acres and thereby ruins them in one direction, will deposit in another two or three feet of ‘pan’ (a rich alluvial soil which gives splendid crops, the

“ seed being merely thrown broadcast on it) thereby enriching it as if manured, while the ‘pan’ fills up undulations, tanks and ravines, till the whole is as level as a billiard board.” Captain Young, in classifying the villages, took these circumstances into account; but besides this he endeavoured to find out independently the value of the village in the year of assessment and the rent rolls for the five previous years. These he corrected for sir and rent-free lands. The result of these nikásis he compared with what his revenue rates gave, and after considering them, he assessed the village on an inspection of it. When Captain Young departs from the figures shown by the revenue rates, he has always given a valid reason for it in his remarks on each village in the pargana book. In the case of 25 villages nearly all in the estate of Raja Anir Hassan Khan. Mr. Ferrar has somewhat reduced Captain Young’s jamas. Though I think that Mr. Ferrar has been somewhat facile, especially in one or two instances in which he has, after reducing the jama on the first objections being made, subsequently yielded to further complaints and made a second reduction, yet, considering that the total is trifling and the arrangement has now subsisted for some years, and that these reductions were made when another Commissioner was responsible, there seems no good reason for me now to interfere. I therefore propose to leave these assessments alone.

86. In para. 304 of the report Mr. Ferrar mentions five villages, the property of Government, and one that of Rajah Anir Hassan Khan, which Captain Young thought should be assessed every five years. In this proposal Mr. Ferrar entirely concurs. Captain Young, in his report in the pargana book, gives it as his opinion that five years should have been the term of settlement for the whole pargana. I myself, as the Chief Commissioner is aware, had advocated short terms of settlement in the parganas which change much from fluvial action, but I never dreamed of five years; fifteen years, or at the least ten, were the terms that I contemplated. In no case however, do I think it worth while of the Government to set a re-assessment on foot for the sake of six villages. I cannot, therefore, support this proposal, even had not the recently strongly expressed opinion of the Chief Commissioner in the case of pargana Bhúr, district Kheri, been a sufficient reason why I should not.

Mauza Manpur, Rajah Amir Hassan Khan's village, is a char or kund in the Gogra. It has an area of 286 acres, of which two were cultivated at the time of measurement and 284 jungle. The summary jama was Rs. 147, the regular jama Rs. 35. At the time of assessment there were 40 acres cultivated, and Captain Young says "the 'pan' is rapidly rendering a large area, formerly barren, fit for the plough." This is really a case of assessing waste land, and land situated so that great risk attends its cultivation from year to year.

No one can say that on an island in the midst of the Gogra "pan" will be deposited rather than sand. It is a mere question of how high the water rises and how rapidly. Sand and "pan" are both suspended together in the water, but the sand is heavier and deposits first, so that if the rise is great and rapid, and the fall of the same kind, it is sand that is deposited; but if the rise is moderate and gradual, there is no current in the overflowing water to hold the sand in suspension, and it is deposited in that case in the bed of the river, and the "pan" then sheds its fertilizing influence over the inundated land. If, then, the idea of short settlements in such cases is not approved for other cogent reasons, it appears to me that a low jama becomes a necessity and the assessment should not be disturbed.

87. The Government villages are, of course, on a different footing. As long as they are in the hands of Government they will be leased and the profits credited to Government irrespective of the jama. Should they be made over to any one in proprietary right, they will, of course, be given by their jama, and may for that purpose prove to be greatly under-assessed at the time of grant. They are all of them more or less the same as Manpur in respect of a large jungle and small cultivated area, but only one of them, Sipatpur, is, like it, a char of the Gogra, and it is not an island. I have instructed the Deputy Commissioner that if any of these villages are still at the disposal of Government he should not make them over to any one without taking orders on the subject of their assessment first. With this precaution I think the jamas may for the present be left alone.

88. This pargana was also assessed by Captain Young. It differs in nothing from Kundri North. except that it possessess a better class

Pargana Tambaur.

of cultivators, and, in consequence, first class villages are more common. The same rates were used here as in Kundri North. Mr. Ferrar appears to have had a good many objections to Captain Young's assessments in this pargana, of which he revised the jama of 16 only out of 166 villages. He reduced a jama of Rs. 7,282 to Rs. 6,618, a very trifling alteration, and an alteration which becomes more trifling if we eliminate two villages, in one of which the reduction was Rs. 130 and in another Rs. 100. The first of those cases is one in Rājah Amir Hassan Khan's estate, and I should not have been satisfied with the reasons for the reduction at the time, but now I would not interfere. The second case is that of a larger village and with more justification for the reduction, in which, however, pertinacity appeared to carry conviction to the settlement officer's mind.

89. The incidence of the revised jama on the three parganas of this tahsíl is as follows:—

Pargana.				Rate on cultivation.	Rate on assessable.	Rate on Total.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Biswan	...	...	...	1 8 9	1 4 3	1 1 4
Kundri North	...	...	...	1 0 11	0 13 5	0 10 10
Tambaur	...	...	...	1 2 2	0 14 3	0 12 5

The following table shows the summary and revised jamas of the three parganas, with the percentage of increase:—

Pargana.				Summary jama.	Revised jama.	Percentage of increase.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Biswan	...	...	...	1,26,927	1,52,539	20
Kundri North	...	...	...	47,285	72,070	52
Tambaur	...	...	...	59,837	93,604	56

The jama under the native government in parganas situated like Kundri and Tambaur would naturally be low.

90. In the whole district of Sitapur the revenue has been raised by the operations of the settlement from Rs. 9,39,897 to Rs. 13,03,694, being a rise of over 38 per cent.

The rates of incidence are—

			Ru.	a.	p.
Cultivated	...	...	1	6	10
Assessable	...	...	1	1	5
Total	...	...	0	14	8

The figures are, of course, of themselves but little value as a guide ; nevertheless, though the rise is great, the incidence is comparatively not heavy, and I really believe that the assessment as it stands now is a moderate if not a light one. In para. 315 Mr. Ferrar gives the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner and himself, that though the jama is light their indebtedness will send a good many land-owners to the wall. In ascribing this debt, however, to the litigation “in a manner forced upon them by the settlement department.” I think that he has only stated one of several causes and that not the most potent. In a recent report that I had the honor to submit on the transfer of land in Sitapur, compiled by Mr Hooper, Assistant Commissioner, from actual personal inquiry, I had occasion to point out one or two cases in which I thought that individuals had suffered greatly from the decisions of our courts, but the report made it abundantly evident that personal extravagance was at the bottom of most of the people’s troubles. In the settlement courts there were no court fees to pay, and at first, at any rate, it was not the practice to employ vakils, so it is not easy to see where the ruinous cost lay. The fact is that the people who lived in the Nawabi cannot settle to the conditions of successful land management under the British Government. They ought to be better off, for we do not take as much from them as was taken in the Nawabi, and prices have doubled.

91. Nevertheless, I fully concur in the sentiments quoted by Mr. Ferrar in paras. 317 to 320 of his report, where he gives us the cautions of Lord Hastings, the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, in 1831, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Mr. Thomason, Colonel Galloway in 1829, and Sir Henry Davies when Financial Commissioner of this province, against heavy assessments. I do not think that 50 per cent. of the rental is too much for the government demand, but I think it is not that relief from the 66 per cent. of 1833 which it is generally supposed to be. Colonel Baird Smith’s

report showed the immense improvement in the condition of the North-Western Provinces under that settlement, and there is not the same waste land to break up now. Moreover, it is beyond question that the recent assessments have been made in a much more thorough manner than the old ones, and that much which then escaped has been brought under assessment now. The first of these reasons is not applicable to Oudh certainly, as it never had a 66 per cent. assessment; but the province is more densely populated than the North-Western Provinces, and the waste lands, *cis-Gogra* at any rate, were less abundant than in the North-Western Provinces in 1833, while the revenue has been assessed on the most approved modern principles entirely by European officers. I think it would be a wise measure if the Government could see its way to do it, both as a relief to the pressure of a greatly increased assessment and as an administrative improvement of first-rate importance, that the mode of calculating the cesses, laid down in the *Saháranpur* rules, Appendix XX., Directions to Settlement Officers, should be applied to Oudh, at any rate so far as the *patwári* and *chaukidári* cesses are concerned. It is a singular fact that at each successive settlement made on this side of India, the proportion of the government demand has been reduced. At the decennial settlement of Bengal we took ten-elevenths of the rental; at that of the conquered and ceded provinces, three-fourths; at the North-West settlement of 1833, two-thirds, and at the settlement of the *Panjab* and Oudh and the present revision of that of the North-Western Provinces one-half. Now men are crying out that a half is too much, and not very long ago a party of *zamindárs* came with a petition to that effect, which was presented at Allahabad under circumstances which made it a menace. The fact is, that in the course of a thirty-year settlement the rental so increases on all but the best lands, that to demand half of what is the rental at the end of it is to take a large amount of the profits from the people that they have been enjoying for years, and they feel it most keenly. Probably the only way to meet the difficulty without reducing the proportion of demand is to raise the revenue by gradual increment to the maximum of half assets, and the longer time it is spread over the less will be the pressure on the people. It is worthy of consideration whether an assessment made at half assets at the commencement of a period of thirty years should not be accompanied by a demand gradually increasing

from the old demand so as to reach the new assessment at the end of the thirty years, when the process might be repeated. At the cost of a small present sacrifice of prospects it would probably put the land revenue on a much sounder basis, and prevent that fall in the proportion of the demand which has been the rule hitherto, and which must end in a permanent settlement.

92. It remains for me to bring to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner those officers who have, I think, deserved the commendation of Government. I have formed a high opinion of the work of Captain Gordon Young. It is thoroughly good, and I think perfectly to be relied upon. I see no reason whatever to suppose that he has not taken the full share for the government, and as regards the people his jamas have stood a very severe test in the last three years. Captain Young has, moreover, reported his operations clearly and in detail, and shown the manner in which he made his rates throughout all the parganas above the kádir of the Gogra and Chauka rivers. The only drawback is, that in the taráí parganas the revenue assessed on each piece of land can only be very roughly shown. Although I have elsewhere and more than once expressed my preference for an assessment based on actuals rather than for one based on assumed rent-rates, yet I admit that, where corn rents prevail, the former method has the disadvantage that it is difficult to say what is the jama on any given plot of land. This difficulty has however been overcome in Kheri, where assessments really based on actual corn rents have been reported in rates upon classified soils which I think may be depended upon.

93. Mr. Wood's assessments appear to be equally good, and have stood the same test, for in this district the Deputy Commissioner, an officer of experience and discretion, did not think it necessary to avail himself of the powers of remission, on account of the floods of 1870 and 1871 and the murrain among the cattle, which His Excellency the Viceroy placed at his disposal in December, 1873. But Mr. Wood's village notes and explanations are not satisfactory in the same degree as those of Captain Young, and there is no pargana report by him showing how he got his rates or in any way explaining his assessments.

94. The books of the parganas assessed by Mr. Williams attest that officer's closeness of observation and powers of description, and I think he deserves to be brought to the notice of His Honour. Mr. Ferrar came to the work after the assessment was over. I do not propose to say anything on the judicial part of the settlement, which was all over before I joined the division, of which I know nothing, and on which my opinion would be of no value, but I beg to bring to His Honour's notice the care and ability with which Mr. Ferrar has written this report. The names of the other officers concerned are given in Chapter XII. of the report.

95. As I look upon settlement reports as useful only in the degree in which they may give assistance to those who hereafter may have to do similar work without the advantage of contemporary experience, as the men who have made this settlement will all be gone before another can take place, I have been free in pointing out where I think mistakes have been made, and more especially in noticing the shortcomings of officers in not clearly explaining how they actually made the rates they used. But though experience teaches diffidence in such matters, I think I may say the assessment of the Sitapur district is now a just and equitable one, and that I may with some confidence recommend the local government to ask the Government of India to confirm it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

I. F. MACANDREW,

Officiating Commissioner.

APPENDICES.

Comparative Statement of

Name of tahsil.	Name of parganah.	Number of mauzaha.	Area in	
			Revenue	
			Cultivated.	Culturable.
1	2	3	4	5
Bári,	Manúah,	69	26,345	12,483
	Bári,	129	47,796	20,006
	Mahmúdábád,	197	56,392	15,416
	Sadrpur,	114	42,689	18,506
	Kuandri South,	39	24,824	9,641
	Total, ...	845	198,046	76,052
Misrikh,	Machhretah,	126	37,882	24,099
	Gondiamau,	67	24,135	11,104
	Karauua,	51	17,259	9,996
	Aurungábád,	34	23,839	11,149
	Misrikh,	112	39,055	31,906
	Chandra,	150	58,054	18,329
	Maholi,	87	25,957	21,031
	Total, ...	657	226,181	130,914
Sitapur,	Rámkot,	12	7,878	3,262
	Sitapur,	170	45,299	20,649
	Hargám,	96	26,234	11,728
	Laharpur,	165	83,816	27,992
	Khaurábád,	153	47,733	26,529
	Pirnagar,	54	17,270	6,644
	Total, ...	650	224,260	96,805
Biswán,	Biswán,	215	92,180	34,839
	Tambour,	166	80,863	25,572
	Kundri North,	129	69,773	20,473
	Total, ...	510	242,816	80,884
	Grand Total, ...	2,365	895,303	384,655

I.

Revenue and Field survey.

acres by the						Remarks.
survey.		Field survey.				
Barren.	Total.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Barren.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4,488	43,316	28,044	8,761	7,270	44,075	N. B. --The cause of variation over five per cent. to be ascertained here.
10,112	77,914	40,290	15,180	15,259	79,729	
9,252	81,060	58,107	14,368	10,622	83,097	
6,587	67,782	48,508	13,343	7,230	69,987	
7,615	42,080	24,839	9,619	8,052	42,510	
38,054	312,152	208,788	61,277	48,433	318,498	
3,750	65,731	41,794	19,789	7,407	69,990	
4,617	39,886	28,322	7,805	4,814	40,941	
1,729	28,984	17,284	7,662	2,283	27,234	
2,563	37,851	23,228	10,888	4,176	38,292	
5,722	79,683	40,869	28,145	8,621	77,635	
4,371	80,754	58,655	17,666	6,079	82,400	
3,318	50,306	28,029	10,327	4,437	42,793	
26,100	383,195	238,181	102,282	37,822	378,285	
1,257	12,398	7,354	4,027	1,152	12,533	
6,436	72,384	42,339	16,185	7,883	66,407	
3,218	41,210	26,889	9,405	5,873	42,167	
8,613	120,451	82,912	28,379	11,405	122,696	
9,736	83,093	47,210	21,233	13,476	81,919	
3,378	27,292	17,179	5,271	5,506	27,956	
32,668	357,733	223,883	84,500	45,295	363,678	
11,090	138,109	98,837	26,243	15,612	140,692	
11,552	117,987	82,328	25,391	13,003	120,722	
10,965	101,211	68,024	21,335	16,472	105,831	
33,607	357,307	249,189	72,969	45,087	367,245	
130,429	1,410,387	920,041	321,028	176,637	1,417,706	

M. L. FERRAR,

Officiating Settlement Officer.

No.
Statement of costs.

Name of parganah.	Number of mauzahs.	Number of village papers.	Cost of			
			Measurements.	Records.	General and	
					Officers.	Fixed establishments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manúah, ...	69					
Bári, ...	129					
Muhammúdábád, ...	197					
Sadrpur, ...	114					
Kundri North, ...	39					
Total, ...	548	11,382	21,190 11 0	45,675 15 2	42,686 7 0	11,183 11 4
Machhretah, ...	126					
Gondlatau, ...	67					
Karauna, ...	51					
Aurungábád, ...	31					
Misrilh, ...	142					
Chandra, ..	150					
Maholi, ...	87					
Total, ...	657	13,413	22,842 10 2	51,278 7 0	47,317 4 0	12,396 12 4
Rámkot, ...	12					
Sitapur, ...	170					
Hargám, ...	96					
Laharpur, ...	165					
Khairábád, ...	153					
Pirnagar, ...	54					
Total, ...	650	13,251	19,924 12 0	46,350 5 5	42,582 15 3	11,084 12 0
Biswán, ...	215					
Tambour, ...	166					
Kundri South, ...	129					
Total, ...	510	10,492	25,223 8 6	40,597 11 5	41,744 14 0	10,841 9 7
Grand Total, ...	2,365	48,538	89,181 9 8	1,83,902 7 0	1,74,331 8 3	45,506 13 3

II.

of settlement.

Judicial.		Grand total (of cols. 4, 5, 9)	Cost per square mile.	Percentage of cost on revised demand.	Remarks.
Contingen- cies.	Total.				
8	9	10	11	12	13
					It is impossible to fill up this statement for each individual parganah. It has been filled up Tahsilwār, which will probably give as much information as if the figures were parganahwār.
23,885 14 6	77,756 0 10	1,44,622 11 0	290 6 6	41.84	
					The statement was compiled by the Deputy Commissioner and was forwarded to me after I had left the district
26,477 7 7	86,191 7 11	1,60,312 9 1	261 8 4	48.43	
					M. L. FERRAR, <i>Offy. Sett. Officer.</i>
23,674 14 7	77,342 9 10	1,43,617 11 3	254 3 1	44.43	
23,155 9 7	75,742 1 2	1,41,563 5 1	247 0 11	44.49	
97,193 14 3	3,17,032 3 9	5,90,116 4 5	262 6 3	44.47	

(Sd.) J. G. ANDERSON.

Deputy Commissioner.

No.
Census Return showing

Name of tahsil.	Number of mauzas	Number of houses.			Ad. Male
		Masonry	Mu. l.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sitapur,	650	1,141	46,888	48,029	36,876
Bári,	548	134	46,481	46,615	44,917
Misrikh,	657	183	43,116	43,299	39,218
Biswán,	510	187	43,634	43,821	47,680
Total, ...	2,365	1,645	180,119	181,764	168,691

III.*sex and population.*

Population.									
Hindús.									
Agriculturalists.				Non-agriculturalists.					
ults.	Minors.		Total.	Adults.		Minors.		Total.	Total Hindús.
Female.	Boys.	Girls.		Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
32,295	21,926	18,362	109,459	32,009	27,116	16,384	14,230	89,739	199,198
40,202	25,883	21,866	132,868	26,167	24,045	14,636	12,551	77,399	210,267
33,502	23,054	18,689	114,463	25,125	22,708	14,283	12,299	74,415	188,878
43,909	28,096	24,344	144,029	24,131	21,359	13,702	11,212	70,404	214,433
149,908	98,959	83,261	508,819	107,432	95,228	59,005	50,229	311,957	812,776

Names of tahsil.	Popu				
	Musal				
	Agriculturalists.				
	Adults.		Minors.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	
	17	18	19	20	21
Sitapur,	3,039	2,670	1,629	1,635	8,973
Bári,	2,476	2,575	1,448	1,249	7,748
Misrikh,	1,167	1,156	713	730	3,766
Biswán	3,873	3,841	2,545	2,182	12,441
Total, ...	10,555	10,242	6,335	5,796	32,928

(Continued.)

lation.

mána.					Total Musalmáns.	Total.				
Non-agriculturalists.						Agriculturalists.				
Adults.		Minors.		Total.		Adults.		Minors.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.			Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
12,787	11,963	7,131	6,240	38,130	47,103	39,915	34,965	23,555	19,997	118,432
6,708	6,571	3,911	3,323	20,513	28,261	47,303	42,777	27,331	23,115	140,616
2,918	2,746	1,619	1,440	8,723	12,489	40,385	34,658	23,767	19,419	118,229
5,579	5,623	3,200	2,752	17,154	29,595	51,553	47,750	30,641	26,526	156,470
27,992	26,903	15,864	13,761	84,520	117,448	179,246	160,150	105,294	89,057	533,747

Name of tahsil	Population				
	To				
	Non-agriculturalists.				
	Adults.		Minors.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	
	33	34	35	36	37
Sitapur,	44,796	30,079	23,518	20,476	127,869
Bári,	32,875	30,616	18,547	15,874	97,912
Misrikh,	28,043	25,454	15,902	13,739	83,138
Biswán,	20,710	26,982	16,902	13,964	87,558
Total, ...	135,424	122,131	74,869	64,053	396,477

(Continued.)

Station.					Average No. of souls per		
Total.					House.	Square mile.	Square mile of cultivation.
Adults.		Minors.		Total.			
Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.				
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
84,711	74,044	47,073	40,473	246,301	5.1	436	718
80,268	73,393	45,878	38,989	238,528	5.09	479	729
68,428	60,112	39,669	33,158	201,367	4.6	328	541
81,263	74,732	47,543	40,490	244,028	5.5	408	628
314,670	282,281	180,163	153,110	930,224	5.1	414	650

M. L. FERRAR,
Officiating Settlement Officer.

Supplementary to Census Return No. III. showing creed and occupation.

Caste.	Tahsil.				Total.
	Bári.	Sitapur.	Biswán.	Misrikh.	
MAHOMEDANS.					
Mujáwir,	50	...	...	...	50
Mewáti, ... ..	...	53	...	5	58
Rangrez,	1	194	28	13	236
Sayad,	448	1,625	446	215	2,734
Shaikh, *	3,883	4,029	1,689	888	10,439
Pathán,	4,414	7,590	3,998	1,692	17,694
Mughal,	222	532	391	795	1,910
Bhatiyaráh,	101	127	46	46	320
Juláhá,	5,202	14,978	8,166	2,549	30,895
Ghosí,	83	1,991	272	1,303	3,649
Kunjrá,	1,265	913	1,893	188	4,289
Kasáí,	724	854	350	210	2,138
Kházáda,	19	...	...	...	19
Dháré,	1	...	...	...	1
Mirshikár,	139	88	69	14	310
Dafáli,	103	125	55	60	343
Shaikalgar,	53	172	166	...	391
Bihishti and Saká,	41	710	45	13	809
Other Musalmáns,	1,485	2,874	3,473	1,590	9,422
HIGHER CASTE OF HINDÚS.					
Sikh,	2	16	164	106	288
Khatttri,	44	137	387	200	1,468
Bengalí, ... ..	...	37	...	...	37

Supplementary to Census Return No. III.—(Continued.)

Caste.	Tahsíl.				Total.
	Bári.	Sitapur.	Biswán.	Misrikh.	
HIGHER CASTE OF HINDÚS.— (Continued.)					
Brahman,	20,311	24,690	26,908	27,687	99,596
Kshatriya,	7,209	12,048	4,359	12,080	39,696
Vaishya,	4,518	4,295	3,719	4,213	16,745
Kayeth,	3,049	4,301	2,885	2,302	12,537
Ját,	43	413	183	11	650
LOWER CASTE OF HINDÚS.					
Arakh,	124	50	17	2,823	3,014
Ahír,	29,260	15,564	21,183	19,502	85,509
Bhúnjwá,	4,103	2,887	3,339	2,255	12,584
Bhát,	1,629	1,120	1,019	909	4,686
Brijbási,	14	...	90	7	111
Banjárá,	17	179	210	542	948
Bahdíyá,	169	195	145	37	546
Bári,	319	308	711	201	1,539
Bhar,	319	...	...	...	319
Barhaic,	2,925	3,566	2,568	1,915	10,974
Bhánd,	106	71	168	2	347
Barwár,	3	...	...	7	10
Beldár,	819	52	96	11	978
Bhadri,	30	447	88	217	782
Bhangí,	563	1,005	954	736	3,258
Pási,	18,097	19,760	15,623	19,291	72,771
Patwá,	222	190	251	161	830
Paturiyá,	241	409	358	268	1,276

Supplementary to Census Return No. III.—(Continued.)

Caste.	Tahsíl.				Total.
	Bári.	Sitapur.	Biswán.	Misrikh.	
LOWER CASTE OF HINDÚS.— (Continued.)					
Tamboli,	1,240	1,537	2,218	581	5,576
Teli,	4,295	6,190	4,431	5,285	20,201
Thatehrá,	183	99	155	317	754
Thúrú, ... ..	...	18	...	...	18
Jagá,	141	5	158	59	366
Kathik,	7	...	...	...	7
Chamár,	21,496	29,594	20,885	33,770	111,745
Chhipi,	88	118	20	123	349
Halwái,	1,386	1,166	877	731	4,163
Dhobi,	4,137	3,761	4,570	3,375	15,843
Dharkár, Bansphór, Dhánuk, ...	557	1,065	305	879	2,806
Dhuniyá,	3,830	2,804	3,155	1,797	11,586
Dom,	199	11	125	7	342
Dúsádh,	11	19	...	169	199
Darzi,	1,867	2,128	1,887	1,143	7,025
Ráj,	4	151	163	177	498
Sunár,	1,030	1,548	826	844	4,248
Kumhár,	1,984	2,025	2,137	1,539	7,685
Khatik,	214	36	64	14	328
Kurmi,	34,722	14,090	19,728	6,057	74,597
Kahár,	5,739	7,040	9,564	4,024	26,367
Kalwár,	1,896	2,933	2,693	1,471	8,993
Kanjar,	8	301	53	283	645

Supplementary to Census Return No. III.—(Continued.)

Caste.	Tahs l.				Total.
	Bári.	Sitapur.	Biswán.	Misrikh.	
LOWER CASTE OF HINDÚS.— (Continued.)					
Kori,	3,774	3,116	4,216	3,103	14,209
Gareriyá,	2,962	2,756	5,490	4,269	15,477
Gújar,	51	491	59	1,831	2,432
Kisán,	7	...	...	...	7
Karnátak, ... ..	...	4	...	10	14
Tarkihár, ... ..	...	22	...	...	22
Rúdhá,	61	...	220	291	572
Gandhi, ... ..	...	6	...	36	42
Lodhá,	7,987	11,266	15,143	1,750	36,146
Loniyá,	2,708	827	4,307	587	8,429
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Lohár,	2,600	2,902	2,716	3,647	11,865
Murao,	8,330	6,979	9,263	8,021	32,593
Mánjhi, Mallah,	26	53	1	1	81
Máli,	540	372	521	455	1,888
Mochi,	45	138	27	99	309
Manihár,	481	603	572	689	2,345
Nái,	5,612	4,988	5,505	3,671	19,776
Nat,	126	187	379	427	1,119
Gosáin,	1,559	941	1,393	147	4,040
Sádhú,	358	452	335	216	1,361
Jogi,	100	345	109	101	655
Nánaksháhi,... ..	15	58	36	2	111

Supplementary to Census Return No. III.—(Continued.)

Caste.	Tahsil.				Total.
	Bári.	Sitapur.	Biswán.	Misrikh.	
MISCELLANEOUS.—(Continued.)					
Bairági,	85	168	115	175	543
Brahmchári,... ..	...	9	32	...	41
Morchira, ... ..	...	69	...	...	69
Kingriha,	82	...	...	...	82
Hijra, ... ..	...	31	8	11	50
Other fakirs,	1,527	1,138	2,252	696	5,593
Habshi, ... ..	...	3	...	...	3
Persons whose caste is not known,	1,641	2,050	412	3,383	7,486
Travellers,	494	315	388	57	1,284
Grand Total, ...	238,528	216,301	244,028	201,367	930,224

M. L. FERRAR,

Officiating Settlement Officer.

Statement of

Name of tahsil.	Name of parganah.	Tenures and number of villages &c., of each kind.							
		Talukdári.				Independent.			
		Sub-settlement.				Zemindári.	Pattidári.	Bhyachára	Total.
		Villages or fractional parts.	Smaller holds.	Villages not sub-settled.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bári, ...	Manúah, ...	2	6	35	41	27	6	...	33
	Bári, ...	...	22	45	46	57	23	13	93
	Mahmúdábád, ...	10	26	121	131	51	13	11	75
	Sadrpur, ...	...	15	86	86	23	1	5	35
	Kundri South, ...	2	19	30	38	1	...	1	2
	Total, ...	14	88	327	341	159	49	30	238
Misrikh, ...	Machhretah, ...	...	1	10	10	75	54	3	132
	Gondlaman, ...	...	...	2	2	27	31	13	71
	Karauna, ...	...	...	10	10	42	6	...	48
	Aurungábád, ...	...	2	27	27	8	...	...	8
	Misrikh, ...	...	1	39	39	87	24	6	117
	Chandra, ...	...	...	14	13	115	22	4	141
	Maholi, ...	...	4	61	61	26	5	...	31
	Total, ...	...	8	162	162	380	142	26	548
Sitapur, ...	Rámkot, ...	3	...	9	12	...	...	...	...
	Hargám, ...	...	...	30	30	67	16	...	83
	Laharpur, ...	20	18	84	104	65	7	...	72
	Khairábád, ...	...	8	18	18	144	10	...	154
	Pirnagar, ...	...	...	18	18	22	18	...	40
	Sitapur, ...	...	...	3	3	120	64	...	184
	Total, ...	23	26	162	185	418	115	...	533
Biswán, ...	Biswán, ...	6	4	91	97	120	40	3	163
	Tambour, ...	...	3	83	83	83	3	...	86
	Kundri North, ...	...	17	69	69	66	1	...	67
	Total, ...	6	24	243	249	269	44	3	316
	Grand Total, ...	43	146	894	937	1,226	350	59	1,635

SITAPUR :

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,]

The 11th June 1872.

IV.

tenures &c.

Grand total.	Number of proprietors and sub-proprietors.				Average area.				Remarks
	Proprietiers.			Number of sub-proprietors.	Of land per.		Of seer per.		
	Number of talukdars.	Number of proprietors.	Number of Lamberdars.		Resident cultivator.	Non-resident cultivator.	Proprietor.	Sub-proprietor.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
74	2	187	41	6	A. R. 8-2	A. R. 7-3	652	24	This statement was compiled in the Deputy Comuissioner's Office after I had left the district.
138	3	152	61	17	6-1	5-1	926	30	
206	3	51	25	34	3-2	3-1	2,955	32	
121	...	114	11	10	5-2	3-2	...	74	
40	1	6	4	37	5-3	3-0	2,672	57	
579	9	510	142	104	5-2	3-2	1,732	45	M. L. FERRAR, Offg. Settlement Officer.
142	...	215	81	1	5-3	5-3	...	51	
73	...	329	40	...	8-0	6-3	...	...
58	1	55	17	...	6-0	7-1	455	...	
35	1	8	6	2	9-2	5-3	1,721	15	
156	2	278	54	1	6-1	4-3	554	145	
154	1	99	29	...	8-2	4-0	1,275	...	
92	1	21	44	3	5-3	3-1	283	16	
710	6	1,005	271	7	7-0	4-3	805	39	
12	1	4	3	1	4-2	9-0	608	14	
113	...	70	39	...	5-0	3-1	...	...
176	3	72	33	14	5-2	3-1	2,591	52	
172	1	272	109	22	4-3	4-3	161	15	
58	...	55	34	...	4-1	11-0	...	...
187	1	217	89	...	3-3	4-0	136	...	
718	6	690	307	37	4-3	4-0	1,446	29	
260	3	51	24	14	5-3	3-3	724	39	
169	4	26	11	6	4-3	2-0	166	32	
136	2	19	14	25	5-3	3-0	947	13	
565	9	96	49	45	5-1	2-3	526	21	
2,572	30	2,301	769	193	5-2	3-2	1,127	36	

(Sd.) J. G. ANDERSON,

Deputy Commissioner.

General Statement explanatory

Name of parganah.	Number of mahals and of their component parts.		Total area	Non-assessable.			
	Number of mahals.	Number of component parts.		Barren.	Groves less than 10 per cent.	Revenue free.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manúah,	69	5	41,075	7,270	577	...	7,817
Bári,	129	9	79,729	15,253	1,280	266	16,799
Mahmúdábád,	197	9	83,063	10,612	2,114	146	12,872
Sadrpur,	114	7	60,086	7,229	1,714	133	9,076
Kundri South,	39	1	42,510	8,051	1,099	52	9,202
Bári Total,	548	31	318,469	48,415	6,784	597	55,796
Machhretah,	126	16	68,990	7,392	1,096	544	9,032
Gondlaman,	67	6	40,941	4,809	356	49	5,214
Karauna,	51	7	27,234	2,262	590	372	3,224
Aurangábád,	34	1	38,292	4,172	722	89	4,983
Misrikh,	142	14	77,635	8,612	1,170	178	9,960
Chandra,	150	4	82,400	6,079	1,123	...	7,202
Maholi,	87	5	42,793	4,423	1,466	14	5,903
Misrikh Total,	657	53	378,285	37,749	6,523	1,246	45,518
Rámkot,	12	...	12,533	1,153	478	66	1,697
Sitapur,	170	28	66,389	7,678	2,116	1,345	11,139
Hargám,	96	17	42,180	5,823	1,235	333	7,391
Labarpur,	165	11	122,696	11,338	5,658	1,460	18,456
Khairábád,	153	20	81,919	13,102	2,029	3,181	18,212
Pirnagar,	54	4	27,956	5,506	441	15	5,962
Sitapur Total,	650	80	353,673	44,600	11,957	6,300	62,857
Biswán,	215	39	140,688	15,620	4,290	127	20,037
Tambour,	166	3	120,644	12,934	2,703	36	15,673
Kundri North,	129	7	105,795	16,434	3,538	...	19,972
Biswán Total,	510	49	367,127	44,988	10,531	163	53,682
Grand Total,	2,365	213	1,417,554	175,752	35,795	8,306	219,853

V.

of the Revised Assessment.

Assessable.						Cultivators.			
Culturable.	Groves over 10 per cent.	Cultivation.				Total assessable.	Residents.	Non-residents.	Total.
		Irrigated by		Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.				
		Wells.	Ponds.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8,181	...	934	7,525	19,585	28,044	36,228	3,275	730	4,005
13,867	7	1,078	14,590	33,388	49,056	62,930	5,504	1,755	7,259
11,879	356	1,174	11,668	45,120	57,962	70,197	8,277	3,405	11,682
11,596	4	7,076	4,609	36,725	48,410	60,010	6,181	3,712	10,193
8,117	...	242	18	21,531	21,791	33,308	3,102	1,616	4,718
54,043	367	10,504	38,410	159,349	208,263	262,673	26,639	11,218	37,857
18,490	34	5,860	3,307	32,267	41,434	59,958	4,404	1,395	5,799
7,447	...	766	1,816	25,698	28,280	35,727	2,024	702	2,726
7,024	...	3,487	782	12,717	16,986	24,010	1,737	533	2,270
9,838	317	575	841	21,738	23,154	33,309	1,870	754	2,624
26,844	77	6,511	2,024	32,219	40,754	67,675	4,381	1,732	6,113
16,530	13	6,962	1,884	49,800	58,655	75,198	4,872	2,691	7,563
8,825	36	7,554	2,015	48,460	28,029	36,890	3,644	1,774	5,418
94,938	477	31,715	12,669	222,908	237,292	332,767	22,932	9,581	32,513
3,405	142	1,622	747	4,920	7,289	10,836	933	221	1,154
13,630	212	6,013	6,116	29,249	41,408	55,250	4,646	2,697	7,343
8,071	78	1,374	4,837	20,429	26,640	34,789	2,686	2,089	4,775
21,825	590	2,571	8,713	70,541	81,825	104,240	8,836	6,729	15,565
18,204	395	2,878	7,478	34,752	45,108	63,707	5,166	2,119	7,585
4,830	...	1,469	2,576	13,119	17,164	21,994	1,967	438	2,405
60,965	1,417	15,957	30,467	173,010	219,434	290,816	24,234	14,593	38,827
21,578	352	6,312	7,576	84,833	98,721	120,651	11,719	5,339	17,058
22,657	11	375	567	81,361	82,303	104,971	10,471	8,265	18,736
17,759	36	422	66	67,540	68,028	85,823	8,765	4,729	13,494
61,994	399	7,109	8,209	233,734	249,052	311,445	30,955	18,333	49,288
281,000	2,660	65,285	89,755	759,001	914,041	1,197,701	104,760	53,705	158,465

Name of parganah.	Number of				Detail of Cultivation.			
	Ploughs.	Cattle.	Lakes, ponds, &c.	Wells.	Sir.	Other cultivation of proprietors.	Resident cultivators.	Non-resident cultivators.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Manúah, ...	4,199	28,063	877	625	1,033	319	20,990	5,672
Bári, ...	7,118	52,282	637	748	4,523	1,585	33,738	9,210
Mahmúdábád, ...	7,475	52,572	1,002	1,478	6,819	323	39,671	10,844
Sadrpur, ...	5,232	38,092	537	3,713	4,640	...	34,964	9,810
Kundri South, ...	2,565	17,561	207	512	1,282	...	17,697	4,812
Bári Total, ...	26,639	188,570	2,780	7,106	18,297	2,257	147,060	40,348
Machhretah, ...	5,488	39,815	647	1,213	5,147	2,947	25,295	8,045
Gondlamau, ...	3,213	23,725	385	391	1,371	6,082	15,999	4,828
Karauna, ...	2,349	15,344	267	736	2,353	302	10,516	3,815
Aurungábád, ...	2,456	14,100	191	500	1,025	...	17,802	4,327
Misrikh, ...	5,160	38,173	715	2,048	3,599	1,683	27,402	8,070
Chandra, ...	4,780	34,215	787	4,027	2,744	3,594	41,105	...
Maholi, ...	3,651	24,628	467	1,746	1,679	69	20,556	5,725
Misrikh Total, ...	27,097	190,410	3,459	10,691	17,918	14,677	158,975	45,822
Rámkot, ...	1,107	8,113	78	353	767	...	4,318	2,008
Sitapur, ...	5,481	27,568	858	1,329	6,355	2,806	17,696	10,609
Hargám, ...	3,153	22,559	489	525	3,357	906	13,196	6,783
Laharpur, ...	8,959	72,795	829	1,701	5,561	362	48,036	21,620
Khairábád, ...	5,071	24,772	768	1,427	5,445	338	24,037	11,787
Párnagar, ...	2,708	22,454	280	536	3,201	2,050	8,212	4,669
Sitapur-Total, ...	27,079	178,261	3,302	5,871	24,686	6,462	115,493	57,476
Biswán, ...	11,810	88,015	1,103	4,041	6,798	1,843	66,061	19,724
Tambour, ...	8,447	72,512	882	1,014	6,660	...	49,798	16,560
Kundri North, ...	6,964	57,025	697	1,115	4,266	...	48,170	13,605
Bári Total, ...	27,221	217,552	2,682	6,170	17,724	1,843	164,029	49,889
Grand Total, ...	108,036	774,793	12,223	26,838	78,622	25,539	585,562	193,434

(Continued.)

Percentage of

Cultivation.	Cultivable.	Groves.	Barren.	1st class soil.	2nd class soil.	3rd class soil.	Irrigated.	Manured.	Cultivation per cultivator.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
63-02	18-61	1-02	16-95	16-46	72-80	10-74	30-16	10-04	...
61-53	17-39	1-61	19-47	20-48	75-63	3-69	31-94	10-53	...
69-79	14-29	2-97	12-95	16-57	76-60	6-83	22-16	10-37	...
70-07	16-79	2-49	10-65	36-63	56-12	7-25	24-14	9-96	...
58-32	20-03	2-59	19-6	28-71	67-31	3-98	1-05	10-15	...
66-37	16-95	2-25	15-43	23-58	76-05	6-37	23-49	10-29	...
60-06	26-80	1-64	11-50	10-82	88-08	1-10	22-12	10-86	...
69-70	18-19	0-87	11-87	3-48	50-37	46-15	9-13	10-27	...
62-37	25-17	92-17	9-67	18-90	75-66	5-41	25-13	10-10	...
60-37	25-69	2-71	11-13	4-36	42-59	53-05	6-12	12-32	...
52-49	34-58	1-61	11-32	14-47	58-09	27-44	20-97	11-64	...
71-18	20-06	1-38	7-38	4-29	54-53	41-26	14-73	10-74	...
65-48	20-64	3-51	10-37	8-73	84-22	7-05	34-14	10-78	...
62-71	25-10	1-87	10-32	8-63	64-36	27-01	18-70	10-82	...
58-16	27-17	1-13	13-54	33-20	66-95	0-03	32-51	10-62	...
62-37	20-53	0-32	16-78	15-64	83-51	0-85	29-39	62-62	...
63-16	19-13	0-19	17-52	14-44	84-34	1-22	23-31	22-74	...
66-69	17-79	0-48	15-40	9-20	78-61	12-19	13-78	13-66	...
55-06	22-22	0-49	22-23	5-45	89-41	5-14	22-96	22-91	...
61-40	17-28	...	21-32	3-15	94-17	2-68	23-57	23-56	...
62-04	19-78	0-40	17-78	10-60	83-28	6-12	21-27	19-38	...
70-17	15-34	3-40	11-09	16-68	73-74	9-58	14-07	10-86	...
68-22	18-74	2-24	10-76	45-94	51-10	2-69	1-14	9-91	...
64-20	16-78	3-38	15-64	48-36	50-33	1-31	0-72	10-47	...
67-84	16-89	2-98	12-29	35-41	59-87	4-72	6-15	10-48	...
64-94	19-68	1-88	12-95	19-55	69-39	11-06	17-40	12-99	...

Name of parganah.	The demand of ordinary settlement.	The net revised demand.	Variation.			
			Increase.		Decrease.	
			Number of mauzas.	Amount.	Number of mauzas.	Amount.
	37	38	39	40	41	42
Manúah,	43,975	54,915	53	12,419	14	1,479
Bári,	72,751	91,939	96	24,310	32	5,123
Mahmúdábád,	76,817	1,13,168	164	42,006	33	5,353
Sadrpur,	52,379	62,250	75	15,230	39	5,368
Kundri South,	16,169	23,005	31	8,345	8	1,809
Bári Total,	2,62,391	3,15,576	419	1,02,318	126	19,132
Machhretah,	39,081	71,712	115	32,921	11	260
Gondlamau,	27,557	36,401	51	10,459	10	1,615
Karauna,	16,954	27,511	41	10,917	6	327
Aurangábád,	16,769	28,365	31	11,945	3	349
Misrikh,	42,053	65,044	121	24,206	18	1,215
Chandra,	33,771	58,516	135	25,661	15	886
Maholi,	29,769	43,370	69	14,397	9	796
Misrikh Total,	2,05,954	3,31,012	563	1,30,506	72	5,448
Rámkot,	7,300	12,194	12	4,894	...	...
Sitapur,	56,211	66,079	112	15,787	48	5,919
Hargám,	29,503	37,651	64	10,960	32	2,812
Laharpur,	68,103	1,16,531	149	49,688	16	1,260
Khairábád,	49,788	69,742	131	21,387	21	1,433
Pírnagar,	26,568	21,057	17	1,219	37	6,730
Sitapur Total,	2,37,473	3,23,254	484	1,03,535	154	18,154
Biswán,	1,26,957	1,52,539	154	33,620	61	8,038
Tambour,	59,837	93,604	140	36,259	26	10,492
Kundri North,	47,285	72,070	120	2,560	9	775
Biswán Total,	2,34,079	3,18,121	414	95,439	96	19,305
Grand Total,	9,39,897	13,18,056	1,880	4,32,198	454	54,030

SITAPUR :
 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 22nd August 1872.

}

(Continued.)

Rate per acre on.			Revised demand with cesses.	Parganah revenue rates on						Remarks.
Cultivation.	Culturable.	Total.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Columns 47 to 52 cannot be filled up, as there are so many rates used in each parganah that they require a separate statement for themselves. This is statement V. A. which follows. M. L. FERRAR, <i>Offg. Sett. Officer</i>
1 15 4	1 8 3	1 3 11	56,289							
1 14 0	1 7 3	1 2 5	94,242							
1 15 4	1 9 10	1 5 10	1,16,303							
1 4 7	1 0 7	0 14 5	63,798							
0 14 10	0 11 1	0 8 8	23,582							
1 10 7	1 5 1	1 1 4	3,54,214							
1 11 8	1 3 2	1 0 7	73,535							
1 4 7	1 0 4	0 14 3	37,311							
1 9 11	1 2 4	1 0 2	28,233							
1 3 7	0 13 7	0 11 10	29,073							
1 9 5	0 15 5	0 13 5	66,678							
0 15 11	0 12 5	0 11 4	60,011							
1 8 9	1 2 10	1 0 3	44,454							
1 6 4	0 15 11	0 14 0	3,39,295							
1 10 9	1 2 0	0 15 6	12,500							
1 9 6	1 3 2	0 15 5	67,734							
1 6 7	1 1 3	0 14 3	38,592							
1 6 9	1 1 8	0 15 1	1,19,510							
1 8 9	1 1 6	0 13 6	71,384							
1 3 8	0 15 4	0 12 0	21,582							
1 7 7	1 1 10	0 14 8	3,31,302							
1 8 10	1 5 3	1 1 4	1,56,355							
1 2 2	0 14 3	0 12 5	95,948							
1 0 11	0 13 5	0 10 10	73,870							
1 4 8	1 0 4	0 13 10	3,26,173							
1 7 3	1 1 9	0 14 10	13,50,984							

(Sd.) J. G. ANDERSON,

Deputy Commissioner.

No. V. A.

SITAPUR.

I CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	8	0
" middle,	...	2	12	0
" outer,	...	2	0	0
Unirrigated goind,	...	2	4	0
" middle,	...	1	12	0
" outer,	...	1	4	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	4	0
" middle,	...	2	4	0
" outer,	...	1	12	0
Unirrigated goind,	...	2	4	0
" middle,	...	1	8	0
" outer,	...	1	12	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	0	0
" middle,	...	2	0	0
" outer,	...	1	8	0
Unirrigated goind,	...	2	0	0
" middle,	...	1	4	0
" outer,	...	1	0	0

HARGÁM.

I CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	8	0
" middle,	...	2	8	0
" outer,	...	2	0	0
Unirrigated goind,	...	2	0	0
" middle,	...	1	12	0
" outer,	...	1	4	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	4	0
" middle,	...	2	4	0
" outer,	...	1	12	0
Unirrigated goind,	...	1	12	0
" middle,	...	1	8	0
" outer,	...	1	2	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	4	0
" middle,	...	2	0	0
" outer,	...	1	8	0
Unirrigated goind,	...	1	8	0
" middle,	...	1	4	0
" outer,	...	1	0	0

LAHARPUR.

I CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	8	0
" middle,	...	2	8	0
" bhur,	...	1	12	0
Unirrigated goind,	...	2	4	0
" middle,	...	1	12	0
" bhur,	...	1	4	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	4	0
" middle,	...	2	4	0
" bhur,	...	1	8	0
Unirrigated goind,	...	2	0	0
" middle,	...	1	8	0
" bhur,	...	1	2	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	0	0
" middle,	...	2	0	0
" bhur,	...	1	8	0
Unirrigated goind,	...	2	0	0
" middle,	...	1	4	0
" bhur,	...	0	12	0

RÁMKOT.

Irrigated and manured goind,	...	3	8	0
Irrigated rabí crops, man-jha and bhur,	...	2	8	0

Unirrigated, both manjha and bhur, general rabí crops,	...	2	0	0
Do. do. do.,	...	1	8	0
Do. generally kharíf crops,	1	4	0	0
Do. do. do.,	...	1	0	0

PÍRNAGAR.

Irrigated land 2nd circle,	2	8	0	0
" " 1st "	2	0	0	0
Unirrigated " 2nd "	1	4	0	0
" " 1st "	1	0	0	0

KHAIRÁBÁD.

I CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	3	8	0
Unirrigated,	...	1	12	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	12	0
Unirrigated,	...	1	4	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	0	0
Unirrigated,	...	0	12	0

GONDLAMAU.

I CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	3	0	0
Unirrigated domat,	...	1	8	0
" bhur,	...	1	0	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	12	0
Unirrigated domat,	...	1	6	0
" bhur,	...	1	0	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	8	0
Unirrigated domat,	...	1	4	0
" bhur,	...	1	0	0

IV CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	0	0
Unirrigated domat,	...	1	0	0
" bhur,	...	0	12	0
Waste,	...	0	2	0

KARAUNA.

I CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	3	0	0
Unirrigated domat,	...	1	8	0
" bhur,	...	1	0	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	12	0
Unirrigated domat,	...	1	6	0
" bhur,	...	1	0	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	8	0
Unirrigated domat,	...	1	4	0
" bhur,	...	1	0	0

IV CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	0	0
Unirrigated domat,	...	1	0	0
" bhur,	...	0	12	0
Waste,	...	0	2	0
Do.,	...	0	4	0

MISRIKH.

I CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	3	0	0
Unirrigated matyár and domat,	...	1	8	0
Unirrigated bhur,	...	1	0	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	12	0
Unirrigated matyár and domat,	...	1	6	0
Unirrigated bhur,	...	1	0	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	8	0
Unirrigated matyár and domat,	...	1	4	0
Unirrigated bhur,	...	1	0	0

IV CLASS.

Irrigated,	...	2	8	0
Unirrigated matyár and domat,	...	1	0	0
Unirrigated bhur,	...	1	0	0

MAHOLI.

I CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	8	0
" manjha,	...	2	8	0
" bhur,	...	1	12	0
Unirrigated,	...	2	4	0
"	...	1	12	0
"	...	1	2	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	..	3	4	0
" manjha,	..	2	4	0
" bhur,	..	1	8	0
Unirrigated,	..	2	4	0
"	..	1	8	0
"	..	1	0	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated,	..	3	0	0
"	..	2	0	0
"	..	1	8	0
Unirrigated,	..	2	0	0
"	..	1	4	0
"	..	1	0	0

SADRPUR.

I CLASS.

Irrigated all round,	..	3	0	0
Unirrigated good and middling,	..	1	8	0
Unirrigated inferior,	..	0	12	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated all round,	..	2	8	0
Unirrigated good and middling,	..	1	4	0
Unirrigated inferior,	..	0	12	0
Waste land,	..	0	2	0

KUNDRI SOUTH.

1-8-0, 1-4-0, and 1-0-0 for good, middling and inferior villages, for good middling soil, and 0-12-0 for inferior.

MANÚAH MAHMÚDÁBÁD AND BARI.

Irrigated,	..	3	0	0
Unirrigated,	..	2	0	0
Waste,	..	0	2	0

MACHHRETAH.

I CLASS.

Irrigated,	..	3	0	0
Unirrigated,	..	1	8	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated,	..	2	12	0
Unirrigated,	..	1	6	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated,	..	2	8	0
Unirrigated,	..	1	4	0

IV CLASS.

Irrigated,	..	2	8	0
Unirrigated,	..	1	0	0

CHANDRA.

Irrigated,	..	2	8	0
Unirrigated domat,	..	1	8	0
" bhur,	..	1	0	0

AURUNGÁBÁD.

I CLASS.

Irrigated,	..	3	0	0
Unirrigated domat,	..	1	8	0
" bhur	..	1	0	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated,	..	2	12	0
Unirrigated domat,	..	1	6	0
" bhur,	..	1	0	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated,	..	2	8	0
Unirrigated domat,	..	1	4	0
" bhur,	..	1	0	0

IV CLASS.

Irrigated,	..	2	0	0
Unirrigated domat,	..	1	0	0
" bhur,	..	0	12	0
Waste,	..	0	2	0

BISWAN.

Oopurhar Chak.

I CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	..	3	8	0
" manjha,	..	2	8	0
" bhur,	..	1	12	0
Unirrigated goind,	..	2	4	0
" manjha,	..	1	12	0
" bhur,	..	1	4	0

II CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	..	3	4	0
" manjha,	..	2	4	0
" bhur,	..	1	8	0
Unirrigated goind,	..	2	0	0
" manjha,	..	1	8	0
" bhur,	..	1	2	0
	and	1	0	0

III CLASS.

Irrigated goind,	...	3	0	0
" manjha,	...	2	0	0
" bhur,	...	1	8	0
Unirrigated goind,	...	2	0	0
" manjha,	...	1	4	0
" bhur,	...	0	12	0

Turai Chak.

GOOD VILLAGES.

Goind,	...	3	8	0
Har,	...	2	0	0
	and	1	4	0

POOR VILLAGES.

Goind,	...	3	0	0
Har,	...	1	8	0
	and	1	4	0

Gunjur Chak.

Goind,	...	2	8	0
Manjha,	...	1	4	0
Outer,	...	0	12	0

KUNDRI NORTH.

I CLASS.

Goind or good,	...	3	0	0
Manjha or middling,	...	1	12	0
Har or pur,	...	1	2	0

II CLASS.

Goind or good,	...	2	6	0
Manjha or middling,	...	1	8	0
Har or pur,	...	0	12	0

III CLASS.

Goind or good,	...	2	0	0
Manjha or middling,	...	1	4	0
Har or pur,	...	0	8	0
Waste,	...	0	2	0
	and	0	4	0

TAMBOUR.

Same as Kundri.

M. L. FERRAR,
Settlement Officer.

Name of parganah.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Detail of population.				Percentage of the various description of crops.		
			Agricultural.		Other than agricultural.				
			Number.	Percentage on whole.	Number.	Percentage on whole.			
							1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marúah,	69	444	18,727	61.29	11,826	38.71	40.68	33.78	25.51
Bári,	125	403	30,660	60.91	19,677	33.09	55.03	26.85	18.12
Mahmúdábád,	129	569	40,617	55.10	33,121	41.90	46.34	23.78	29.88
Badrpur,	108	504	33,436	61.38	21,041	38.62	26.75	24.06	45.19
Kundri South,	66	443	17,146	58.33	12,247	41.67	22.34	6.51	71.12
Total,	497	479	140,616	58.95	97,912	41.05	43.41	26.75	29.81
Aurangábád,	60	323	10,871	56.14	8,194	43.86	19.51	42.73	37.76
Gondlammau,	61	316	11,340	56.28	8,840	43.72	33.07	35.10	31.83
Karaina,	42	318	9,031	60.99	5,776	39.01	37.48	33.75	28.77
Machhretah,	109	349	21,681	57.51	15,996	42.46	39.74	33.48	26.78
Misrikh,	121	311	22,696	54.93	18,623	45.07	22.99	40.63	36.38
Chandra,	129	266	21,342	62.22	12,959	37.78	16.79	45.18	38.03
Maholi,	67	503	21,228	63.03	12,450	36.97	35.16	36.16	28.68
Total,	591	341	118,229	58.71	83,138	41.29	29.54	38.08	32.38
Rámkot,	19	463	5,106	58.08	3,685	41.92	36.43	37.68	25.89
Sitapur,	104	480	22,840	45.77	27,056	54.23	39.88	39.19	20.93
Hargám,	66	362	13,995	58.65	9,866	41.35	37.20	32.74	30.06
Pírnagar,	44	318	9,211	60.22	6,084	39.78	44.79	33.31	21.90
Laharpur,	192	441	41,578	49.07	43,152	50.93	32.35	30.11	37.54
Khairábád,	128	498	23,702	40.33	38,026	59.67	40.96	31.94	27.10
Total,	553	445	118,432	48.08	127,869	51.92	37.16	32.88	29.96
Biswán,	220	478	63,322	60.22	41,833	39.78	36.03	28.84	35.13
Tambour,	188	368	49,445	71.42	19,804	28.58	25.60	13.20	61.38
Kundri North,	165	422	43,663	62.75	25,921	37.25	22.13	16.80	61.79
Total,	573	426	156,470	64.11	87,558	35.89	28.87	19.92	51.21
Grand Total,	2,214	420	533,747	57.38	396,477	42.62	34.75	29.41	35.84

V. B.

Amount of land per plough.		Amount of land per head.		Incidence of revised demand.				Remarks.
Cultivated.	Māguzārī.	Of agricultural population.	Of whole population.	Per plough.	Per head of agricultural population.	Per head of whole population.	Per square mile.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
6-3	8-8	1-2	2-1	13 8 6	3 0 7	1 13 9	825 0 3	
6-0	8-3	1-2	2-2	13 0 11	3 0 6	1 13 6	745 11 9	
7-3	9-2	1-2	1-1	15 2 10	2 12 8	1 8 6	874 8 4	
9-1	11-1	1-2	1 1	11 12 7	1 13 9	1 2 3	576 6 3	
9-3	13-0	1-2	2-1	8 15 6	1 5 6	0 12 6	346 9 6	
7-3	9-3	1-2	1-1	13 1 4	2 7 8	1 7 5	700 4 9	
9-2	13-2	2-1	3-0	11 8 9	2 9 9	1 7 5	473 11 10	
8-3	11-0	2-2	3-1	11 5 3	3 3 4	1 12 10	568 9 9	
7-1	10-1	1-3	2-3	11 11 4	3 0 9	1 13 9	647 1 9	
7-2	11-0	2-0	2-3	13 1 2	3 4 11	1 14 6	665 15 2	
8-0	13-0	1-3	3-0	12 9 8	2 13 10	1 9 2	537 8 10	
12-1	15-3	2-3	3-2	12 3 8	2 11 9	1 11 3	454 0 7	
7-3	10-0	1-0	1-0	11 12 9	2 0 8	1 4 7	647 5 0	
8-3	12-1	2-0	2 3	12 3 5	2 12 9	1 10 3	559 14 0	
6-2	9-3	2-2	1-0	11 0 3	2 6 3	1 6 2	641 12 8	
7-2	10-0	2-0	1-1	12 0 11	2 12 3	1 5 2	605 6 0	
8-2	11-0	3-0	1-0	11 15 1	2 11 1	1 9 3	570 7 6	
6-1	8-0	3-0	1-3	7 12 5	2 14 7	1 6 0	478 9 1	
9-1	11-3	2-0	1-3	12 15 6	2 12 9	1 5 11	605 9 9	
7-0	11-1	3-1	1-1	12 4 10	2 11 5	1 1 6	623 2 9	
8-0	10-3	2-0	1-2	11 14 10	2 11 8	1 5 0	584 2 1	
8-1	10-1	2-1	1-1	12 14 7	2 6 6	1 7 4	693 2 11	
9-3	12-2	2-2	1-3	11 1 4	1 14 3	1 4 2	497 14 4	
9-3	12-1	2-2	1-2	10 5 7	1 10 5	1 0 7	436 12 7	
9-1	11-2	2-1	1-2	11 11 0	2 0 6	1 4 10	554 5 0	
8-1	11-0	2-3	1-2	12 3 7	2 7 7	1 6 9	596 7 6	

M. L. FERRAR,

Officiating Settlement Officer.

Statement of

Nature of claim.	Number of claims.	Claims			
		By compromise or consent.	By d.fault.	Ex parte.	Withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.					
Proprietary title,	5,263	60	116	10	81
II.					
Sub-settlement,	335	23	...	...	...
1.—In t'alukas,	306	21	...	...	...
2.—In maháls,	29	2	...	...	...
III.					
Shares,	2,640	92	161	5	30
IV.					
Sub-tenures,	6,215	196	137	9	114
1.—In t'alukas,	2,621	130	71	6	35
(a) Sir or Didári,	661	59	2	...	...
(b) Sankalap,	32	1	...	...	...
(c) Birt, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(d) All others,	1,928	70	69	5	35
2.—In other maháls,	3,594	66	66	4	79
V.					
Other kinds,	2,837	95	135	2	57
Grand Total,	17,290	466	499	26	282

VI.

Judicial work.

Disposed of			Disposed of by					Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks.
On Trial.			Grand Total.	Settlement Officer.	Assistant do.	Extra Assistant do.	Sadr Musarrim		
Decreed.	Dismissed.	Total							
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,355	3,611	4,966	5,263	2,198	2,143	750	165	7	
47	265	312	335	58	277	...	...	...
41	211	285	306	56	250	...	...	...
6	21	27	29	2	27	...	...	...
1,332	1,080	2,412	2,640	216	475	922	1,017	10	
2,903	2,856	5,759	6,215	761	827	3,089	1,532	6	
890	1,490	2,380	2,621	324	642	1,120	535	...	
180	420	600	661	146	174	297	44	...	
6	25	31	32	3	28	...	1	...	
...	
704	1,045	1,749	1,923	175	440	823	490	...	
2,013	1,366	3,379	3,594	437	185	1,969	997	6	
1,373	1,175	2,548	2,837	693	282	728	1,134	...	
7,010	9,017	16,027	17,290	3,926	4,004	5,489	3,448	23	

M. L. FERRAR,

Officiating Settlement Officer.

No.

Return Illustrating the Ownership

Name of taluka	Name of talukdar	Area in acres,
1	2	3
Mahmūdābād,	Rājah Amīr Husen Khān,	116,756
Bassali,	Thakur Jowahir Singh,	31,198
Uchakhera,	Rājah Farzand Alī Khān,	7,068
Nilgaon,	Thakur Bhawānīdās,	11,518
Paintepur,	Rājah Kōzim Husen Khān,	18,319
Rāmkot,	Kalka Baksh and Gangāi Baksh,	12,162
Kānman,	Thakur Mahārāj Singh,	14,127
Bhutwāman,	Rādsha Husen Khān,	12,065
Rāmpur Muthra,	Thakur Gumān Singh,	52,701
Mobarakpur,	Chaudhri Rām Narāin,	3,225
Suthoi,	Munshi Fazl Rissul,	3,237
Diessendi,	Sitārām Mohra,	2,197
Moizu-Idānpur,	Seth Sitārām and Raghbārdās,	26,467
Mullānpur,	Rājah Maneshar Baksh,	22,125
Surrorah,	Thakur Harihar Baksh,	14,808
Rāmpur Kallān,	Anant Singh, &c.,	14,739
Seindhur,	Nawāb Amjad Alī Khān,	35,161
Bithaduriana,	Rājah Ranjit Singh,	901
Kutbnagar,	Mirzā Ahmed Beg,	17,110
Katesar,	Rājah Sheo Baksh Singh,	89,376
Aktarpur,	Thakur Fazl Alī Khān,	30,593
Barosa,	Rājah Anrūdhi Singh,	2,729
Purnai,	Rājah Balbhadar Singh,	2,663
Kullī,	Mohamed Husen Khān,	9,104
Wazīrnagar,	Rājah Jagun Nāth Singh,	5,076
Aurungābād,	Mirzā Agha Jān,	34,430
Saādatnagar,	Rājah Shamsheer Bahādur,	25,521
Chihlārī,	Rāna Raghurāj Singh,	15,772
Bobora,	Lalla Baksh,	6,522
Barragaon,	Mirzā Abbās Beg,	5,380
	Grand Total,	676,383

VII.

and Rental of t'alukas.

Gross rental of t'aluka.	Government mand.	Profits.			Remarks.
		Of t'aluk- dars.	Of sub-pro- prietors.	Total.	
4	5	6	7	8	9
3,25,976	1,60,434	1,62,727	2,815	165,542	
78,262	35,390	42,307	256	42,863	
20,312	9,328	10,249	736	10,984	
35,539	12,684	20,832	2,023	22,855	
57,906	30,104	26,927	875	27,802	
26,897	12,775	13,878	244	14,122	
32,126	15,197	16,813	116	16,929	
22,130	10,897	9,020	2,213	11,233	
66,567	34,932	29,620	1,965	31,585	
5,611	2,744	2,809	58	2,867	
4,854	2,075	2,779	...	2,779	
5,303	2,580	2,723	..	2,723	
55,250	30,377	22,715	2,158	24,873	
35,352	16,869	18,483	...	18,483	
48,891	22,631	26,138	112	26,260	
30,665	14,235	16,269	161	16,434	
71,751	34,895	27,794	9,562	37,356	
2,564	1,370	1,000	185	1,194	
27,607	10,650	16,725	232	16,957	
1,52,488	77,719	74,456	313	74,769	
59,053	27,759	30,616	678	31,294	
5,602	2,700	2,812	...	2,812	
5,674	2,664	3,010	...	3,010	
17,175	8,665	8,510	...	8,510	
9,359	4,585	4,774	.	4,774	
55,271	27,250	27,974	47	28,021	
45,712	17,878	27,834	...	27,834	
18,249	8,961	6,698	2,590	9,288	
12,906	5,900	6,856	150	7,006	
11,277	6,380	4,854	43	4,897	
13,46,329	6,50,277	6,68,521	27,531	6,96,052	

M. L. FERRAR,
Officiating Settlement Officer.

No.

Return of

Name of taluk.	Name of parganah.	Number of mauzabs.	Number of square miles.	Number of households.	Number of houses.	Number of souls.	Number of chanki ares.	Number of houses to each chankidar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bári, ...	Manúch, ...	69	69	229	5,659	39,553	123	46
	Báin, ...	129	125	377	10,105	50,337	281	36
	Mahmudábád, ...	197	130	491	15,013	73,768	345	45
	Sadrpur, ...	111	108	381	10,639	51,177	162	66
	Kundri South, ...	39	65	301	5,169	29,393	82	63
	Total, ...	518	498	1,779	46,615	238,528	983	47
Miankh, ...	Machhrotah, ...	126	108	277	12,120	37,677	23	52
	Gondlanau, ...	67	61	125	3,638	20,220	88	41
	Karaura, ...	51	46	125	2,836	14,807	100	28
	Aurangábád, ...	31	60	101	4,011	19,365	68	60
	Misrikh, ...	142	126	233	7,916	41,319	187	43
	Chandra, ...	150	129	203	5,938	31,301	178	33
Sitapur, ...	Maholi, ...	87	80	136	6,757	33,678	111	61
	Total, ...	657	613	1,200	43,299	201,367	965	45
	Rámkot, ...	12	20	39	1,543	8,791	31	45
	Sitapur, ...	170	115	96	9,697	49,896	211	33
	Hargán, ...	96	66	86	4,083	23,861	131	30
	Laharpur, ...	165	192	269	15,978	81,730	261	61
Biswán, ...	Khairábád, ...	153	128	119	13,793	63,728	263	52
	Ennagar, ...	54	41	65	2,935	15,295	103	28
	Total, ...	650	565	674	48,029	246,301	1,006	48
	Biswán, ...	215	220	252	18,305	105,155	314	58
	Tambour, ...	166	188	171	13,237	69,289	262	51
	Kundri North, ...	129	165	285	12,279	69,584	235	52
	Total, ...	510	573	708	43,821	244,028	811	54
	Grand Total, ...	2,365	2,249	4,361	181,764	930,224	3,765	48

VIII.

Rural Police.

Detail of												Remarks.		
Men.		Remuneration.												
Number of souls to each chaulkidar.	Area to each chaulkidar in acres.	Amount of land in acres.	Net produce thereof.			Amount in cash.			Total of two last heads.				Average of monthly income of each chaulkidar.	
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			
10	11	12	13			14			15			16	17	
248	358	398	1,552	14	0	2,312	5	0	3,865	3	0	2	9	11
268	281	1,070	4,316	8	0	6,772	4	0	11,088	12	0	3	4	7
220	221	1,295	5,280	12	0	8,159	12	0	13,140	8	0	3	5	0
326	426	520	1,975	4	0	3,007	0	0	4,982	4	0	2	9	0
358	518	278	1,075	10	0	1,582	10	0	2,658	4	0	2	11	3
243	321	3,556	11,201	0	0	21,833	15	0	36,034	15	0	3	0	11
162	296	755	3,007	12	0	4,675	12	0	7,683	8	0	2	12	0
230	405	312	1,207	0	0	1,905	4	0	3,112	4	0	2	15	2
118	272	358	1,316	12	0	1,987	0	0	3,303	12	0	2	12	1
285	563	270	1,192	0	0	1,902	10	0	3,094	10	0	3	12	8
221	415	628	2,477	0	0	3,282	10	0	5,759	10	0	2	9	1
193	463	608	2,177	8	0	3,005	0	0	5,182	8	0	2	6	10
303	386	378	1,122	0	0	2,175	12	0	3,597	12	0	2	11	3
209	392	3,309	12,800	0	0	18,934	0	0	31,734	0	0	2	11	10
259	369	109	541	0	0	912	0	0	1,453	0	0	3	9	0
236	315	563	2,686	8	0	3,979	8	0	6,666	0	0	2	10	2
178	315	375	1,741	12	0	3,247	0	0	4,988	12	0	3	1	8
325	470	762	3,397	8	0	5,836	0	0	9,233	8	0	2	15	2
243	311	665	2,882	8	0	6,686	0	0	9,568	8	0	3	0	6
118	271	295	1,307	4	0	2,384	0	0	3,691	4	0	2	15	9
217	352	2,769	12,556	8	0	23,041	8	0	35,601	0	0	2	15	2
335	448	1,362	5,750	8	0	8,770	8	0	14,521	0	0	3	13	8
264	461	831	3,006	4	0	6,982	10	0	9,988	14	0	3	2	10
296	450	805	3,302	15	0	5,389	11	0	8,692	10	0	3	1	1
301	453	2,998	12,059	11	0	21,142	13	0	33,202	8	0	3	6	7
247	378	12,632	51,617	3	0	84,955	4	0	1,36,572	7	0	3	0	4

M. L. FERRAR,

Official Settlement Officer.

No. IX.**CLASSIFICATION OF CASTE.****CLASS.—No. I.**

Kurmi.
Murao.
Máli.

CLASS.—No. II.

Ahír.
Lodh.
Garariah.
Chamár.
Barhai.
Lohár.
Pási.
Telí.
Kumhár.
Goshain.
Acharjia.
Kalwár.
Belwár.

CLASS.—No. III.

Brahman.
Thákur.
Bhát.
Banniah.
Kayeth.
Musulmán.
Dhobi.
Nae.
Tamboli.
Lonia.
Bansphor.
Bhúrjí.
Mochi.
Barí.
Sonár.
Chirimár.
Kori.
Bhangi.

No. X.**CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCE.****CLASS.—A I.**

Sugar.
Tobacco.
Vegetables including opium.

CLASS.—I.

Wheat.
Múng.
Rice.
Linseed.
Sarson.
Til.
Safflower.
Cotton.
Láhi.
Castor-oil.
Ghumiah.
Mustard.

CLASS.—II.

Moth.
Bájra.
Barley mixed with gram.
Gram.
Lúbyah.
Jowár (small.)
Úrd.
Wheat mixed with barley.
Rice and Kodon.

CLASS.—III.

Sáwan.
Kodon.
Kirao.
Barley.
Arhar.
Masúr.
Chinúan.
Kákun.
Mandwa.
Joár (large.)
Peas.
Barley mixed with peas.

M. L. FERRAR,
Offg. Settlement Officer.

M. L. FERRAR,
Offg. Settlement Officer.

Zil'a Sitapur, tahsil Biswán, parganah Biswán.

No.	Name of village.				Tenure.		Proprietor.			Former jama.		Revised jama.		Page.						
334	Ukbapur khúrd,				T'alukdārí.		Rájah Amír Husen Khán,			449		350		143						
Assets according to the village papers,					725															
Total area in acres.					MINHAL.				MALGUZARÍ.											
					Barren.		Revenue free.		Groves less than 10 per cent.		Total.		Culturable.		Cultivated and fallow.		Total Málguzarí.			
									Banjur.		Jungle.		Groves above 10 per cent.		Cultivated.			Fallow.		Total.
Revenue survey,					311	5	..	..	5	49	5	272	..	252	306			
Khasrah survey,					319	11	31	3	45	40	6	..	223	5	229	274				
Detail of cultivated and fallow.					Irriga- ted.		Un-irri- gated.		Total.		Wells		Ploughs.		Sewae collections.					
I. Class,					13	136	119	Pakka	1	Resi- dent.	Non-re- sident.		Total.		Nil.					
II. Class,					19	51	73	Kacha	12	..		..					
III. Class, .. ..					..	6	6	Total	13	29	..	29				
Total, ..					32	194	229	Detail of irrigation in acres.			Wells.		Tanks.		Total.					
											7		25		32					
Rent rates now prevalent.					Chief produce of battal lands.				Caste of cultivators.						Patwári.					
Class of produce.		Acres.		Total rent.		Rate per acre.		Class.		Percentage on whole pro- duce.		Class.		Resident.		Non-resident.		Total.		
A. I.,		1 1 0		10 11 0		8 8 9		1		75		1		..		8		8		
Others,		126 2 0		506 4 3		4 0 0		2		14		2		9		4		13		
				Average		4 0 9		3		11		3		22		36		58		
Total,		127 8 0		516 15 3		4 0 9														
Land occupied according to the khasrah...					Sfr of		{ T'alukdár or Zemindár.		Cultivated by ..		{ Proprietors or Under-proprietors.									
					Cultivated by asamis,															

306

This is a tarai village, but not a good one. I put it therefore into the second class of the tarai chak. A good deal of sugar-cane ("rumwee") is grown, for which wells are dug where and when required, but with this exception very little use is made of irrigation, the soil itself being moist. The rents are chiefly cash, and 117 acres produces 517, at an average rate of 4-0-9 per acre. This leaves 96 acres which at Rs. 2 per acre would raise the assets to something above Rs. 700, and the deduced jamabandi shows Rs. 725.

The revenue rate applied to the goind and har respectively would give the following result—

29 acres @ 3-0 =	87	} There are 65 kachcha bighas muafi and sankalap, and excluding this the lease is now given for Rs. 600.
196 „ @ 1-8 =	294	
	<hr/> 381	

But I think the outer hars cannot pay so much as Rs. 1-8 throughout, and as I have not as yet pledged myself to the particular rates used above, I propose to graduate them one step further for poor "tarai" villages as this, and put only one rupee on the extreme hars: I calculate the jama in the present instance thus then—

29 acres @ 3-0 =	87	} Rs. 350.
120 „ @ 1-8 =	180	
76 „ @ 1-0 =	76	
	<hr/> 343	

G. G. YOUNG,
Settlement Officer.

P. S.—The rates since adopted for poor "tarai" villages are Rs. 3 and Rs. 1-4 only, which would give this result :—

29 acres @ 3-0 =	87	} So that the jama need not be altered.
196 „ @ 1-4 =	245	
	<hr/> 332	

G. G. YOUNG,
Settlement Officer.

VILLAGE.		TENURE.				PROPRIETOR.			
331	Richean.	T'alukdārī.				Balbhadar Singh.			
T'aluka Jehāngīrābād.		Minhaf.				Mālguzārī			
No. of villages 8.		Total area.	Barren.	Rent free.	Total.	Culturable.		Cultivated and fallow.	Total.
Summary jama Rs. 3,547.						Groves.	Waste.		
Revenue survey, ..	762 17	121 20	..	121 20	147-30 Banjar	482-67	640-97		
Khasrah survey, ..	786 0	98 0	..	98 0	.. 173	* 514	687		
DETAIL OF CULTIVATION.						WELLS.			
Soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.						
Matyār, ..	..	..	151		Pakka, ..	5			
Domat, ..	..	..	363		Kachcha, ..	6			
Bhur, ..	..	..	..		Total, ..	9			
Total, ..	132	382	514		Picoughs, ..	67			
From wells, 27			Goind, 80						
.. tanks, 105			Har, 424						
RENT RATES NOW PREVALENT.				CHIEF PRODUCE.		CASTE OF CULTIVATORS.			
Class of produce.	Aores.	Total rent.	Rate per acre.	Class.	Percentage on whole produce.	Class.	Total.	Resident.	Non-resident.
A. I., ..	27 2 0	108 1 0	7 8 9	1	39	1	14	18	1
Others, ..	14 1 0	68 0 0	4 12 4	2	33	2	30	21	9
			Average						
Total, ..	41 3 0	286 1 0	6 6 0	3	28	30	0	36	6
Sewae, 24						Total.	84	70	14
						Jama.	Arrears.	Remissions.	
Jama of summary settlement 1858-59, ..						827			
Present do., ..						154			
Assets according to village papers, ..						2,247			

This village (and Pára, which are now one) is a good specimen of a second class village as far as its cultivated area goes, but it is deficient in ploughs and there is thus a good deal of banjar and fallow land. The W. har is poor and being very remote gets but a small share of attention.

The village at present is leased for Rs. 1,200 ; but there are excluded from such lease 210 kachcha bigahs sankalap, and 110 kachcha bigahs nankar held by one Tejí Rám, total some 70 acres ; and besides there are 3 ploughs' sir excluded.

There are several Kurmis among the cultivators. Plenty of tank irrigation so that few wells are dug, but they *can* be made and are made for the sugar-cane &c.

I. G.,	60 acres	@ Rs. 3 4 0=	195
I. M.,	40 "	" 2 4 0=	90
I. B.,	32 "	" 1 12 0=	56

341

Unirrigated.

182	"	" 1 8 0=	273
200	"	" 1 2 0=	225

839

100 Banjar, @ Rs. 0 4 0= 25

Total Rs. ... 864

